

The American Heritage® Dictionary of Indo-European Roots

SECOND EDITION

REVISED AND EDITED BY

Calvert Watkins



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Foreword

The Second Edition of *The American Heritage Dictionary of Indo-European Roots* makes the wealth of information about the Indo-European origins of English vocabulary accessible to scholars, students, and all those interested in the history and development of the English language. It has been thoroughly revised from the First Edition (1985), and its nearly 1350 entries are more than double the number contained in the Appendix of Indo-European Roots of the Fourth Edition of *The American Heritage Dictionary of English* (2000). The revisions made for that Appendix have been incorporated here, as have additional corrections and improvements made subsequent to the completion of that work.

This edition contains several new features as compared to the first *Dictionary of Indo-European Roots*. Reconstructed Indo-European forms are presented in a more up-to-date and scholarly way, without compromising their accessibility to a general audience. The etymologies of numerous personal and place names have been added, and twenty-six “Language and Culture Notes” on diverse topics flesh out the cultural and etymological background of selected roots. Over thirty common suffixes used in Indo-European word formation have been added as separate entries. The introductory essay has been revised and expanded, and now includes a historical overview of the branches of Indo-European, as well as a dozen illustrations of artifacts. We have also added a map depicting the geographical distribution of Indo-European peoples in the first millennium B.C.

The English words whose antecedents are treated here (over 13,000 of them) are indexed at the end of the volume. Except for certain personal names that are self-explanatory, all can be found as entries in the Fourth Edition of *The American Heritage Dictionary of English*, which should be consulted for their definitions.

Benjamin W. Fortson IV

Preface

In my original article “The Indo-European Origin of English” in the First Edition of *The American Heritage Dictionary of English* (1969), I wrote that “a reconstructed grammar and dictionary cannot claim any sort of completeness, to be sure, and the reconstruction may be changed because of new data or better analysis.” Fifteen years later, when I revised the article for the First Edition of *The American Heritage Dictionary of Indo-European Roots* (1985), I wrote that the revised edition “stands as eloquent testimony to the accuracy of that statement. Indo-European studies have not stood still between the 1960s and the 1980s, and both advances in theory and an increase in the database have made a thoroughgoing revision not only possible but necessary.”

Scholarship, fortunately, never stands still and never rests. The Third Edition of *The American Heritage Dictionary of English* (1992) saw fresh revisions to the Appendix of Indo-European Roots, and the Fourth Edition (2000) reflects the stocktaking of the advances in scholarship during the 1990s.

These developments, collectively, made obligatory and appropriate the fundamental revisions in content, format, and material of this Second Edition of *The American Heritage Dictionary of Indo-European Roots*. Our goal has been, quite simply, to enhance the material from the first edition, and to convey more accurate and up-to-date—and we hope more interesting—information about the history of words in our language.

This dictionary is designed and written for the general English-speaking public and not for specialists in the field of Indo-European linguistics. Thanks to the continuous advance of printing technology we have been able to present to the interested public the sounds and forms of reconstructed Proto-Indo-European in a way even more consistent with current usage in the field. As in the Appendix of Indo-European Roots in the Fourth Edition of *The American Heritage Dictionary*, we have revised and brought into line with current thinking older etymologies, and we have not hesitated to propose new etymologies or adopt those proposed by others where it seemed proper to do so. We are grateful to those colleagues for their proposals, which they may recognize in these pages. The introductory essay and the attendant charts have also been revised and brought up to date, and new illustrations and visual aids provided.

Several staffmembers at Houghton Mifflin were instrumental in the technical aspects of the production of this Dictionary, and deserve special acknowledgement. Chris Granniss supervised the conversion of the manuscript

to type and compiled the index. Margaret Anne Miles oversaw the selection of the art, and Judy Caldwell supervised the book's production. Most important of all, Marge Berube, Vice President and Director of Lexical Publishing, provided the crucial support for the book's development and publication.

In the preparation of the revisions I have been fortunate to have the assistance and collaboration of Dr. Benjamin Fortson, an editor at Houghton Mifflin and my former student in Linguistics at Harvard. He is responsible for many improvements and innovations in presentation, notably the Language and Culture Notes scattered through the dictionary entries, and he has saved me from error on a number of occasions. Together we have tried to put more order into the presentation of a vast amount of linguistic information. We have also tried to introduce only as much technical background explanation as is required without burdening the reader with unnecessary detail. The amount in fact introduced may seem overmuch to some, but human language is not simple, and a part of the fascination of the study of human language lies in the recognition of its complexity.

Calvert Watkins

Indo-European and the Indo-Europeans

Indo-European is the name given for geographic reasons to the large and well-defined linguistic family that includes most of the languages of Europe, past and present, as well as those found in a vast area extending across Iran and Afghanistan to the northern half of the Indian subcontinent. In modern times the family has spread by colonization throughout the Western Hemisphere.

A curious byproduct of the age of colonialism and mercantilism was the introduction of Sanskrit in the 18th century to European intellectuals and scholars long familiar with Latin and Greek and with the European languages of culture—Romance, Germanic, and Slavic. The comparison of the classical language of India with the two classical languages of Europe revolutionized the perception of linguistic relationships.

Speaking to the Asiatic Society in Calcutta on February 2, 1786, the English Orientalist and jurist Sir William Jones (1746–1794) uttered his now famous pronouncement:

The Sanskrit language, whatever be its antiquity, is of a wonderful structure; more perfect than the Greek, more copious than the Latin, and more exquisitely refined than either, yet bearing to both of them a stronger affinity, both in the roots of verbs and in the forms of grammar, than could possibly have been produced by accident; so strong, indeed, that no philologist could examine them all three, without believing them to have sprung from some common source, which, perhaps, no longer exists.

Jones was content with the assertion of a common original language, without exploring the details. Others took up the cause, but it remained for the German philologist Franz Bopp (1791–1867) to found the new science of comparative grammar, with the publication in 1816 of his work *On the Conjugational System of the Sanskrit Language, in Comparison with that of the Greek, Latin, Persian, and Germanic Languages*. He was 25 years old when it appeared.

It has been rightly said that the comparatist has one fact and one hypothesis. The one fact is that certain languages present similarities among themselves which are so numerous and so precise that they cannot be attributed to chance and which are such that they cannot be explained as borrowings or as

universal features. The one hypothesis is that these languages must then be the result of descent from a common original. Certain similarities may be accidental: the Greek verb “to breathe,” “blow,” has a root *pneu-*, and in the language of the Klamath of Oregon the verb “to blow” is *pniw-*, but these languages are not remotely related. Other similarities may reflect universal or near-universal features of human language: in the languages of most countries where the bird is known, the *cuckoo* has a name derived from the noise it makes. A vast number of languages around the globe have “baby talk” words like *mama* and *papa*. Finally, languages commonly borrow words and other features from one another, in a whole gamut of ways ranging from casual or chance contact to learned coinages of the kind that English systematically makes from Latin and Greek.

But where all of these possibilities must be excluded, the comparatist assumes genetic filiation: descent from a common ancestor. In the case of Indo-European, as Sir William Jones surmised over two centuries ago, that ancestor no longer exists.

In the early part of the 19th century scholars set about systematically exploring the similarities observable among the principal languages spoken now or formerly in the regions from Iceland and Ireland in the west to India in the east and from Scandinavia in the north to Italy and Greece in the south. They were able to group these languages into a family that they called *Indo-European* (the term first occurs in English in 1813, though in a sense slightly different from today’s). The similarities among the different Indo-European languages require us to assume that they are the continuation of a single pre-historic language, a language we call *Indo-European* or *Proto-Indo-European*. In the words of the greatest Indo-Europeanist of his age, the French scholar Antoine Meillet (1866–1936), “We will term *Indo-European language* every language which at any time whatever, in any place whatever, and however altered, is a form taken by this ancestor language, and which thus continues by an uninterrupted tradition the use of Indo-European.”

The dialects or branches of Indo-European still represented today by one or more languages are Indo-Iranian, Greek, Armenian, Balto-Slavic, Albanian, Celtic, Italic, and Germanic. The present century has seen the addition of two branches to the family, both of which are extinct: Hittite and other Anatolian languages, the earliest attested in the Indo-European family, spoken in what is now Turkey in the second and first millennia B.C.; and the two Tocharian languages, the easternmost of Indo-European dialects, spoken in Chinese Turkestan (modern Xinjiang Uygur) in the first millennium A.D. (An outline of all the branches is provided further below in the text.)

It should be pointed out that the Indo-European family is only one of many language families that have been identified around the world, comprising several thousand different languages. We have good reason, however, to be especially interested in the history of the Indo-European family. Our own language, English, is its most prevalent member, the native language of nearly 350 million people and the most important second language in the world. The total

number of speakers of all Indo-European languages amounts to approximately half the population of the earth.

English is thus one of many direct descendants of Indo-European: one of the dialects of the parent language became prehistoric Common Germanic, which subdivided into dialects of which one was West Germanic; this in turn broke up into further dialects, one of which emerged into documentary attestation as Old English. From Old English we can follow the development of the language directly, in texts, down to the present day.

This history is our linguistic heritage; our ancestors, in a real cultural sense, are our linguistic ancestors. But it must be stressed that linguistic heritage, while it may tend to correspond with cultural continuity, does not imply genetic or biological descent. The transmission of language by conquest, assimilation, migration, or any other ethnic movement is a complex and enigmatic process that this discussion does not propose to examine—beyond the general proposition that in the case of Indo-European no genetic conclusions can or should be drawn.

Although English is a member of the Germanic branch of Indo-European and retains much of the basic structure of its origin, it has an exceptionally mixed lexicon. During the 1400 years of its documented history, it has borrowed extensively and systematically from its Germanic and Romance neighbors and from Latin and Greek, as well as more sporadically from other languages. At the same time, it has lost the great bulk of its original Old English vocabulary. However, the inherited vocabulary, though now numerically a small proportion of the total, remains the genuine core of the language; all of the 100 words shown to be the most frequent in the Corpus of Present-Day American English, also known as the Brown Corpus, are native words; and of the second 100, 83 are native. A children's tale like *The Little Red Hen*, for example, contains virtually no loanwords.

Yet precisely because of its propensity to borrow from ancient and modern Indo-European languages, especially those mentioned above but including nearly every other member of the family, English has in a way replaced much of the Indo-European lexicon it lost. Thus, while the distinction between native and borrowed vocabulary remains fundamentally important, more than 50 percent of the basic roots of Indo-European as represented in Julius Pokorny's *Indogermanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch* [*Indo-European Etymological Dictionary*] (Bern, 1959) are represented in modern English by one means or the other. Indo-European therefore looms doubly large in the background of our language.

After the initial identification of a prehistoric language underlying the modern Indo-European family and the foundation of the science of comparative linguistics, the detailed reconstruction of Proto-Indo-European proceeded by stages still fascinating to observe. The main outlines of the reconstructed language were already seen by the end of the 1870s, but it was only during the course of the 20th century that certain of these features received general acceptance. The last decades of the 20th century have happily witnessed a

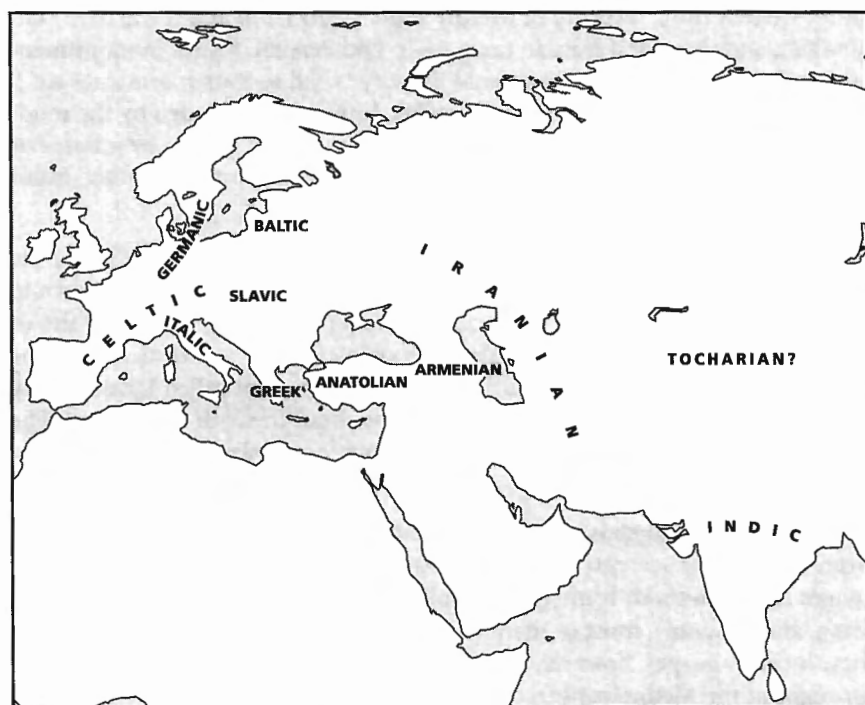
resurgence of Indo-European studies, catalyzed by advances in linguistic theory and an increase in the available data that have resulted in a picture of the reconstructed protolanguage that is, in a word, tighter. The grammar of Indo-European today is more thoroughly organized and more sharply focused, at all levels. There are fewer loose ends, fewer hazy areas, and those that remain are more clearly identified as such. New etymologies continue to be made, new roots are recognized, and older etymologies undergo revision to incorporate new evidence or better analyses. The attention to detail in reconstruction in this newly revised *Dictionary of Indo-European Roots* reflects these ongoing developments in the field: Indo-European studies are alive with excitement, growth, and change.

The comparative method—what we have called the comparatist’s “one fact and one hypothesis”—remains today the most powerful device for elucidating linguistic history. When it is carried to a successful conclusion, the comparative method leads not merely to the assumption of the previous existence of an antecedent common language but to a reconstruction of all the salient features of that language. In the best circumstances, as with Indo-European, we can reconstruct the sounds, forms, words, even the structure of sentences—in short, both grammar and lexicon—of a language spoken before the human race had invented the art of writing. It is worth reflecting on this accomplishment. A reconstructed grammar and dictionary cannot claim any sort of completeness, to be sure, and the reconstruction may always be changed because of new data or better analysis. But it remains true, as one distinguished scholar has put it, that a reconstructed protolanguage is “a glorious artifact, one which is far more precious than anything an archaeologist can ever hope to unearth.”

The Branches of Indo-European

According to the most widely accepted model, the Indo-European family contains ten principal branches. Some of the branches likely belong together in larger subgroupings, but the details are controversial and need not detain us. A general outline of the historical settings of the branches is given below in the order of their earliest attestation, with an emphasis on the geographical and temporal locations of the relevant peoples. This outline is meant to complement the chart of the family on pages 148–149, to which the reader is referred for a comprehensive listing of the individual languages.

Anatolian. Discovered only in the 20th century, the extinct Anatolian branch contains the oldest preserved Indo-European languages, spoken in what is now Turkey and Syria. Best known is Hittite, attested in over 10,000 clay tablet fragments in Babylonian cuneiform script found in Boğazköy (central Turkey) and dating from ca. 1700–ca. 1200 B.C. Cuneiform Luvian and the closely related Hieroglyphic Luvian were spoken in southern and western Anatolia. A form of Luvian was probably the language of Troy and the Trojans. Hieroglyphic Luvian continued to be attested in monumental and other inscriptions in southeast Turkey and northern Syria until ca. 750 B.C. Inscriptions in other



Geographical distribution of the major Indo-European peoples
in the first millennium B.C.

Anatolian languages, in a variety of scripts, date to as late as the fourth century B.C.

Indo-Iranian. The Indo-Iranian branch includes various ancient and modern languages of a large part of central and southern Asia. The original homeland of the Indo-Iranians is not certain, but by the early second millennium B.C., Indic and Iranian peoples had migrated southward into Afghanistan and the eastern Iranian plateau. The Iranian tribes remained or moved westward and would later spread out over vast stretches of western and central Asia. An Indo-Aryan group apparently established itself as a ruling class among speakers of Hurrian (a non-Indo-European language of the ancient Near East), perhaps in Iran, who later migrated into eastern Anatolia where they established the kingdom of Mittanni (the details are conjectural). The Mittanni in Anatolia would eventually die out, but not before leaving us (via Hittite) the first remains in an Indic language—a number of words and names preserved in Anatolian inscriptions from ca. 1500 B.C. The oldest preserved literature in both Indic and Iranian is in the form of orally-composed hymns: the Rig-Veda in the Indic language Sanskrit, probably dating from the latter half of the second millennium B.C.; and the songs traditionally attributed to Zarathustra (Zoroaster) in the Iranian language Avestan, more or less contemporary with the Rig-Veda. These texts were not written down until long after they were composed. The

oldest written Indic texts are in Middle Indic (Pali) from about the fifth century B.C., and the oldest Iranian texts are in Old Persian, found in monumental inscriptions from the Achaemenid dynasty (sixth to fourth centuries B.C.), notably those of Darius and his son Xerxes. Iranian is continued by the modern languages of Iran and Afghanistan and by languages spoken by minorities in Iraq and Turkey; Indic is continued by Hindi-Urdu and the other Indo-Aryan languages of southern Asia.

Greek (Hellenic). The sole member of the Hellenic branch is Greek, the European language with the longest recorded history (over 3000 years down to the present). It has at various times been spoken not only in Greece but also in colonies in Asia, Africa, and Italy. The oldest Greek inscriptions, in the Mycenaean dialect, are written in a non-alphabetic script called Linear B that was not deciphered until 1952; they date from about the 13th century B.C. The oldest alphabetic Greek is the poetry of Homer, originally oral compositions that reached something like their present form by the eighth century B.C.

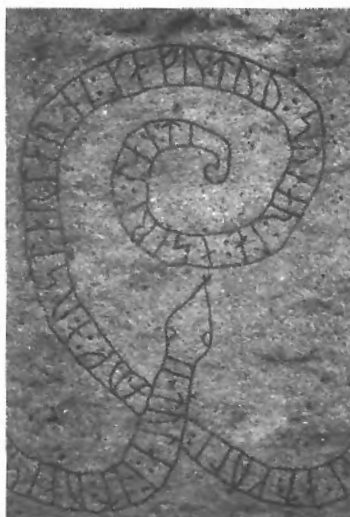
Italic. The Italic branch is inscriptionally attested in central and southern Italy from the sixth or seventh century B.C. At that time it consisted of many languages and dialects of limited geographic distribution (such as Oscan, Umbrian, and Faliscan), most of them known only from meager remains. One of these local languages, however, would eventually eclipse all the rest and spread throughout the Mediterranean basin: Latin, the language of Rome. The other Italic languages died out, at least in written form, by the dawn of the Christian era. The descendants of Latin are the modern Romance languages.

Celtic. The Celtic branch and most of its speakers are now restricted geographically to parts of the British Isles and northern France; but the Celts once were the most powerful and widespread people of western Europe. By the latter half of the first millennium B.C., Celtic territory stretched from the Iberian peninsula north through France and east through southern Germany, Switzerland, northern Italy, Austria, the former Czechoslovakia, and the Danube plain, with some groups as far east as Galatia in central Anatolia. The extinct Celtic languages of continental Europe, forming the Continental Celtic branch, are attested inscriptionally from the sixth or seventh century B.C. to the third century A.D.; best known of these is Gaulish. The Celtic languages of the British Isles (Insular Celtic) first appear inscriptionally around 400 A.D. with the earliest Irish stone carvings in the ogham alphabet. The surviving Insular Celtic languages of culture, Irish, Welsh, and Breton (brought to Brittany by migration from Britain), are now the only branch of Indo-European threatened with extinction.

Germanic. Germanic dialects were spoken prehistorically by tribes occupying an area of northern Europe east of the Rhine and stretching north through Denmark into parts of Norway and Sweden. Successive waves of migration in the first millennium A.D. resulted in a great expansion of Germanic-speaking territory. The earliest Germanic inscriptions, in a language called Runic, are

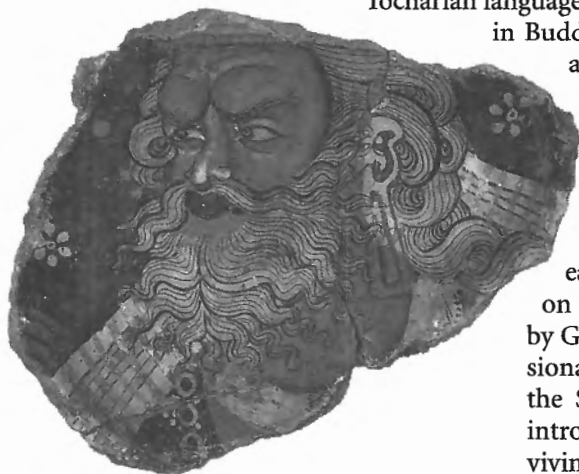
from Scandinavia and are written in the runic alphabet; they date from the early third century A.D. The oldest extensive text in a Germanic language is a translation of the New Testament written in Gothic (now extinct) in the fourth century A.D. Of the living Germanic languages, English has the longest recorded history, with inscriptions dating to the fifth century A.D. and literature to the eighth.

Armenian. The oldest Armenian text dates from the fifth century A.D., a Bible translation in Classical Armenian; but Armenians are present in the historical record from much earlier, having probably already settled in eastern Turkey by the mid-second millennium B.C. Today Armenian is spoken in diverse dialects in Armenia and surrounding areas of Turkey, the Caucasus, and the Near East, and, following the 20th-century diaspora, in Europe and the Americas.



Viking runes, carved in stone in the form of a snake. The stone is located in front of Gripsholm Castle in Mariefred, Sweden. 11th century.

Tocharian. Like Anatolian, Tocharian was not discovered until the 20th century and is an extinct branch of the family. The two Tocharian languages, termed A and B, are preserved in Buddhist writings from ca. 600–800 and were unearthed in Chinese Turkestan (now Xinjiang Uygur in western China).



Head of a Brahman.

Detail of a fresco of a Brahman, perhaps a Tocharian, found in the ruins of Duldur-Aqur in Kucha, China. Early sixth century A.D.

Balto-Slavic. Slavic languages have been spoken since prehistoric times in areas of eastern Europe that were bordered on the west by territories inhabited by Germanic peoples. Christian missionaries from Byzantium converted the Slavs in the ninth century and introduced writing; the earliest surviving text is an Old Church Slavonic translation of the Bible, also from the ninth century. The closely related Baltic languages, spoken (also apparently since ancient times) to the north, first appear in writing with words and phrases in the extinct Old

Prussian from the 14th and 16th centuries. The two living Baltic languages, Lithuanian and Latvian, were written down starting in the 16th century.

Albanian. Albanian, spoken now in Albania and parts of Italy in two dialects, northern (Gheg) and southern (Tosk), is not attested until the 15th century. The prehistory of Albanian is controversial; the language is considered by some to be the descendant of a very poorly known ancient Balkan language, Daco-Mysian.

Other Branches. Besides these ten branches, a number of scantily attested (and not well understood) ancient languages are known that are clearly Indo-European but of uncertain filiation within the family: Phrygian in Anatolia, Thracian in the Balkans, Venetic and Messapic in Italy. They are preserved in short inscriptions mostly from the first millennium B.C.

An Example of Reconstruction

Before proceeding with a survey of the lexicon and culture of the Indo-Europeans, it may be helpful to give a concrete illustration of the method used to reconstruct the Proto-Indo-European vocabulary and a brief description of some of the main features of the Proto-Indo-European language. The example will serve as an introduction to the comparative method and indicate as well the high degree of precision that the techniques of reconstruction permit. [Here and in the rest of this essay, certain typological conventions will be observed to differentiate the variety of linguistic forms under discussion. Terms in **boldface** are Indo-European roots and words that appear as entries in the Dictionary. Words in SMALL CAPITALS are Modern English derivatives of Indo-European roots. All other linguistic forms under discussion are rendered in *italics*. Finally, an asterisk (*) is used to signal a word or form that is not preserved in any written documents but that can be reconstructed on the basis of other evidence.]

A number of Indo-European languages show a similar word for the kinship term “daughter-in-law”: Sanskrit *snuṣā́*, Old English *snoru*, Old Church Slavonic *snŭkha* (Russian *snokhá*), Latin *nurus*, Greek *nuós*, and Armenian *nu*. Albanian has a word *nuse* in the meaning “bride,” a meaning shared by the Armenian form. In a patrilocal and patriarchal society (such as most, if not all, early Indo-European societies), where the bride went to live in her husband’s father’s house, “daughter-in-law” and “bride” were equivalents.

All of these forms, called *cognates*, provide evidence for the phonetic shape of the prehistoric Indo-European word for “daughter-in-law” that is their common ancestor. Sanskrit, Germanic, and Slavic agree in showing an Indo-European word that began with *sn-*. We know that an Indo-European *s* was lost before *n* in other words in Latin, Greek, Armenian, and Albanian, so we can confidently assume that Latin *nurus*, Greek *nuós*, Armenian *nu*, and Albanian *nuse* also go back to an Indo-European **sn-*. (Compare Latin *nix* [stem *niv-*], “snow,” with English SNOW, which preserves the *s*.) This principle is spoken of

as the *regularity of sound correspondences*; it is basic to the sciences of etymology and comparative linguistics.

Sanskrit, Latin, Greek, Armenian, and Albanian agree in showing the first vowel as *-u-*. We know from other examples that Slavic *ŭ* regularly corresponds to Sanskrit *u* and that in this position Germanic *o* (of Old English *snoru*) has been changed from an earlier *u*. It is thus justifiable to reconstruct an Indo-European word beginning **snu-*.

For the consonant originally following **snu-*, closer analysis is required. The key is furnished first by the Sanskrit form, for we know there is a rule in Sanskrit that *s* always changes to *ś* (a *sh*-like sound) after the vowel *u*. Therefore a Sanskrit *snuś-* must go back to an earlier **snuś-*. In the same position, after *u*, an old *s* changes to *kh* (like the *ch* in Scottish *loch* or German *ach*) in Slavic; hence the Slavic word, too, reflects **snuś-*. In Latin always, and in Germanic under certain conditions, an old *-s-* between vowels changed to *-r-*. For this reason Latin *nurus* and Old English *snoru* may go back to older **snuś-* (followed by a vowel) as well. In Greek and Armenian, on the other hand, an old *-s-* between vowels disappeared entirely, as we know from numerous instances. Greek *nuós* and Armenian *nu* (stem *nuo-*) thus regularly presuppose the same earlier form, **snuś-* (followed by a vowel). Finally, that *-s-* between vowels is still preserved—almost accidentally, one might say—in Albanian *nuse*. All the comparative evidence agrees, then, on the Indo-European root form **snuś-*.

For the ending, the final vowels of Sanskrit *snuśā*, Old English *snoru*, and Slavic *snŭkha* all presuppose earlier *-ā* (**snuś-ā*), which is the ordinary feminine ending of these languages. On the other hand, Latin *nurus*, Greek *nuós*, and Armenian *nu* (stem *nuo-*) all regularly presuppose the earlier ending **-os* (**snuś-os*). We have an apparent impasse; but the way out is given by the gender of the forms in Greek and Latin. They are feminine, even though most nouns in Latin *-us* and Greek *-os* are masculine.

Feminine nouns in Latin *-us* and Greek *-os*, since they are an abnormal type, cannot have been created afresh; they must have been inherited. This suggests that the original Indo-European form was **snuśos*, of feminine gender. On the other hand, the commonplace freely formed ending for feminine nouns was **-ā*. It is reasonable to suggest that the three languages Sanskrit, Germanic, and Slavic replaced the peculiar feminine ending **-os* (because that ending was normally masculine) with the ordinary feminine ending **-ā*, and thus that the oldest form of the word was **snuśos* (feminine).

One point remains to be ascertained: the accent. Of those four language groups that reflect the Indo-European accent, Sanskrit, (Balto-)Slavic, Greek, and Germanic, the first three agree in showing a form accented on the last syllable: *snuśā*, *snokhá*, *nuós*. The Germanic form is equally precise, however, since the rule is that old *-s-* went to *-r-* (Old English *snoru*) only if the accented syllable came after the *-s-*.

On this basis we may add the finishing touch to our reconstruction: the full form of the word for "daughter-in-law" in Indo-European is **snuśos*.

It is noteworthy that no single language in the family preserves this word

intact. In every language, in every tradition in the Indo-European family, the word has been somehow altered from its original shape. It is the comparative method that permits us to explain the different forms in this variety of languages by the reconstruction of a unitary common prototype, a common ancestor.

Proto-Indo-European Grammar: Sounds and Forms

A large part of the success of the comparative method with the Indo-European family is due to the number and the precision of the agreements among the languages, not only in the regular sound correspondences of the roots but even more strikingly in the particulars of morphology, the forms of language in their grammatical function. Consider the partial paradigms of the words for “dog” (**kwon-*) and “to kill” (**g^when-*):

	Hittite	Greek	Vedic Sanskrit
nominative	<i>kuwas</i>	<i>kúō</i>	<i>ś(u)vá</i>
accusative	<i>kuwanan</i>	<i>kúna</i>	<i>śvānam</i>
genitive	<i>kūnas</i>	<i>kunós</i>	<i>śúnas</i>
	Lithuanian	Old Irish	Proto-Indo-European
nominative	<i>šuō</i>	<i>cú</i>	<i>*k(u)wō(n)</i>
accusative	<i>šuni</i>	<i>coín</i>	<i>*kwónm̥</i>
genitive	<i>šunīs</i>	<i>con</i>	<i>*kunés</i>
	Hittite	Vedic Sanskrit	Proto-Indo-European
third singular present indicative	<i>kuenzi</i>	<i>hánti</i>	<i>*g^whén-ti</i>
third plural present indicative	<i>kunanzi</i>	<i>ghnánti</i>	<i>*g^whn-énti</i>

The agreement of detail in sound correspondences (see the table on pages 143–144), in vowel alternations and their distribution, in the accent, in the grammatical forms (endings), and in the syntactic functions is little short of astounding.

Speech Sounds and their Alternations. The system of *sounds* in Proto-Indo-European was rich in stop consonants. There was an unvoiced series, *p*, *t*, *k̰* (like the *ky* sound at the beginning of *cute*), *k* (like the *c* of *cup*), *k^w* (like the *qu* of *quick*); a voiced series, *b*, *d*, *ǧ*, *g*, *g^w*; and a voiced aspirate or “murmured” series, *bh*, *dh*, *gȟ*, *gh*, *g^wh*, pronounced like the voiced series but followed by a puff of breath. (Some scholars would reinterpret the traditional voiced series as an unvoiced ejective, or glottalized, one. While this new glottalic theory

accounts for some typological difficulties, it introduces more problems than it solves. In this work, as in most current handbooks, Indo-European forms appear in their traditional shape.)

The three series of k-like sounds, or velars, seen above—termed palatal ($\hat{k}$, $\hat{g}$, $\hat{gh}$), plain (k , g , gh), and labiovelar (k^w , g^w , g^wh)—were reduced to two in most of the daughter languages. In the so-called “centum” languages (comprising Greek, Italic, Germanic, and Celtic), the palatal velars became plain velars and the labiovelars at first remained, while in the “satem” languages (Indo-Iranian, Balto-Slavic, and Armenian), the labiovelars became plain velars and the palatals became sibilants. (The terms “centum” and “satem” come respectively from the Latin and Avestan words for “hundred,” illustrating the two developments.) The notation of the different velars has been partially simplified in the Dictionary; see the Guide on page xxxvii.

If Proto-Indo-European was rich in stop consonants, it was correspondingly poor in continuants, or fricatives, such as English *f*, *v*, *th*, *s*, and *z*, having only *s*, which was voiced to *z* before voiced stop consonants. It had as well three laryngeals or *h*-like sounds, a_1 , a_2 , a_3 , of disputed phonetic value (equivalent notations are h_1 , h_2 , h_3 or H_1 , H_2 , H_3). The sounds are preserved as such (at least in part) only in Hittite and the other Anatolian languages in cuneiform documents from the second millennium B.C. Compare Hittite *paḫs-*, “to protect,” coming directly from Indo-European **pa₂-s-* (PASTOR, see **pā-**), or Hittite *ḫarb-*, “to change allegiance or status,” from Indo-European **a₃orbh-* (ORPHAN, see **orbh-**). In all the other languages of the family, the laryngeals are lost, and their former presence in a word can only be deduced from indirect evidence such as the vowel “coloring” and the contractions discussed below. Elucidation of the details of these laryngeals remains one of the most interesting problems confronting Indo-Europeanists today.

Proto-Indo-European had two nasals, *m* and *n*, two liquids, *r* and *l*, and the glides *w* and *y*. A salient characteristic of Indo-European was that these sounds could function both as consonants and as vowels. Their consonantal value was as in English. As vowels, symbolized $\bar{m}$, $\bar{n}$, $\bar{l}$, and $\bar{r}$, the liquids and nasals sounded much like the final syllables of English *bottom*, *button*, *bottle*, and *butter*. The vocalic counterparts of *w* and *y* were the vowels *u* and *i*. The laryngeals too could function both as consonants and as vowels: their consonantal value was that of *h*-like sounds, while as vowels they were varieties of schwa ($\bar{a}$), much like the final syllable of English *sofa*; hence the choice of schwa to represent laryngeals in this Dictionary.



Hittite relief figures, armed with sickle-like objects, adorning an exposed rock wall at the holy site of Yazilikaya, Turkey. 13th century B.C.

The other vowels of Indo-European were *e*, *o*, and *a*. These, as well as *i* and *u*, occurred both long and short, as did the diphthongs *ei*, *oi*, *ai*, *eu*, *ou*, *au*. (All vowels are pronounced as in Latin or Italian.) Since we can distinguish chronological layers in Proto-Indo-European, it can be said that a number of the long vowels of later Indo-European resulted from the contraction of early Indo-European short vowels with a following *a*, a process consisting of the loss of *a* with compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowel. Already in Proto-Indo-European itself, two of the three laryngeals had the property of “coloring” an adjacent fundamental vowel *e* to *a* and *o*, respectively, before the contractions took place. Thus the root **pā-**, “to protect,” is contracted from older **pa₂-*, with “a-coloring” from **pa₂-*; the root **dō-**, “to give,” is contracted from older **do₃-*, with “o-coloring” from **de₃-*; and the root **dhē-**, “to set, put,” is contracted from older **dhe₁-*, without coloring. The fundamental vowel in each of these roots, as in most Indo-European roots, was originally *e*. In scholarly usage it is now customary to write the noncoloring laryngeal as *a*₁ (or *h*₁); the a-coloring laryngeal as *a*₂ (or *h*₂); and the o-coloring laryngeal as *a*₃ (or *h*₃).

Laryngeals also colored a following vowel *e* (but not *o*) before their loss. Thus **ant-**, “front, forehead,” is from earlier **a₂ent-*, colored to **a₂ant-* (Hittite *hant-*, “front, forehead”); **op-1**, “to work, produce in abundance,” is from earlier **a₃ep-*, colored to **a₃op-* (Hittite *happ-in-ant-*, “rich”); and **ed-**, “to eat,” is from earlier **a₁ed-* (Hittite *ed-*, “to eat”), without coloring. Note that only the vowel *e* could be colored by a laryngeal; **owi-** “sheep” is from **a₂owi-*, while **ap-1**, “to take,” is from **a₂ep-* with coloring.

The notation of the laryngeals is somewhat simplified in this Dictionary for convenience’s sake. For details, see the Guide on page xxxvii.

A characteristic feature of Indo-European was the system of vocalic *alternations* termed *apophony* or *ablaut*. This was a set of internal vowel changes expressing different morphological functions. A clear reflex of this feature is preserved in the English strong verbs, where, for example, the vocalic alternations between *write* and *wrote*, *give* and *gave*, express the present and past tenses. Ablaut in Indo-European usually affected the vowels *e* and *o*. The fundamental form was *e*; this *e* could appear as *o* under certain conditions, and in other conditions both *e* and *o* could disappear entirely. On this basis we speak of given forms in Indo-European as exhibiting, respectively, the *e-grade* (or *full grade*), the *o-grade*, or the *zero grade*. The *e* and the *o* might furthermore occur as long *ē* or *ō*, termed the *lengthened grade*.

To illustrate: the Indo-European root **ped-**, “foot,” appears in the *e-grade* in Latin *ped-* (PEDAL), but in the *o-grade* in Greek *pod-* (PODIATRIST). Germanic **fōtuz* (FOOT) reflects the lengthened *o-grade* **pōd-*. The zero grade of the same root shows no vowel at all: **pd-*, **bd-*, a form attested in Sanskrit.

When the zero grade involved a root with one of the sounds *m*, *n*, *r*, *l*, *w*, or *y* (collectively termed *resonants*), the resonant would regularly appear in its vocalic function, forming a syllable. We have the *e-grade* root **senk^w-** in English SINK, the *o-grade* form **sonk^w-* in SANK, and the zero-grade form **snk^w-* in SUNK.

In the paradigms cited earlier, the word for “dog,” **kwon-**, appears in the o-grade in the accusative case **kwón-(n)*, in the zero grade in the genitive case **kun-(és)*, and in the lengthened o-grade in the nominative case **kwō(n)*. Note that the nonsyllabic resonant *w* appears as the vowel *u* when it becomes syllabic. The verb “to kill,” **gwhen-**, appears in the e-grade in the third singular **gwhén-(ti)*, and in the zero grade in the third plural **gwhn-(énti)*. It appears in the o-grade **gwhon-* in Germanic **ban-ōn-* (BANE). The *n* of the zero grade **gwhn-* becomes syllabic (*ŋ*) before a consonant: **gwhŋ-(tyá-)* becoming Germanic **gundjō* (GUN).

In the case of roots with long vowels arising from contraction with *a*, the ablaut can be most clearly understood by referring to the older, uncolored and uncontracted forms. Thus **pā-**, “to protect,” had as its earliest form **pea₂-* which was later colored to **pa₂-*, and its zero grade was **pə-*; **dō-**, “to give,” from **de₃-* colored to **do₃-*, has a zero grade **də-*; **dhē-**, “to place,” contracted from **dhe₁-*, has a zero grade **dhə-*. The fundamental vowel of the full grade disappears in the zero grade, and only the *a* remains. Long *ū* and long *ī* could also arise from contraction: full grade **peuə-**, “to purify,” has a zero grade **puə-* contracted to **pū-* (PURE); full grade **peiə-**, “to be fat, swell,” has a zero grade **pia-* contracted to **pī-* (IRISH). In roots of the structure of **pō(i)-** “to drink,” from earlier **pe₃(i)-*, the variant with *i* formed a zero-grade **piə-*, contracted to **pī-* (PIROGI).

It may finally be noted that a small number of roots had *a* as the basic vowel and not *e*. These roots could also occasionally exhibit o-grade, zero-grade, and lengthened-grade forms: the root **ag-¹** (**a₁ag-*), “to drive,” had an o-grade derivative **og-mo-* (**a₁oḡ-mo-*) that is the source of the word OGHAM; and the word for “salt,” **sal-**, had a zero-grade (**s₁-*) and lengthened-grade (**sāl-*), forms found in German and Irish respectively.

Grammatical Forms and Syntax. Proto-Indo-European was a highly inflected language. Grammatical relationships and the syntactic function of words in the sentence were indicated primarily by variations in the endings of the words. Nouns had different endings for different cases, such as the subject and the direct object of the verb, the possessive, and many other functions, and for the different numbers, namely the singular, plural, and a special dual number for objects occurring in pairs. Verbs had different endings for the different persons (first, second, third) and numbers (singular, plural, dual), for the voices active, passive, and middle (a sort of reflexive), as well as special affixes for a rich variety of tenses, moods, and categories such as causative-transitive (**-éyo-*) and stative-intransitive (**-ē-*) verbs. Practically none of this rich inflection is preserved in Modern English, but it has left its trace in many formations in Germanic and in other languages such as Latin and Greek. These are noted in the Appendix where they are relevant.

With the exception of the numbers five to ten and a group of particles including certain conjunctions and quasi-adverbial forms, all Indo-European words underwent inflection. The structure of all inflected words, regardless of part of speech, was the same: *root* plus one or more *suffixes* plus *ending*. Thus

the word **ker-wo-s*, "a stag," is composed of the root **ker-1**, "horn," plus the noun suffix **-u-*, plus the possessive adjective suffix **-o-*, plus the nominative singular ending **-s*: "the horned one." The root contained the basic semantic kernel, the underlying notion, which the suffix could modify in various ways. It was primarily the suffix that determined the part of speech of the word. Thus a single root like **prek-**, "to ask," could, depending on the suffix, form a verb **pṛk-sko-*, "to ask" (Latin *poscere*), a noun **prek-*, "prayer" (Latin *precēs*), and an adjective **prok-o-*, "asking" (underlying Latin *procus*, "suitor"). Note that **prek-*, **prok-*, and **pṛk-* have, respectively, e-grade, o-grade, and zero grade.

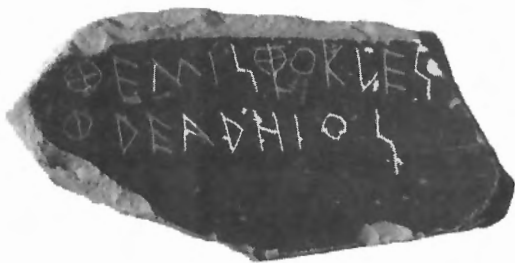
The root could undergo certain modifications. *Extensions* or *enlargements* did not affect the basic meaning and simply reflect formal variations between languages. Suffixes had more specific values. As represented in this Dictionary, there were verbal suffixes that made nouns into verbs (**-yo-2**) and others that marked different types of action, like transitive (**-éyo-*, **-eyo-**) and stative-intransitive (**-ē-**). There were nominal suffixes that made agent nouns (**-ter-**), abstract nouns (**-ti-**), verbal nouns (**-wer/-wen-**) and verbal adjectives (**-to-**, **-nt-**), and nouns of instrument (**-tro-**) and other functions.

The root plus the suffix or suffixes constituted the *stem*. The stems represented the basic lexical stock of Indo-European, the separate words of its dictionary. Yet a single root would commonly furnish a large number of derivative stems with different suffixes, both nominal and verbal, much as English *love* is both noun and verb as well as the base of such derivatives as *lovely*, *lover*, and *beloved*. For this reason it is customary to group such collections of derivatives, in a variety of Indo-European languages, under the root on which they are built. The root entries of the Dictionary are arranged in this way, with derivatives that exhibit similar suffixes forming subgroups consisting of Indo-European stems or words.

Indo-European made extensive use of suffixation in the formation of words but had very few prefixes. The use of such prefixes ("preverbs") as Latin *ad-*, *con-*, *de-*, *ex-* (ADVENT, CONVENE, DERIVE, EXPRESS) or Germanic *be-* (BECOME, BEGET) can be shown to be a development of the individual languages after the breakup of the common language. In Indo-European such *compounds* represented two independent words, a situation still reflected in Hittite and the older Sanskrit of the Vedas (the sacred books of the ancient Hindus) and surviving in isolated remnants in Greek and Latin.

An important technique of word formation in Indo-European was *composition*, the combining of two separate words or notions into a single word. Such forms were and continue to be built on underlying simple sentences; an example in English would be "he is someone who *cuts wood*," whence "he is a *woodcutter*." It is in the area of composition that English has most faithfully preserved the ancient Indo-European patterns of word formation, by continuously forming them anew, re-creating them. Thus *housewife* is immediately analyzable into *house* + *wife*, a so-called descriptive compound in which the first member modifies the second; the same elements compounded in Old

English, *hūs* + *wīf*, have been preserved as an indivisible unit in *hussy*. Modern English has many different types of compound, such as *catfish*, *housewife*, *woodcutter*, *pickpocket*, or *blue-eyed*; exactly similar types may be found in the other Germanic languages and in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Celtic, and Slavic.



Greek ostrakon inscribed with the name
"Themistocles." Fifth century B.C.

The comparative study of Indo-European poetics has shown that such compounds were considered particularly apt for elevated, formal styles of discourse; they are a salient characteristic especially of Indo-European poetic language. In addition, it is amply clear that in Indo-European society the names of individual persons—at least in the priestly and ruling (or warrior) classes—were formed by such two-member compounds. Greek names like *Sophocles*, "famed for wisdom," Celtic names like *Vercingetorix*, "warrior-king," Slavic names like *Mstislav*, "famed for vengeance," Old Persian names like *Xerxes*, "ruling men," and Germanic names like *Bertram*, "bright raven," are all compounds. The type goes as far back as Proto-Indo-European, even if the individual names do not. English family names continue the same tradition with such types as *Cartwright* and *Shakespeare*, as do those of other languages, like Irish (O')*Toole*, "having the people's valor."

Semantics. A word of caution should be entered about the semantics of the roots. It is perhaps more hazardous to attempt to reconstruct meaning than to reconstruct linguistic form, and the meaning of a root can only be extrapolated from the meanings of its descendants. Often these diverge sharply from one another, and the scholar is reduced in practice to inferring only what seems a reasonable, or even merely possible, semantic common denominator. The result is that reconstructed words and particularly roots are often assigned hazy, vague, or unspecific meanings. This is doubtless quite illusory; a portmanteau meaning for a root should not be confused with the specific meaning of a derivative of that root at a particular time and place. The apparent haziness in meaning of a given Indo-European root often simply reflects the fact that with the passage of several thousand years the different words derived from this root in divergent languages have undergone semantic changes that are no longer recoverable in detail. Nevertheless, some roots can be given specific semantic values, such as **nes-1**, "to return safely home" (NOSTALGIA).

Lexicon and Culture

The reconstruction of a *protolanguage*—the common ancestor of a family of spoken or attested languages—has a further implication. Language is a social fact; languages are not spoken in a vacuum but by human beings living

in a society. When we have reconstructed a protolanguage, we have also necessarily established the existence of a prehistoric society, a speech community that used that protolanguage. The existence of Proto-Indo-European presupposes the existence, in some fashion, of a society of Indo-Europeans and an Indo-European culture.

Language is intimately linked to culture in a complex fashion; it is at once the expression of culture and a part of it. Especially the lexicon of a language—its dictionary—is a face turned toward culture. Though by no means a perfect mirror, the lexicon of a language remains the single most effective way of approaching and understanding the culture of its speakers. As such, the contents of the Indo-European lexicon provide a remarkably clear view of the whole culture of an otherwise unknown prehistoric society.

The evidence that archaeology can provide is limited to material remains. But human culture is not confined to material artifacts. The reconstruction of vocabulary can offer a fuller, more interesting view of the culture of a prehistoric people than archaeology because it includes nonmaterial culture.

Consider the case of religion. To form an idea of the religion of a people, archaeologists proceed by inference, examining temples, sanctuaries, idols, votive objects, funerary offerings, and other material remains. But these may not be forthcoming; archaeology is, for example, of little or no utility in understanding the religion of the ancient Hebrews. Yet, for the Indo-European-speaking society, we can reconstruct with certainty the word for “god,” **deiw-os*, and the two-word name of the chief deity of the pantheon, **dyeu-pāter-* (Latin *Iūpiter*, Greek *Zeus patēr*, Sanskrit *Dyaus pitar-*, and Luvian *Tatis Tiwaz*). The forms **dyeu-* and **deiw-os* are both derivatives of a root ***dyeu-***, meaning “to shine,” which appears in the word for “day” in numerous languages (Latin *dies*; but English DAY is not related). The notion of deity was therefore linked to the notion of the bright sky.

The second element of the name of the chief god, **dyeu-pāter-*, is the general Indo-European word for FATHER, used not in the sense of father as parent but with the meaning of the adult male who is head of the household, the sense of Latin *pater familias*. For the Indo-Europeans the society of the gods was conceived in the image of their own society as patriarchal. The reconstructed words **deiw-os* and **dyeu-pāter-* alone tell us more about the conceptual world of the Indo-Europeans than a roomful of graven images.

The comparative method enables us to construct a basic vocabulary for the society of speakers of Proto-Indo-European that extends to virtually all aspects of their culture. This basic vocabulary is, to be sure, not uniform in its attestation. Most Indo-European words are found only in some of the attested languages, not in all, which suggests that they may have been formed at a period later than the oldest common Indo-European we can reconstruct. There are also dialectal words that are limited in the area of their extension, as in the case of an important sociological term such as the word for “people,” ***teutā-***, which is confined to the western branches: Italic, Celtic, and Germanic. (It is the base of German *Deutsch* and of DUTCH and TEUTONIC.) In cases such as these, where

a word is attested in several traditions, it is still customary to call it Indo-European, even though it may not date from the remotest reconstructible time. It is in this sense, universally accepted by scholars, that the term *Indo-European* has been used in this Dictionary.

We may examine the contents of this Indo-European lexicon, which aside from its inherent interest permits us to ascertain many characteristics of Indo-European society. It is remarkable that by far the greater part of this reconstructed vocabulary is preserved in native or borrowed derivatives in Modern English.

General Terms. It is appropriate to begin with a sampling of basic terms that have no special cultural value but attest to the richness of the tradition. All are widespread in the family. There are two verbs expressing existence, **es-** and **bheua-**, found in English *is*, Latin *esse*, and English *be*, Latin *fu-tūrus* (FUTURE), respectively. There are verbs meaning “to sit” (**sed-1**, **ēs-**), “to lie” (**legh-**, **kei-1**), and “to stand” (**stā-**). There are a number of verbs of motion, like **gʷā-**, “to come,” **ei-1**, “to go,” **terə-2**, “to cross over,” **sek^w-1**, “to follow,” **keiə-**, “to set in motion,” and the variants of “rolling or turning motion” in **wel-3**, **wer-3**, and **kwel-1**.

The notion of carrying is represented by the widespread root **bher-1** (BEAR¹), found in every branch except Anatolian. This root is noteworthy in that it formed a phrase **nō-men- bher-**, “to bear a name,” which is reconstructible from several traditions, including English. This phrase formed a counterpart to **nō-men- dhē-**, “to give a name,” with the verb **dhē-**, “to set, put,” in Sanskrit, Greek, and Slavic tradition. The persistence of these expressions attests the importance of the name-giving ritual in Indo-European society.

For the notions of eating and drinking, the roots **ed-** and **pō(i)-** are most widespread. The metaphor in “drunk, intoxicated,” seems to have been created independently a number of times in the history of the Indo-European languages; Latin *ēbrius*, “drunk” (INEBRIATED), was without etymology until a cognate turned up in the Hittite verb meaning “to drink”; both are derived from the root **egʷh-**.

The verb “to live” was **gʷeiə-1**; it formed an adjective **gʷī-wos*, “alive,” which survives in English *QUICK*, whose original sense is seen in the biblical phrase *the quick and the dead*. For the notion of begetting



Silver relief figure of Cernunnos, the Celtic stag god, holding a torque and serpent. Detail of a panel from the Gundestrup cauldron, unearthed in Denmark. Early to mid-first century B.C.

or giving birth there are two roots, **tek-** and the extremely widely represented **genə-**, which appears not only as a verb but also in various nominal forms like **gena-os*, "race," and the prototypes of English **KIN** and **KIND**.

A number of qualitative adjectives are attested that go back to the protolanguage. Some come in semantic pairs: **sen-**, "old," and **newo-**, "new"; also **sen-**, "old," and **yeu-**, "youthful vigor"; **tenu-*, "thin" (under **ten-**), and **tegu-**, "thick"; **gwerə-2**, "heavy," and **legwh-**, "light." There are also the two prefixes **(e)su-**, "good, well-," and **dus-**, "bad, ill-," in the Greek forms borrowed as **EU-** and **DYS-**. But normally adjectives denoting value judgments like "good" and "bad" are not widespread in the family and are subject to replacement; English *good*, Latin *bonus*, and Greek *agathos* have nothing to do with one another, and each is confined to its own branch of the family.

The personal pronouns belong to the very earliest layer of Indo-European that can be reached by reconstruction. Their forms are unlike those of any other paradigms in the language; they have been called the "Devonian rocks" of Indo-European. The lack of any formal resemblance in English between the subject case (nominative) **I** and the object case (accusative) **ME** is a direct and faithful reflection of the same disparity in Proto-Indo-European, respectively **eg** (**egō*) and **me-1**. The other pronouns are **tu-** (**te-*), "thou," **nes-2** or **we-**, "we," and **yu-**, "you." No pronouns for the third person were in use.

The cognate languages give evidence for demonstrative and interrogative pronouns. Both have also developed into relative pronouns in different languages. The most persistent and widespread pronominal stems are **to-** and **kwo-**, which are preserved in the English demonstrative and interrogative-relative pronouns and adverbs beginning with *th-* (**THIS**, **THEN**) and *wh-* (**WHO**, **WHICH**, **WHEN**).

All the languages of the family show some or all of the Indo-European numerals. The language had a decimal system. There is complete agreement on the numerals from two to ten: **dwo-** (**duwō*), **trei-** (**treyes*), **kwetwer-** (**kʷetwores*), **penkwe**, **s(w)eks**, **septm**, **oktō(u)**, **newn**, **dekṃ**. For the numeral "one" the dialects vary. We have a root **sem-1** in some derivatives, while the western Indo-European languages Germanic, Celtic, and Latin share the form **oi-no-**. The word for "hundred," formed from **dekṃ**, "ten," was **(d)kṛtom*. No common form for "thousand" or any other higher number can be reconstructed for the protolanguage. The deeper origins of the names of the numbers are purely speculative. They were occasionally subject to renewal: "four" in the most ancient branch, Anatolian, is a derivative of **mei-2**, "small," extended to **meiu-*: the meaning was "little (hand)," minus the thumb.

Nature and the Physical Environment. A large number of terms relating to time, weather, seasons, and natural surroundings can be reconstructed from the daughter languages, some of which permit certain inferences about the homeland of the Indo-European-speaking people before the period of migrations took them to the different localities where they historically appear.

There are several words for "year," words that relate to differing conceptions of the passage of time. Such are **yēr-** (**YEAR**), related to words denoting

activity; **wet-2**, the year as a measure of the growth of a domestic animal (WETHER, basically “yearling”); and **at-** in Latin *annus* (ANNUAL), from a verb meaning “to go,” referring to the year as passage or change. The seasons were distinguished in Indo-European: **ghei-2**, “winter,” **wes-r**, “spring,” **sem-2**, “summer,” and **es-en-**, “fall, harvest,” the latter plausibly reflected in Germanic **aznōn*, “to earn,” referring to harvest labor in an agricultural society.

The lunar month was a unit of time. The word for “month” (**mēns-*) is in some languages identical with the word for “moon,” in others a derivative of it, as in Germanic **mēnōth-* remade from **mēnōs-*. “Moon/month” in Indo-European is a derivative of the verb “to measure,” **mē-2**. The adjective **sen-** (**seno-*), “old,” was also used for the waning of the moon, on the evidence of several languages.

The other celestial bodies recognized were the sun, **saəwel-**, and the stars, **ster-2**. There is evidence from several traditions for similar designations of the constellation Ursa Major, though these may not go back to the earliest Indo-European times. The movement of the sun dictated the names for the points of the compass. The word EAST is derived from the verbal root **aus-1**, “to shine,” as is the word for “dawn” (Latin *Aurōra*), deified since Indo-European times on the evidence of Greek, Lithuanian, and Sanskrit. The setting sun furnished the word for “evening” and “west”: **wes-pero-**. The Indo-Europeans oriented themselves by facing east. Therefore the root **deks-**, “right,” could also denote “south.” “Right” was considered lucky; the terms for “left” vary from language to language (one Indo-European term is **laiwo-**) and were evidently subject to taboo.

The most widespread of the words for “night” was **nek^w-t-**. Words for “day” include **āmer-** and **agh-2** and such dialectal creations as Latin *diēs*; **ayer-** refers to the morning. The old word for “darkness,” **reg^w-es-**, shows up in Greek as a term for the underworld.

The Indo-Europeans knew snow in their homeland; the word **sneig^w-h-** is nearly ubiquitous. Curiously enough, however, the word for “rain” varies among the different branches; we have words of differing distribution such as **seua-2**, **ombh-ro-**, and **reg-2**.

Conceptions of the sky, or heaven, are varied in the different descendant languages. Although, as we have seen, the root **dyeu-** occurs widely as the divine bright sky, certain languages viewed the heavens as basically cloudy; **nebh-** is “sky” in Balto-Slavic and Iranian, but “cloud” elsewhere. Another divine natural phenomenon is illustrated by the root



Chariot of the Sun. Bronze and gold-leaf statue from the Trundholm region of Denmark. 14th century B.C.

(s)tenə-, "thunder," and the name of the Germanic god THOR.

A word for the earth can be reconstructed as **dhghem-** (**dheghom*). Other terms of lesser distribution, like **kaito-** and **welt-** (WILD), designated forest or uncultivated land. Swampy or boggy terrain was apparently also familiar, judging from the evidence of the roots **sel-es-** and **pele-¹**. But since none of these runs through the whole family, it would not be justifiable to infer anything from them regarding the terrain of a hypothetical original homeland of the Indo-Europeans.

On the other hand, from the absence of a general word for "sea" we may deduce that the Indo-Europeans were originally an inland people. The root **mori-** is attested dialectally (MERE), but it may well have referred to a lake or other smaller body of water. Transportation by or across water was, however, known to the Indo-Europeans, since most of the languages attest an old word for "boat" or "ship," **nāu-²**, probably propelled by oars or a pole (**erā-¹**, "to row").

The names for a number of different trees are widely enough attested to be viewed as Proto-Indo-European in date. The general term for "tree" and "wood" was **deru-**. The original meaning of the root was doubtless "to be firm, solid," and from it is derived not only the family of English TREE but also that of English TRUE. Note that the semantic evolution has here been from the general to the particular, from "solid" to "tree" (and even "oak" in some dialects), and not the other way around.

There are very widely represented words for the beech tree, **bhāgo-**, and the birch, **bherag-**. These formerly played a significant role in attempts to locate the original homeland of the Indo-Europeans, since their distribution is geographically distinct. But their ranges may have changed over several millennia, and, more important, the same word may have been applied to entirely different species of tree. Thus the Greek and Latin cognates of BEECH designate a kind of oak found in the Mediterranean lands. Of fruit trees in the usual sense, only the apple (**abel-**) and the cherry (**ker-⁵**) were known.

Indo-European had a generic term for "wild animal," **ghwer-** (FERAL). The wolf was known and evidently feared; its name is subject to taboo deformation (the conscious alteration of the form of a tabooed word, as in English *gold-derned*, *dad-burned*). The variant forms **włkwo-**, **lupo-*, and **włp-ē-** (also "fox") are all found. The name of the bear was likewise subject to a hunter's taboo: the animal could not be mentioned by its real name on the hunt. The southern Indo-European languages have the original form, **rtko-** (Latin *ursus*, Greek *arktos*), but all the northern languages have a substitute term. In Slavic the bear is the "honey-eater," in Germanic the "brown one" (BEAR², and note also BRUIN).

The BEAVER was evidently known (**bhi-bhru-*, from **bher-²**), at least in Europe, and the MOUSE (**mūs-**) then as now was ubiquitous. The HARE, probably named from its color (**kas-**, "gray"), is also widespread. Domesticated animals are discussed below.

A generic term for "fish" existed, **dhghū-** (also **peisk-** in Europe). The salmon (**laks-**) and the eel (**angwhi-**) were known, the latter also in the mean-

ing “snake.” Several birds were known, including the crane (**gerā-2**) and the eagle (**or-**), the THRUSH (**trozdo-**), the STARLING (**storo-**), and, at least in some dialects, the SPARROW (**sper-3**), FINCH (**(s)ping-**), and woodpecker (**(s)peik-**). The generic term for “bird” was **awi-** (Latin *avis*), and from this was derived the well-represented word for “egg,” ***ōwyo-**.

The names for a number of insects can be reconstructed in the protolanguage, including the WASP (**wopsā-**), the hornet (***krās-ro-**, a derivative of **ker-1**, “head,” from the shape of the insect), and the fly (**mu-**). A root **sker-1** is the base of a word ***kori-**, attested in different languages as either “bedbug” or “moth.” English NIT faithfully continues Indo-European **knid-**, “louse, louse egg,” attested in many branches of the family. And **lūs-**, “louse,” has rhymed with **mūs-**, “mouse,” since Indo-European times.

The BEE (**bhei-**) was particularly important as the producer of honey, for which we have the common Indo-European name **melit-** (MILDEW). Honey was the only source of sugar and sweetness (**swād-**, “sweet,” is ancient), and notably was the base of the only certain Indo-European alcoholic beverage, **medhu-**, which in different dialects meant both MEAD (“wine” in Greece and Anatolia) and “honey.” The Germanic languages have innovated, perhaps from a taboo on speaking the name while gathering wild honey; the common Germanic English word HONEY is from an old word for “yellow,” **k(e)nəko-**.

People and Society. For human beings themselves, a number of terms were employed, with different nuances of meaning. The usual terms for “man” and “woman” are **wī-ro-** (VIRILE) and ***gwenā-** from **gwen-** (GYNECOLOGY). For “person” in general, the oldest word was apparently ***manu-** (**man-1**), as preserved in English MAN (nominative plural ***manw-es**, becoming Germanic ***mann-iz**, becoming Old English *menn*, MEN) and in Slavic and Sanskrit. A word for “woman” recently identified in Anatolian Luvian, **esōr**, combining form ***-s(o)r-**, formed the feminine of the numbers “three” and “four,” as well as appearing in **swesor-**, sister, and the Latin word for “wife.” The Germanic word for “woman” (WIFE) was completely isolated until a cognate was recently identified in Tocharian. For its curious semantic history, see **ghwībh-**. In other dialects we find interesting metaphorical expressions that attest a set of religious concepts opposing the gods as immortal and celestial to humankind as mortal and terrestrial. Humans are either ***mṛtos**, “mortal” (**mer-2**, “to die”),



Hittite lions. Stylized lions adorning the base of a column from Tell Ta'yinat, Turkey (formerly part of Syria). Mid- to late eighth century B.C.

or **dhghomyo-*, “earthling” (**dhghem-**, “earth”).

The parts of the body belong to the basic layer of vocabulary and are for the most part faithfully preserved in Indo-European languages. Such are **ker-¹**, “head” (also **kaput-** in dialects, doubtless a more colloquial word), **genu-²**, “chin, jaw,” **dent-**, “tooth,” **okw-**, “to see,” whence “eye,” **ous-**, “ear,” **nas-**, “nose,” **leb-**, “lip,” **bhrū-**, “brow,” **ōs-**, “mouth,” **dnghū-**, “tongue,” and **mon-**, “neck.” The word for “foot” is attested everywhere (**ped-**), while that for “hand” differs according to dialect; the most widespread is **ghes-ōr* (**ghes-**, **CHIRO-**).

Internal organs were also named in Indo-European times, including the heart (**kerd-¹**), womb (**gwelbh-**), gall (**ghel-²**), and liver (**yēkw̥r**). The male sexual organs, **pes-** and **ergh-**, are common patrimony, as is **ors-**, “backside.”

A large number of kinship terms have been reconstructed. They are agreed in pointing to a society that was patriarchal, patrilocal (the bride leaving her household to join that of her husband’s family), and patrilineal (descent reckoned by the male line). “Father” and “head of the household” are one: **pāter-**, with his spouse, the **māter-**. These terms are ultimately derived from the baby-talk syllables *pa(pa)* and *ma(ma)*, but the kinship-term suffix *-ter-* shows that they had a sociological significance over and above this in the Indo-European family. Related terms are found for the grandfather (**awo-**) and the maternal uncle (**awon-*), and correspondingly the term **nepōt-** (feminine **nepīt-*) applied to both grandson (perhaps originally “daughter’s son”) and nephew (“sister’s son”). English SON and DAUGHTER clearly reflect Indo-European **sūnu-* (from **seuə-¹**) and **dhugāter-**.

Male blood relations were designated as **bhrāter-** (BROTHER), which doubtless extended beyond those with a common father or mother; the Greek cognate means “fellow member of a clan-like group.” The female counterpart was **swesor-** (SISTER), probably literally “female member of the kin group,” with a word for woman (**esōr**) and the root **s(w)e-**, designating the self, one’s own group.

While there exist many special terms for relatives by marriage on the husband’s side, like **daiwer-**, “husband’s brother,” fewer corresponding terms on the wife’s side can be reconstructed for the protolanguage. The terms vary from dialect to dialect, providing good evidence for the patrilocal character of marriage.

The root **dem-** denoted both the house (Latin *domus*) and the household as a social unit. The father of the family (Latin *pater familiās*) was the “master of the house” (Greek *despotēs*) or simply “he of the house” (Latin *dominus*). A larger unit was the village, designated by the word **weik-¹**. The community may have been grouped into divisions by location; this seems to be the basic meaning of the **dā-mo-* (from **dā-**) in Greek *dēmos*, people (DEMOCRACY).

Human settlements were frequently built on the top of high places fortified for defense, a practice taken by Indo-European migrants into central and western Europe and into Italy and Greece, as confirmed by archaeological finds. Words for such fortified high places vary; there are **pelə-³** (ACROPOLIS),

the Celtic word for "ring fort," **dhū-no-* (**dheuə-**, TOWN), and **bhergh-²** (*-burg* in place names).

Economic Life and Technology. A characteristic of Indo-European and other archaic societies was the principle of exchange and reciprocal gift-giving. The presentation of a gift entailed the obligation of a counter-gift, and the acts of giving and receiving were equivalent. They were simply facets of a single process of generalized exchange, which assured the circulation of wealth throughout the society.

This principle has left clear traces in the Indo-European vocabulary. The root **dō-** of Latin *dōnāre* means "to give" in most dialects but in Hittite means "to take." The root **nem-** is "to distribute" in Greek (NEMESIS), but in German it means "to take," and the cognate of English GIVE (**ghabh-**) has the meaning "to take" in Irish. The notion of exchange predominates in the roots **mei-¹** and **gher-⁵**. The root **dap-** means "to apportion in exchange," which may also carry a bad sense; Latin *damnum* is "damage entailing liability." The GUEST (**ghos-ti-**) in Indo-European times was the person with whom one had mutual obligations of hospitality. But he was also the stranger, and the stranger in an uncertain and warring tribal society may well be hostile: the Latin cognate *hostis* means "enemy." The Indo-Europeans evidently practiced both ransom and enslavement of enemy captives: **kemb-**, "to exchange," furnishes the Irish for "captive," and the roots **algwh-**, "to fetch a price," and **wes-¹**, "to buy or sell," refer in the oldest texts to traffic in people, as does the root **des-**.

The Indo-Europeans practiced agriculture and the cultivation of cereals. We have several terms of Indo-European antiquity for grain: **gr̥a-no-** (CORN),

yewo-, and **pūro-**, which may have designated wheat or spelt. Of more restricted distribution are **wrughyo-**, "rye," and **bhars-²**, "barley." Such terms for cereals could originally have designated the wild rather than cultivated varieties. A root for grinding is attested, **melə-** (MEAL², MILL). Another Indo-European term is **sē-¹**, "to sow," not found in Greek, Armenian, or Indo-Iranian. The verb "to plow" is **arə-²**, again a common European term, with the name of the plow, **arə-trom*. Other related roots are **yeug-**, "to yoke," and **kerp-**, "to gather, pluck" (HARVEST). The root **gʷerə-¹**, "heavy," is the probable base of **gʷerə-nā-*, "hand mill" (QUERN). The term is found throughout the Indo-European-speaking world, including India.



Celtic ring-fort. Aerial view of the ruins of the ring-fort of Dun Aengus on Inishmore, the largest of the three Aran Islands of Ireland.

Stockbreeding and animal husbandry were an important part of Indo-European economic life. Names for all the familiar

domesticated animals are present throughout the family: **gwou-**, “cow” and “bull,” **owi-**, “sheep,” **agwh-no-**, “lamb,” **aig-** and **ghaido-**, “goat,” **sū-**, “swine,” and **porko-**, “farrow.” The domestic dog was ancient (**kwon-**). The common Indo-European name of the horse, **ekwo-**, is probably derived from the adjective **ōku-**, “swift.” The expansion and migration of the Indo-European-speaking peoples in the later third and early second millennia B.C. is intimately bound up with the diffusion of the horse. The verbal root **demə-**, “to force,” acquired the special sense of “to tame horses,” whence English **TAME**. Stock was a source and measure of wealth; the original sense of **peku-** was probably “wealth, riches,” as in Latin *pecūnia*, which came to mean “wealth in cattle” and finally “cattle” proper.

The verbal roots **pā-**, “to protect,” and **kwel-1**, “to revolve, move around,” are widely used for the notion of herding or watching over stock, and it is interesting to note that the metaphor of the god or priest watching over humankind like a shepherd (Latin *pāstor*) over his flock occurs in many Indo-European dialects as well as outside Indo-European.

Roots indicating a number of technical operations are attested in most of the languages of the family. One such is **teks-**, which in some dialects means “to fabricate, especially by working with an ax,” but in others means “to weave” (**TEXTILE**). The root **dheigh-**, meaning “to mold, shape,” is applied both to bread (**DOUGH**) and to mud or clay, whence words for both pottery and mud walls (Iranian **pari-daiza-*, “walled around,” borrowed into Greek as the word that became English **PARADISE**.)

The house (**dem-**) included a **dhwer-** (**DOOR**), which probably referred originally to the gateway into the enclosure of the household. The house would have had a central hearth, denoted in some languages by **as-** (properly a verb, “to burn”). Fire itself was known by two words, one of animate gender (**egni-**, Latin *ignis*) and one neuter (**paəwr**, Greek *pūr* and English **FIRE**).



Mycenaean fresco. Detail of a fresco depicting Sitopotnia, Mycenaean goddess of crops, holding sheaves of wheat. 13th century B.C.

Indo-European had a verb “to cook” (**pek^w-**, also having the notion “to ripen”) and an adjective “raw” (**om-**). Another operation is denoted by **peis-1**, “to crush.” Meat (**mēms-**) was an established item of diet, and some sort of sauce or broth is indicated by the term **yeuə-** (**yū-s-*, **JUICE**, from Latin). Other household activities included spinning (**(s)nē-**), weaving (**webh-**), and sewing (**syū-**). The verb **wes-4** (**WEAR**) is ancient and everywhere attested.

The Indo-Europeans knew

metal and metallurgy, to judge from the presence of the word **ayes-* in Sanskrit, Germanic, and Latin. The term designated copper and perhaps bronze. Iron is a latecomer, technologically, and the terms for it vary from dialect to dialect. Latin has *ferrum*, while the Germanic and Celtic term was **isarno-*, properly “holy (metal),” from **eis-1**, perhaps so called because the first iron was derived from small meteorites. Gold, **ghel-2**, also dialectally **aus-o-*, probably “yellow (metal)” or “shining,” was known from ancient times, though the names for it vary. Silver was **arg-**, with various suffixes, doubtless meaning “white (metal).”

It was probably not long before the dispersal of the Proto-Indo-European community that the use of the wheel and wheeled transport was adopted. Despite the existence of widespread word families, most terms relating to wheeled vehicles seem to be metaphors formed from already existing words, rather than original, unanalyzable ones. So *NAVE*, or hub of the wheel (**nobh-**), is the same word as *NAVEL*. This is clearly the case with *WHEEL* itself, where the widespread **k^w(e)-k^wl-o-* is an expressive derivative of a verb (**k^wel-1**) meaning “to revolve or go around.” Other words for “wheel” are dialectal and again derivative, such as Latin *rota* from a verbal root **ret-**, “to run.” The root **wegh-**, “to go, transport in a vehicle” (*WAGON*), is attested throughout the family, including now Hieroglyphic Luvian. This evidence for the late appearance of the wheel agrees with archaeological findings that date the distribution of the wheel in Europe to the latter part of the fifth millennium B.C., the latest possible date for the community of Proto-Indo-European proper.

Ideology. We pointed out earlier that the great advantage of the lexicon as an approach to culture and history is that it is not confined to material remains. Words exist for natural phenomena, objects, and things that can be found in nature or identified from their material remains. But there are also words for ideas, abstractions, and relations. The reconstructed protolanguage of the Indo-Europeans is particularly rich in such vocabulary items.

A number of verbs denoting mental activity are found. The most widespread is **men-1**, preserved in English *MIND*. Other derivatives refer to remembering, warning (putting in mind), and thinking in general. A root notable for the diversity of its derivatives is **med-**, which may be defined as “to take the appropriate measures.” Reflexes of this verb range in meaning from “rule,” through “measure” (*MODICUM*, from Latin), to



Iberian hut. Restored dwelling and foundation ruins of a village on Mount Santa Tecla near La Guardia, Spain.



Mycenaean gold funerary mask.
16th century B.C.

“physician” (Latin *medicus*).

The notions of government and sovereignty were well represented. The presence of the old word for tribal king, **reg-* (**reg-1**), only in the extreme east (RAJAH) and the extreme west (Latin *rēx*, Celtic *-rīx*) virtually guarantees its presence in the earliest Indo-European society. (Here is an example of the phenomenon of marginal or peripheral conservation of a form lost in the central innovating area.) Roman tradition well attests the sacral character of kingship among the Indo-Europeans. The functions of king and priest were different aspects of a single function of sovereignty. It is this that is symbolized by the divine

name **dyeu-pāter-* (**dyeu-**), the chief of the gods.

Another aspect of the function of sovereignty is the sphere of the law. There is an old word, **yewes-**, probably for “religious law,” in Latin *iūs*. Latin *lēx* is also ancient (**leg-1** or **legh-**), though the details of its etymology are uncertain. In a society that emphasized the principle of exchange and reciprocity, it is scarcely surprising that the notion of contractual obligation should be well represented. Several roots specify the notion of “bond”: **bhendh-**, **ned-**, and **leig-1**, all of which have derivatives with technical legal meanings in various languages. The root **dlegh-** furnishes Germanic words meaning “to engage oneself” (PLEDGE), as well as the Irish word for “law.” The verb **kwei-1** meant “to pay compensation for an injury.” Its derivative noun **kʷoinā-* was borrowed from Doric Greek into the most ancient Roman law as Latin *poena* and *pūnīre*, whence English PUNISH and a host of legal terms. The Greek word for “justice,” *dikē*, is derived metaphorically from the notion of “boundary marker” (**deik-**).

Indo-European is particularly rich in religious vocabulary. An important form, which is also found only in the peripheral languages Sanskrit, Latin, and Celtic, is the two-word metaphoric phrase **kred-dhē-*, literally “to put (**dhē-**) heart (**kerd-1**).” The two words have been joined together in the western languages, as in Latin *crēdō*, “I believe.” Here a term of the most ancient pagan religion has been taken over by Christianity. A common word for religious “formulation,” **bhregh-men-*, may be preserved in *Brahmin*, a member of the priestly class, from Sanskrit, although the etymology is controversial.

Oral prayers, requests of the deity, and other ritual utterances must have played a significant role in Indo-European religion. We have already seen **prek-** (PRAY), and note also the roots **wegwh-** (VOW), **sengwh-** (SING), and

gwera-², which in Latin *grātia* (GRACE) has had a new life in Christianity.

Several words apparently denoted specific ritual actions, like **ghw-ē-**, “to honor, worship,” and ***sep-el-yo-** (**sep-²**), with the specific notion “to perform ritual manual operations on or about a corpse,” found in the Latin verb *sepelire*, “to bury,” also “to embalm.” The root **spend-** has the basic meaning of “to make an offering or perform a rite,” whence “to engage oneself by a ritual act.” Its Latin derivative *spondere* means “to promise” (SPOUSE).

A hint of Indo-European metaphysics appears in the word **aiw-**, “vital force,” whence “life everlasting, the eternal re-creation of life, eternity” (EON). It is noteworthy that the idea of “holy” is intimately bound up with that of “whole, healthy,” in a number of forms: **kailo-** (WHOLE and HOLY), **solā-**, whence Latin *salvus* (SALVATION), and **swen-to-** (SOUND²), a rhyme-form to ***kwento-** which underlies the Avestan word for “holy” and the Baltic and Slavic word for “saint.” An ancient root relating solely to religion is **sak-** (SACRED).

Finally we may add that poetry and a tradition of poetics are also common patrimony in most of the Indo-European traditions. The hymns of the Rig-Veda are composed in meters related to those used by the Greek poets, and the earliest verse forms found among the Celts and the Slavs go back to the same Indo-European source. Many, perhaps most, of the stylistic figures and embellishments of poetic language that we associate with “classical” poetics and rhetoric can be shown, by the comparative method, to have their roots in Indo-European poetics itself.

A number of metaphorical expressions appear to be creations of ancient, even Indo-European date. Thus the verb **gwher-**, “to burn, warm,” forms derivatives in Latin and Celtic which mean “to keep warm, cherish,” and refer especially to the duties of the pious son toward his aged parent. Latin *terra*, “earth” (TERRAIN), is historically a transferred epithet, “dry (land),” from **ters-**, “to dry,” whose English descendant is THIRST. One securely reconstructible Indo-European place name rests squarely on a metaphor: ***Pīwer-iā** in Greek *Pīriā* (PIERIAN SPRING) and ***Īwer-ion-**, the prehistoric Celtic name for Ireland (Gaelic *Éire*, *Érin*), both continue an Indo-European feminine adjective ***pīwer-ia**, “fat,” metaphorically “fertile,” from **peia-**, the same root that gives English FAT.

Most interesting are the cases where it is possible to reconstruct from two or more traditions (usually including Homer and the Rig-Veda) a poetic phrase or formula consisting of two members. Such are the expressions “imperishable fame,” ***klewos ŋdhg^whitom** (**kleu-**, **dhg^whei-**); “holy (mental) force,” ***isārom menos** (**eis-¹**, **men-¹**); and the “weaver (or crafter) of words,” the Indo-European poet himself, ***wekwōm teks-on** (**wekw-**, **teks-**). The immortality of the gods (***ŋ-mrto-**, from **mer-²**) is emphasized anew by the vivid verb phrase **nek-¹ terā-²**, “to overcome death,” appearing in the Greek word *nektar*, the drink of the gods. And at least one three-member formula (in the sense of the word in traditional oral poetry) can be reconstructed for the poetic language of prayer, on the combined evidence of four languages, Latin, Umbrian, Avestan, and Sanskrit: “Protect, keep safe, man and cattle!” (**pā- wī-ro- peku**).

Conclusion

This survey has touched on only a representative sample of the available reconstructed Indo-European lexicon and has made no attempt to cite the mass of evidence in all the languages of the family, ancient and modern, for these reconstructions.

For this essay, we have given only the information about Indo-European culture that could be derived from language and lexicon alone. Other disciplines serve to fill out and complete the picture to be gathered from the study of vocabulary: archaeology, prehistory, comparative religion, and the history of institutions.

Archaeologists have not in fact succeeded in locating the Indo-Europeans. An artifact other than a written record is silent on the language of its user, and prehistoric Eurasia offers an abundant choice of culture areas. Archaeologists are generally agreed that the so-called Kurgan peoples, named after the Russian word for their characteristic “barrow” or “tumulus” grave structure, spoke an Indo-European language. The correlation between the Kurgan cultural features described by archaeologists and the Indo-European lexicon is striking: for example, small tribal units (**teutā-**) ruled by powerful chieftains (**reg-**¹), a predominantly pastoral (**pā-**) economy including horse (**ekwo-**) breeding (**demə-**) and plant cultivation (**yewo-**), and architectural features such as a small subterranean or aboveground rectangular hut (***dom-**, **dem-**) of timber uprights (***kli-t-**, **klei-**, and ***stu-t-**, **stā-**, still with us in English **STUD**).

Some time around the middle of the fifth millennium B.C., these people expanded from the steppe zone north of the Black Sea and beyond the Volga into the Balkans and adjacent areas. These Kurgan peoples bore a new mobile and aggressive culture into Neolithic Europe, and it is not unreasonable to associate them with the coming of the Indo-Europeans. But the Kurgan peoples’ movement into Europe took place in distinct waves from the fifth to the third millennium B.C. The earliest so far discovered might be compatible with a reasonable date for Proto-Indo-European, that is, a date sufficiently long ago



Marble ruins of the circular tholos at Delphi, Greece. 14th century B.C.

for a single language to develop into forms as divergent as Mycenaean Greek and Hittite as they are historically attested by the middle of the second millennium B.C. But the subsequent Kurgan immigrations, after 4000 B.C., are too late to be regarded as incursions of speakers of undifferentiated Proto-Indo-European. The archaeological evidence for the later waves of Kurgan

migrations points to their having had an Indo-European culture, but the languages spoken by the later Kurgan peoples must have been already differentiated Indo-European dialects, some of which would doubtless evolve into some of the historical branches of the family tree. We must be content to recognize the Kurgan peoples as speakers of certain Indo-European languages and as sharing a common Indo-European cultural patrimony. The ultimate "cradle" of the Indo-Europeans may well never be known, and language remains the best and fullest evidence for prehistoric Indo-European society. It is the comparative method in historical linguistics that can illumine not only ancient ways of life but also ancient modes of thought.

Guide to the Dictionary

This Dictionary supplies the prehistoric component of the etymologies given in *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, Fourth Edition, by tracing the ultimate Indo-European derivations of those English words that are descended from Indo-European roots. All relevant steps between an Indo-European form and the earliest attested ancestor of a modern English word are given; the intermediate steps between that attested ancestor and the English word, however, are not given except occasionally, as this information is readily found in the etymologies of the *American Heritage Dictionary of English*.

The form given in **boldface** type at the head of each entry is, unless otherwise identified, an Indo-European root in its basic form. The basic root form is followed in some cases by one or more variants, also in boldface type. Then the basic reconstructed meaning or meanings of the root are given (but see the cautionary note under “Semantics” in the preceding essay, page xxi). Meanings that are different parts of speech are separated by a semicolon:

kei-¹ To lie; bed, couch; beloved, dear.

pelə-² Flat; to spread.

leg-¹ To collect; with derivatives meaning “to speak.”

yěkwŋ Liver.

-mno- Suffix forming passive participles to verbs.

Most roots as given in their citation forms were not independent words in Indo-European, but existed only in combination with suffixes or endings; this fact is indicated by the final hyphens. An exception is **yěkwŋ** above. Over thirty common suffixes are included in the Dictionary, indicated by initial and final hyphens, like **-mno-**.

After the basic meaning there may appear further information about the phonological shape or nature of the root:

skei- To cut, split. Extension of **sek-**.

kwŋmi- Worm. Rhyme word to **wŋmi-*, worm (see **wer-²**).

The boldface forms **sek-** and **wer-²** are cross-references to those roots, which are main entries in this Dictionary. Every boldface form appearing in the text of an entry is such a cross-reference.

The Dictionary includes a number of entries that are not, strictly speaking, Indo-European, because they are found in only one branch or are known to have been borrowed into the family from an outside source. These are included because of their importance for English etymology, and are enclosed in brackets:

[lik- Body, form; like, same. Germanic root. ...]

[win-o- Wine. Italic noun, related to words for wine in Greek, Armenian, Hittite, and non-Indo-European Georgian and West Semitic. ...]

For ease of use and reference, the boldface entry words (and cross-references) do not distinguish between the plain velars *k*, *g*, *gh* and the palatal velars *k̑*, *g̑*, *gh̑*, notating both sets as **k**, **g**, **gh**. (See page xvii for a discussion of these sounds.) Velars should be assumed to be plain unless indicated otherwise in parentheses following the English gloss of the root:

kleu- To hear. (Oldest form **k̑leu-*.)

segh- To hold. (Oldest form **segh̑-*.)

sak- To sanctify.

The first two examples show that the velar **k** and **gh** contained in the roots **kleu-** and **segh-** was a palatal velar in the root's oldest (pre-Germanic) form, but the velar in **sak-** was a plain velar. This information is given for the interested or more specialized reader only, and is not taken note of anywhere else in an entry.

A similar simplification has been adopted in the notation of laryngeals (see pages xvii-xviii for an explanation of these sounds.) The cover symbol **ə** is used for any of the three laryngeals in entry words, cross-references, and generally throughout an entry; however, for the interested reader, more specific information is given parenthetically when it is known:

gwelə-³ To swallow. (Oldest form **gwelə₁-*.)

pā- To protect, feed. (Oldest form **peə₂-*, colored to **paə₂-*, contracted to **pā-*.)

bheuə- Also **bheu-**. To be, exist, grow.

The parenthetical information in the first two examples specifies which laryngeal was contained in the root's oldest (pre-Germanic) form. No such information is provided in the case of **bheuə-**, indicating that there is not enough evidence to determine precisely which laryngeal it contained. In the case of **pā-**, following the oldest root form are given the steps of coloring and contraction that led from the oldest form to the citation form; these changes are described on page xviii. In some instances, the information needed to understand the relationship among variant forms of a root is more complex and must be given

in greater detail. An example is **terə-2** below:

terə-2 To cross over, pass through, overcome. (Oldest form **terə₂-*, with variant [metathesized] form **treə₂-*, colored to **traə₂-*, contracted to **trā-*.)

The parenthetical information here not only specifies which laryngeal was contained in the root, but also the origin of the variant root form **trā-*; it goes back to a form of the root that was metathesized, that is, where two adjacent sounds were reversed.

The text of each entry describes in detail the development of Modern English words from the root. Each numbered section of an entry begins with a list, in SMALL CAPITALS, of the Modern English words derived from a particular form of the root. (This list may be preceded by an intermediate step; see further below.) The simple (uncompounded) derivatives are given first; the compounds follow, after a semicolon. In some cases no further semantic or morphological development needs to be explained, and the *lemma*, the historically attested representative of the root, follows, as *avis* at the entry **awi-**:

awi- Bird. **I. 1.** AVIAN, AVIARY, AVIATION; AVICULTURE, AVIFAUNA, BUSTARD, OCARINA, OSPREY, OSTRICH, from Latin *avis*, bird.

Much more commonly, however, intermediate developments require explanation. These intermediate stages are reconstructions representing a word stem in Indo-European that is necessary to explain the lemma following it (see the section “Grammatical Forms and Syntax” in the preceding essay, pages xix–xxi). The reconstructed forms are not historically attested; they are preceded by an asterisk (*) to note this fact. Sometimes earlier or later developments of the intermediate forms are given in parentheses, as in the example of **stā-** below. In these cases the symbol < is used to mean “derived from” and the symbol > is used to mean “developed into.” Intermediate stages that are in fact attested (such as the stages between Latin *avis* and English BUSTARD in the example above) are usually not given in the Dictionary. The following terms are used to describe typical morphological processes of Indo-European:

Full-grade form. A form with e-vocalism (the basic form); so identified for descriptive contrast. It is usually the same as the citation form of the root.

O-grade form. A form with o-vocalism:

dhers- O-grade form **dhors-* . . .

Zero-grade form. A form with zero-vocalism:

men-1 I. Zero-grade form **m̥-*.

Lengthened-grade form. A form with lengthened vocalism:

ked- 1. Lengthened-grade form **kēd-*.

Secondary full-grade form. A new full-grade form created by inserting the fundamental vowel *e* in the zero-grade form of an extended root:

stā- . . . V. Zero-grade extended root **stū-* (< **stua-*). . . VI. Secondary full-grade form **steu-*.

Basic form. The unchanged root; so identified for descriptive contrast.

Suffixed form. A form with one or more suffixes, written with an internal hyphen:

laks- Suffixed form **laks-o-*.

maghu- Suffixed form **magho-ti-*.

mel-² 1. Suffixed (comparative) form **mel-yos-*.

Prefixed form. A form with a prefix, written with an internal hyphen:

op-¹ . . . 6. . . . from prefixed form **co-op-*.

Extended form. A form with an extension or enlargement, written without internal hyphens:

pel-⁶ . . . II. Extended form **pelā₂-*.

Nasalized form. A form with a nasal infix, written with internal hyphens:

tag- 1. Nasalized form **ta-n-g-*.

Reduplicated form. A form prefixed by its own initial consonant followed by a vowel:

segh- . . . 5. Reduplicated form **si-sgh-*.

Compound form. A form compounded with a form of another root, written with internal hyphens:

dem- . . . 3. Compound form **dems-pot-*.

Expressive form. A form with “expressive gemination” (doubling of the final

consonant), written without internal hyphens:

gal-² . . . **3.** Expressive form **gall-*.

Shortened form. A form with shortened vocalism:

syū- . . . **III.** Suffixed shortened form **syu-men-*.

Reduced form. A form with loss of one or more sounds:

ambhi Reduced form **bhi*.

Variant form. A form altered in any way other than those described in the above categories:

deru- . . . **2.** Variant form **dreu-*.

These terms can be combined freely to describe in as much detail as necessary the development from the root to the lemma.

dhē(i)- **1.** Suffixed reduced form **dhē-mnā-*. FEMALE, FEMININE; EFFEMINATE, from Latin *fēmina*, woman (< “she who suckles”).

gera-¹ **1.** Suffixed lengthened-grade form **gērā-s-*. AGERATUM, GERIATRICS, from Greek *gēras*, old age.

peta- . . . **2.** Suffixed (stative) variant zero-grade form **pat-ē-*. PATENT, PATULOUS, from Latin *patēre*, to be open.

In order to emphasize the fact that English belongs to the Germanic branch of Indo-European and give precedence to directly inherited words in contrast to words borrowed from other branches, the intermediate stages in Germanic etymologies are covered in fuller detail. The Common or Proto-Germanic (here called simply Germanic) forms underlying English words are always given. Where no other considerations intervene, Germanic is given first of the Indo-European groups, and Old English is given first within Germanic, although this order of precedence is not rigidly applied.

The final item in most entries is an abbreviated reference, in brackets, to Julius Pokorny's *Indogermanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch* (*Indo-European Etymological Dictionary*; Bern, 1959). This, the standard work of reference and synthesis in the Indo-European field, carries a full range of the actual comparative material on which the roots are reconstructed. Our Dictionary presents only those aspects of the material that are directly relevant to English. For example, the English word **MANY** is found at the root **menegh-**, “copious.” This entry describes the transition of the Indo-European form through Germanic **managa-* to Old English *manig*, *mænig*, “many.” It does not cite the

comparative evidence from outside English and Germanic on which this assertion is based, but it refers to “Pokorny *men(e)gh-* 730.” The entry *men(e)gh-* on page 730 in Pokorny’s dictionary cites, in addition to the Old English word, the forms attested in Sanskrit, Celtic, Gothic, Old High German, Old Norse, Slavic, and Lithuanian, from which the reconstruction of the root was made. These references should serve as a reminder that the information given in this Appendix is assertive rather than expository and that the evidence and evaluation upon which its assertions are based are not presented here.

A few roots are not in Pokorny’s dictionary; this is also indicated in brackets at the end of an entry, and brief comparative information is supplied on which the reconstruction has been based.

Twenty-six entries conclude with a “Language and Culture Note,” set off from the rest of the entry and including additional cultural and linguistic information that was deemed of interest to the general reader.

Symbols: * unattested
< derived from
> developed into

Parentheses within a form enclose sound(s) or letter(s) sometimes or optionally present.

Indo-European Roots

-ā- (Oldest form **ea₂-*, colored to **a₂-*, contracted to **ā-*. Also appears as **a-*, from zero-grade **a₂-*, especially in composite forms **ya* and **wa*.) Suffix forming abstract or collective nouns, and marking the feminine gender in most adjectives ending in **-o-*. It ultimately appears in the following English suffixes: **a.** *-cy*, from Latin *-tia*, abstract suffix (< **ti-ā*; **ti-*, abstract suffix, see *-ti-*); **b.** (i) *-ery*, *-y*, from Latin *-ia*, abstract suffix; (ii) *-ia*¹, from Greek *-iā*, abstract suffix. Both (i) and (ii) from Indo-European compound abstract suffix **iā-*; **c.** *-ess*, from Greek *-issa*, feminine suffix (not productive until Late Greek), from composite suffix **-ikya*. [Not in Pokorny.]

ab(e)l- Apple. **1.** APPLE, from Old English *æppel*. **2.** DAPPLE-GRAY, from Old Norse **apall*, apple (in *apalgrár*, dapple-gray). Both **1** and **2** from Germanic **ap(a)laz*. [Pokorny *ābel* 1.]

ad- To, near, at. **1a.** AT¹; ATONE, TWIT, from Old English *æt*, near, by, at; **b.** ADO, from Old Norse *at*. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **at*. **2.** AD-, -AD; ADJUVANT, AID, AMOUNT, PARAMOUNT, from Latin *ad*, *ad-*, to, toward. **3.** Celtic **ad-*, to, at, in compounds (see *bher-*¹, *sed-*¹). [Pokorny *1. ad* 3.]

ag-¹ To drive, draw, move. (Oldest form **a₂ag-*.) **1.** ACT, ACTIVE, ACTOR, ACTUAL, ACTUARY, ACTUATE, AGENDUM, AGENT, AGILE, AGITATE; ALLEGE, AMBAGE, AMBIGUOUS, ASSAY, CACHE, COAGULUM, COGENT, ESSAY, EXACT, EXACTA, EXAMINE, EXIGENT, EXIGUOUS, FUMIGATE, FUSTIGATE, INTRANSIGENT, LEVIGATE, LITIGATE, NAVIGATE, OBJURGATE, PRODIGALITY, REDACT, RETROACTIVE, SQUAT, TRANSACT, VARIEGATE, from Latin *agere*, to do, act, drive, conduct, lead, weigh. **2.** -AGOGUE, AGONY; ANAGOGUE, ANTAGONIZE, CHORAGUS, DEMAGOGUE, EPACT, GLUCAGON, HYPNAGOGIC, MYSTAGOGUE, PEDAGOGUE, PROTAGONIST, STRATAGEM, SYNAGOGUE, from Greek *agein*, to drive, lead, weigh. **3.** Suffixed form **ag-to-*, AMBASSADOR, EMBASSAGE, EMBASSY, from Latin *ambactus*, servant, from Celtic **amb(i)-ag-to-*, "one who goes around" (**ambi*, around; see *ambhi*). **4.** Suffixed form **ag-ti-*, whence adjective **ag-ty-o-*, "weighty." AXIOM; AXIOLOGY, CHRONAXIE, from Greek *axios*, worth, worthy, of like value, weighing as much. **5.** Possibly suffixed form **ag-ro-*, driving, pursuing, grabbing. PELLAGRA, PODAGRA, from Greek *agrā*, a seizure. **6.** O-grade suffixed form **og-mo-*, furrow, track, metaphorically "incised line." OGHAM, from Old Irish *Ogma* (from Celtic **Ogmios*), name of a Celtic god and traditional inventor of the ogham alphabet. [Pokorny *ag-* 4.] See also derivative *agro-*.

ag-² To speak. (Oldest form **a₂eg-*, colored to **a₂ag-*.) Suffixed zero-grade form **ag-yo-*. **1.** ADAGE, from Latin *adagium*, saying, proverb, "a speaking to" (*ad-*, to; see *ad-*). **2.** PRODIGY, from Latin *prodīgium*, a portent, "a foretelling" (*prōd-*, variant of *prō-*, before; see *per*¹). [Pokorny *eg-* 290.]

ag-es- Fault, guilt. ACHE, from Old English *acan*, to ache (perhaps < "to cause mental pain"). [Pokorny *agos-* 8.]

agh-¹ To be depressed, be afraid. **1.** Suffixed form **agh-lo-*, AIL, from Old English *eglan*, *eglian*, to trou-

ble, afflict. **2.** Suffixed form **agh-es-*. AWE, from Old Norse *agi*, fright, ultimately from Germanic **agiz-*. [Pokorny *agh-* 7.]

agh-² A day (considered as a span of time). (Oldest form **agh-*.) **1.** DAY; DAISY, TODAY, from Old English *dæg*, day. **2.** LANDTAG, from Old High German *tag*, day. **3.** DAWN, from Old English denominative *dagian*, to dawn. **1-3** all from Germanic **dagaz* (with initial *d-* of obscure origin), day. [Pokorny *āgher-* 7.]

agro- Field. (Oldest form **a₁agro-*; probably originally a derivative of **a₂ag-*, to drive ["place where cattle are driven"]; see *ag-*¹.) **1.** ACRE, from Old English *æcer*, field, acre, from Germanic **akraz*. **2.** AGRARIAN; AGRICULTURE, PEREGRINE, PILGRIM, from Latin *ager* (genitive *agri*), earlier **agros*, district, property, field. **3.** AGRIA, AGRO-; AGROSTOLOGY, ONAGER, STAVESACRE, from Greek *agros*, field, and *agrios*, wild. [In Pokorny *ag-* 4.]

agw(e)si- AX. AX¹, from Old English *æx*, ax, from Germanic **akusjō-*. [Pokorny *agw(e)si* 9.]

ag*h-no- Lamb. **1.** YEAN, from Old English *ēanian*, to bring forth young, from Germanic **aunōn*, denominative from **aunaz*, lamb. **2.** AGNUS DEI, from Latin *agnus*, lamb. [Pokorny *agw-h-no-s* 9.]

ai-¹ To give, allot. **1.** Suffixed extended form **ai-t-yā-*. ETIOLOGY, from Greek *aitiā*, cause, responsibility. **2.** Suffixed form **ai-tā-*. DIET¹, from Greek *diatītān*, to treat. [Pokorny *3. ai-* 10.]

ai-² To burn. (Oldest form **a₂ei-*, colored to **a₂ai-*.)

I. Basic form **ai-*. **1.** Suffixed form **ai-mo-*. EMBER, from Old English *æmmerge*, ember, from Germanic compound **aim-uzjōn-*, ashes, from **aima-*, ashes (**uzjō*, to burn; see *eus-*). **2.** Probably suffixed form **ai-lo-*. ANNEAL, from Old English *āl*, fire, from Germanic **ail-* (though this has also been taken from **aidh-lo-* with irregular loss of dental, from extended form **aidh-* in **II** below).

II. Extended form **ai-dh-*. **1.** Suffixed form **aidh-sto-*. OAST, from Old English *āst*, kiln, from Germanic **aistaz*. **2.** Suffixed form **aidh-t-*. **a.** Further suffixed form **aidh-t-o-*. ESTIVAL, ESTIVATE, from Latin *aestas* (syncopated from **aestotās*), heat, summer; **b.** further suffixed form **aidh-t-u-*. ESTUARY, from Latin *aestus*, heat, swell, surge, tide. **3.** Suffixed form **aidh-i-*. AEDILE; EDIFICE, EDIFY, MAZAEDEUM, from Latin *aedēs*, building, house (< "hearth"). **4.** Suffixed form **aidh-er-*. AETHER, ETHER, from Greek *aithēr*, air. **5.** Suffixed form **aidh-nā-*. ETNA, from Latin *Aetna*, borrowed from a form **aith-nā* ("the fiery one") in an indigenous language of Sicily. [Pokorny *ai-dh-* 11.]

aig- Goat. (Oldest form **aig-*.) AEGIS, from Greek *aigis*, goatskin (emblem of Athena), from *aix*, goat. [Pokorny *aig-*, 3. *aig-* 13.]

aik-¹ To be master of, possess. (Oldest form **a₂eik-*, colored to **a₂aik-*.) **1.** OUGHT¹, OWE, from Old English *āgan*, to possess, from Germanic **aigan*, to possess. **2.** OWN, from Old English *āgen*, one's own, from Germanic participial form **aigana-*, possessed, owned. **3.** FRAUGHT, FREIGHT, from Middle Low German and

Middle Dutch *vrecht*, *vracht*, “earnings,” hire for a ship, freight, from Germanic prefixed form **fra-aihtiz*, absolute possession, property (**fra-*, intensive prefix; see **per**¹). **4.** Reduplicated zero-grade (perfect) form **æ-ai-k*, remade to **ai-ai-k* (> **ik*). GANESH, from Sanskrit *iṣṭe*, he rules over. [Pokorny *ēik*- 298.]

aik-² A spit. (Oldest form **ai-k-*) Suffixed form **aik-smā-*. AECHEMA, from Greek *aikhmē*, a spit. [Pokorny *āik*- 15.]

aim- Copy. (Oldest form **a₂eim-*, colored to **a₂aim-*.) **1.** Suffixed full-grade form **aim-olo-*. EMULATE, EMULOUS, from Latin *aemulus*, emulous. **2.** Zero-grade form **aim-*. **a.** IMITATE; INIMITABLE, from Latin *imitāre*, to imitate, from suffixed form **im-eto-*; **b.** IMAGE, IMAGO, IMAGINE, from Latin *imāgō*, image. [Not in Pokorny; compare Hittite *himma-*, ritual substitute.]

ais- To wish, desire. (Oldest form **a₂eis-*, colored to **a₂ais-*.) Suffixed form **ais-sk-*. ASK, from Old English *āscian*, *āscian*, to ask, seek, from Germanic **aiskōn*. [Pokorny 1. *ais*- 16.]

aiw- Also **ayu-**. Vital force, life, long life, eternity; also “endowed with the acme of vital force, young” (Oldest forms **a₂eiw-*, **a₂eyu-*, colored to **a₂aiw-*, **a₂ayu-*.) **1a.** NO¹, from Old English *ā*, ever; **b.** AUGHT¹, from Old English *āwihht*, *āuht*, anything, “ever a creature”; **c.** EVER; EVERY, NEVER, from Old English *æfre* (second element obscure), ever; **d.** AYE²; NAY, from Old Norse *ei*, ever. **a, c,** and **d** all from extended Germanic form **aiwi*; **b** from Germanic **aiwi* + **wihti*, “ever a thing, anything” (**wihti-*, thing; see **wekti-**). **2a.** Suffixed form **aiw-o-*. COEVAL, LONGEVITY, MEDIEVAL, PRIMEVAL, from Latin *aevum*, age, eternity; **b.** further suffixed form **aiwo-tā(ti)-*. AGE; COETANEOUS, from Latin *aetās* (stem *aetāti-*), age; **c.** further suffixed form **aiwo-t-erno-*. ETERNAL, ETERNE, ETERNITY; SEMIPITERNAL, from Latin *aeternus*, eternal. **3.** Suffixed form **aiw-en-*. EON, from Greek *aiōn*, age, vital force. **4.** Zero-grade form **yu-* (earlier **ayu-*) in compound **ayu-g¹ia-es-*, “having a vigorous life” (**g¹ia-es-*, life; see **g¹eia-**¹). **5.** O-grade form **oyu-* (earlier **aoyu-*). **a.** UTOPIA, from Greek *ou*, not, variant of *ouk*, probably from a pre-Greek phrase **ne* (**ne*) *oyu* (*k¹id*), “(not on your) life” (**ne*, not, and **k¹id*, indefinite pronoun used as emphasizing particle; see **ne** and **k¹o-**); **b.** AYURVEDA, from Sanskrit *āyuh*, life, health, from suffixed form **oyu-s-*. [Pokorny *aiy-* 17.] See also derivative **yeu-**.

Language and Culture Note Most of the derivatives of the root **aiw-** have to do with its primary meaning “vital force, life everlasting, eternity.” Thus for example Sanskrit has a noun, *āyu*, with exactly that meaning, which goes back to an Indo-European noun **oyu*, “life everlasting”; and the zero-grade of this noun, **yu-*, could form an adjective, **yu-aon-*, “having life force, youthful,” that is the source of Latin *iuvenis* and English *young* (see **yeu-**). However, the direct Greek descendant of **oyu* is very unexpected—the conjunction *ouk(i)* or *ou*, “not” (a word ultimately showing up in English *utopia*). To understand how a word for “life everlasting” came to mean “not,” one must imagine a pre-Greek colloquial phrase **ne oyū k¹id*, meaning roughly “not on your life, not ever” (with **ne*, “not,” and **k¹id* just strengthening the force of the negative **ne*. In the histories of many languages, words that are used to strengthen negative expressions often come to be understood as having negative force themselves; and when this happens, the original negative word may be dropped as superfluous. This is precisely what happened with **ne oyū k¹id*: the literal meaning of the phrase **oyū k¹id* was lost and it was reinterpreted as simply meaning

“not.” The **ne* was then dropped, and after various sound changes had run their course in the prehistory of Greek, **oyū k¹id* became *ouk(i)* or *ou*. In modern French, the word *pas* “not” has a very similar history: it originated in the phrase *ne . . . pas*, which once meant “not a step,” that is, “not at all” with *pas* strengthening the negative word *ne*. Eventually *pas* became interpreted as a negative itself, as in the phrase *pas mal*, “not bad.”

ak- Sharp. (Oldest form **a₂ek-*, colored to **a₂āk-*.) **1.** Suffixed form **ak-yā-*. **a.** EDGE; SELVAGE, from Old English *ecg*, sharp side, from Germanic **agjō*; **b.** EGG², from Old Norse *eggja*, to incite, goad, from Germanic **agian*. **2.** Suffixed form **ak-u-*. **a.** EAR², from Old English *æhher*, *ear*, spike, ear of grain, from Germanic **ahuz-*; **b.** ACICULA, ACUITY, ACULEATE, ACUMEN, ACUPUNCTURE, ACUTE, AGLET, AGUE, EGLANTINE, from Latin *acus*, needle; **c.** ACEROSE, from Latin *acus*, chaff. **3.** Suffixed form **ak-i-*. ACIDANTHERA, from Greek *akis*, needle. **4.** Suffixed form **ak-men-*, stone, sharp stone used as a tool, with metathetic variant **ka-men-*, with variants: **a.** **ka-mer-*. HAMMER, from Old English *hamor*, hammer, from Germanic **hamaraz*; **b.** **ke-men-* (probable variant). HEAVEN, from Old English *heofon*, *hefn*, heaven, from Germanic **hibin-*, “the stony vault of heaven” dissimilated form of **himin-*. **5.** Suffixed form **ak-onā-*, independently created in: **a.** AWN, from Old Norse *ögn*, ear of grain, and Old English *agen*, ear of grain, from Germanic **aganō*; and **b.** PARAGON, from Greek *akonē*, whetstone. **6.** Suffixed lengthened form **āk-ri-*. ACERATE, ACRID, ACRIMONY, EAGER; CARVACROL, VINEGAR, from Latin *acer*, sharp, bitter. **7.** Suffixed form **ak-ri-bhwo-*. ACERBIC, EXACERBATE, from Latin *acerbus*, bitter, sharp, tart. **8.** Suffixed (stative) form **ak-ē-*. ACID, from Latin *acere*, to be sharp. **9.** Suffixed form **ak-eto-*. ACETABULUM, ACETIC, ACETUM; ESTER, from Latin *acētum*, vinegar. **10.** Suffixed form **ak-mā-*. ACME, ACNE, from Greek *akmē*, point. **11.** Suffixed form **ak-ro-*. ACRO-; ACROBAT, ACROMION, from Greek *akros*, topmost. **12.** O-grade form **ok-* (from earlier **oak-*) in suffixed form **ok-ri-*. MEDIOCRE, from Latin *ocris*, rugged mountain. **13.** Suffixed o-grade form **ok-su-*. AMPHIOXUS, OXALIS, OXYGEN, OXYTONE, OXYRIASIS, PAROXYSM, from Greek *oxus*, sharp, sour. [Pokorny 2. *āk*- 18, 3. *kem*- 556.]

aks- Axis. (Oldest form **aks-*.) **1.** Suffixed form **aks-lo-*. AXLE, from Old Norse *öxull*, axle, from Germanic **ahsulaz*. **2.** Suffixed form **aks-i-*. **a.** AXIS, from Latin *axis*, axle, pivot; **b.** AXILLA, from Latin *axilla*, armpit (< “axis point of the arm and shoulder”). **3.** Suffixed form **aks-lā-*. AILERON, AISLE, ALA, ALAR, ALARY, ALATE, ALULA; ALIFORM, from Latin *āla* (< **ax-la*), wing, upper arm (see *axilla* in 2. **b.** for semantic transition). **4.** Suffixed form **aks-on-*. AXON, AXONEME; AXOPLASM, from Greek *axōn*, axis. [In Pokorny *ag*- 4.]

akw-ā- Water. **1a.** AIT; ISLAND, from Old English *ig*, *tæg*, island; **b.** ORKNEY ISLANDS, from Old Norse *Orkneyjar*, “seal islands” (*orkn*, seal), from Old Norse *ey*, island (also in other placenames in -ey such as GUERNSEY, JERSEY); **c.** SCANDINAVIA, from Latin *Scandināvia*, name of a large island in northern Europe, probably from Germanic compound **Skandinaujō*, “Scandia or Scandinavia island.” **a-c** all from Germanic **aujō*, “thing on the water,” from **agwō*. **2.** ETON, from Old English **Eātūn* (> early Middle English *Eitūn*), “town on the river (Thames),” from *ēa*, water, river, from Germanic **ahwō*. **3.** AQUA, AQUARELLE, AQUARIUM, AQUATIC, AQUI-, EWER, GOUACHE; AQUAMARINE, AQUATINT, AQUAVIT, AQUEDUCT, SEWER¹, from Latin *aqua*, water. [Pokorny *akwā*- 23.]

al-¹ Beyond. (Oldest form probably **a₂el-*, colored to **a₂al-*.) **1.** O-grade form **ol-* (earlier **a₂ol-*), “be-

yond." **a.** Compound forms **ol-se-*, **ol-so-* ("so-, pronominal stem; see **so-**"). **ALARM**, **ALERT**, **ALFRESCO**, **ALLIGATOR**, **EL NIÑO**, **HOOPLA**, **LAGNIAPPE**, **LANGUE D'OIL**, **LARIAT**, **VOILA**, from Latin *ille* (feminine *illa*, neuter *illud*), "yonder," that, from Archaic Latin *ollus*; **b.** suffixed forms **ol-s*, **ol-tero-*. **OUTRÉ**, **ULTERIOR**, **ULTIMATE**, **ULTRA-**, **UTTERANCE**, from Latin *ul-*, "ulter, ultra," beyond. **2.** Suffixed form **al-tero-*, "other of two." **a.** **ALTER**, **ALTERCATE**, **ALTERNATE**, **ALTRUISM**; **SUB-ALTERN**, from Latin *alter*, other, other of two; **b.** **ADULTERATE**, **ADULTERINE**, **ADULTERY**, from Latin *adulterare*, to commit adultery with, pollute, probably from the phrase *ad alterum*, "(approaching) another (unlawfully)" (*ad*, to; see **ad-**); **c.** variant suffixed form **an-tero-*, "other (of two)." **OTHER**, from Old English *oðer*, from Germanic **anþara-*. **3.** Suffixed form **al-eno-*. **ARANYAKA**, from Sanskrit *aranya-*, foreign. **4.** Extended form **al-yo-*, "other of more than two." **a.** (i) **ELSE**; **ELDRITCH**, from Old English *el-*, *elles*, else, otherwise, from Germanic **aljaz* (with adverbial suffix); (ii) **ALSACE**, **ALSATIA**, from Old High German **Ali-sizzo*, *Eli-sizzo*, "inhabitant of the other (bank of the Rhine)" (> Medieval Latin *Alisättia*, *Alsättia* > French *Alsace*), from Germanic **alja-*, **ali-*, other (Old High German *-sizzo*, "one who sits" inhabitant; see **sed-**); **b.** **ALIAS**, **ALIEN**; **ALIBI**, **ALIQUOT**, **HIDALGO**, from Latin *alius*, other of more than two; **c.** **ALLO**; **ALLEGORY**, **ALLELOMORPH**, **ALLELOPATHY**, **MORPHALLAXIS**, **PARALLAX**, **PARALLEL**, **TROPHALLAXIS**, from Greek *allos*, other. [Pokorny 1. *al-* 24, 2. *an* 37.]

al-² To wander. **1.** Compound **ambh(i)-al-ā-* (see **ambhi-**). **2.** **EXILE**, from Latin *exsul*, *exul*, wanderer, exile (*ex-*, out; see **eghs**). [Pokorny 3. *āl-* 27.]

al-³ To grow, nourish.

I. Suffixed (participial) form **al-to-*, "grown." **1a.** **ALDERMAN**, **OLD**, from Old English *eald*, *ald*, old; **b.** **ELDERED** (personal name), from Old English *Ealdred*, "old in counsel" (-*rēd*, from *rād*, counsel; see **rē-**); **c.** **ELDER**¹, from Old English (comparative) *ieldra*, *eldra*, older, elder; **d.** **ELDEST**, from Old English (superlative) *ieldesta*, *eldesta*, eldest; **e.** Germanic compound **wer-ald-*, "age of man" (see **wf-ro-**). **a-e** all from Germanic **alda-*. **2.** **ALT**, **ALTO**, **HAUGHTY**, **HAWSER**; **ALTIMETER**, **ALTIPLANO**, **ALTITUDE**, **ALTUCUMULUS**, **ALTOSTRATUS**, **ENHANCE**, **EXALT**, **HAUTBOY**, from Latin *altus*, high ("grown tall"), deep.

II. Suffixed form **al-mo-*. **ALMA MATER**, from Latin *almus*, nurturing, nourishing.

III. Suffixed form **al-o-*. **ADOLESCENT**, **ADULT**, **ALIBLE**, **ALIMENT**, **ALIMONY**, **ALTRICIAL**, **ALUMNUS**; **COALESCE**, from Latin *alere*, to nourish, and *alumnus*, fosterling, step-child, originally a participle of *alere* ("being nourished," < **al-o-mno-*).

IV. Suffixed (causative) form **ol-eye-*. **ABOLISH**, from Latin *abolere*, to retard the growth of, abolish (*ab-*, from; see **apo-**).

V. Compound form **pro-al-* (*pro-*, forth; see **per¹**). **PROLETARIAN**, **PROLIFEROUS**, **PROLIFIC**, from Latin *prōles*, offspring.

VI. Extended form **aldh-*. **ALTHEA**, from Greek *althain*, *althainein*, to get well. [Pokorny 2. *al-* 26.]

al-⁴ To grind, mill. Suffixed form **al-euro-*. **ALEURONE**, from Greek *aleuron*, meal, flour. [Pokorny 5. *al-* 28.]

al-⁵ All. Germanic and Celtic root. **1.** Suffixed form **al-na-*. **a.** **ALL**; **ALBEIT**, **ALREADY**, **ALSO**, **ALTHOUGH**, **ALWAYS**, **AS**, from Old English *all*, *eall*, *eal-*, *al-*, all; **b.** **ALTHING**, from Old Norse *altr*, all. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **allaz*. **2.** Germanic **ala-*, all, in compound **Ala-manniz* (see **man-¹**). [In Pokorny 1. *al-* 24.]

albo- White. **1.** Possibly Germanic **albiz*, **albaz*, elf, if meaning "white ghostly apparition." **a.** **ELF**, from Old English *ælf*, elf, also in such personal names as: (i) **ALFRED**, from Old English *Ælfræd*, "elf counsel" (*ræd*, counsel; see **rē-**); (ii) **OLIVER**, from Old English

Ælfhere, "elf army" (*here*, army; see **koro-**); **b.** **OAF**, from Old Norse *alfr*, elf; **c.** (i) **AUBREY** (personal name), from Old High German *Alberich* (> French *Auberi*), "ruler of elves" (-*rih*, -rich, ruler; see **reg-¹**); (ii) **OBERON**, from Old French *Auberon*, from a source akin to Old High German *Alberich*. Both (i) and (ii) from Old High German **alb*, elf. **2.** **ELFIN**, from Old English -*elfen*, elf, possibly from Germanic **albinjō*. **3.** **ABELE**, **ALB**, **ALBEDO**, **ALBESCENT**, **ALBINO**, **ALBITE**, **ALBUM**, **ALBUMEN**, **AUBADE**, **AUBURN**; **DAUB**, from Latin *albus*, white. [Pokorny *albo-* 30.]

alg^w-h- To earn, be worth. Greek, Indo-Iranian, and Hittite root. (Oldest form **₂elg^w-h-*, colored to **₂alg^w-h-*.) **1.** **ARHAT**, from Sanskrit *arhati*, he is worthy. **2.** **ALPHEUS** (river name), from Greek *Alpheus*, from *alphanein*, to yield a return. [Pokorny *alg^w-h-* 32.]

alu- In words related to sorcery, magic, possession, and intoxication. Perhaps related to **al-²**. Suffixed form **alu-t-*. **ALE**, from Old English *calu*, from Germanic **aluth-*. [Pokorny *alu-* 33.]

am- Various nursery words. Latin and Celtic root. **1.** **AMAH**, from Medieval Latin *amma*, mother. **2.** Suffixed form **am-os-*. **AMORETTO**, **AMOUR**; **ENAMOR**, **PARAMOUR**, from Latin *amor*, love. **3.** Suffixed form **am-ā-*. **AMATEUR**, **AMATIVE**, **AMATORY**; **INAMORATA**, from Latin *amāre*, to love. **4.** **AMICABLE**, **AMIGO**, **AMITY**; **ENEMY**, **INIMICAL**, from Latin *amicus*, friend. **5.** **AUNT**, from Latin *amita*, aunt. [In Pokorny *am(m)a* 36.]

ambhi Also **mbhi**. Around. Probably derived from **ant-bhi-*, "from both sides" (see **ant-**). **1.** Reduced form **bhi*. **a.** **BY**; **ABAF**, **BUT**, from Old English *bi*, *bī*, *be*, *by*; **b.** **BE-**, from Old English *be-*, on all sides, *be-*, also intensive prefix; **c.** **BELEAGUER**, from Middle Dutch *bie*, *by*; **d.** **BIVOUAC**, from Old High German *bi*, *by*, at. **a-d** all from Germanic **bi*, **bi-* (intensive prefix). **2a.** **EMBER DAY**, from Old English *ymb*, around; **b.** **OMBUDESMAN**, from Old Norse *um(b)*, about, around; **c.** **UMLAUT**, from Old High German *umbi*, around. **a-c** all from Germanic **umbi*. **3a.** **AMBI-**, from Latin *ambi-*, around, about; **b.** **ALLEY**¹, **ALLEY-OOP**, **AMBULANCE**, **AMBULATE**, **ANDANTE**, **FUNAMBULIST**, **PERAMBULATE**, **PREAMBLE**, from Latin *ambulare*, to go about, walk (**ambh(i)-al-ā-*; **al-*, to wander, go; see **al-²**). **4.** **AMPHI-**, from Greek *amphī*, around, about. **5.** Celtic **ambī*, around, in compound **amb(i)-ag-to-* (see **ag-¹**). [Pokorny *ambhi* 34.]

ambhō Both. **1.** Reduced form **bhō*. **BOTH**, from Old Norse *báðr*, both (< **bai thaiz*, "both the"; **thaiz*, plural third person pronoun; see **to-**), from Germanic **bā*. **2.** Full form **ambhō*. **a.** **AMBSACE**, from Latin *ambō*, both; **b.** **AMPHOTERIC**, from Greek *amphō*, both. [In Pokorny *ambhi* 34.]

āmer- Day. Suffixed form **āmer-ā-*. **EPHEMERAL**, **HEMERALOPIA**, **HEMEROCALLIS**, from Greek *hēmerā*, day. [Pokorny *āmer-* 35.]

ams- Black; blackbird (original color meaning found only in Hittite). (Oldest form **₂ams-*, colored to **₂ams-*, with variant [metathesized] form **₂mes-*.) **1.** Suffixed form **ams-ol-*. **OUZEL**, from Old English *ōsle*, blackbird, from West Germanic **amslōn-*. **2.** Form **(a)mes-*. Suffixed forms **mes-olā-*, **mes-olo-*. **MERLE**, **MERLON**, **MERLOT**, from Latin *merula*, *merulus*, merle, blackbird. [Pokorny *ames-* 35.]

an-¹ On.

I. Extended form **ana*. **1a.** **ON**; **ACKNOWLEDGE**, **ALIKE**, from Old English *an*, *on*, *a*, on, and prefixed on-; **b.** **ALOFT**, **AMISS**, from Old Norse *ā*, in, on; **c.** **AN-LAGE**, **ANSCHLUSS**, from Old High German *ana-*, on; **d.** **ONSLAUGHT**, from Middle Dutch *aen*, on. **a-d** all from Germanic **ana*, **anō*. **2.** **ANA**², **ANA-**, from Greek *ana*, on, up, at the rate of.

II. Variant form **no*. **NAPRAPATHY**, from Old Church Slavonic *na*, in, on, to, from Slavic **na*. [Pokorny 4. *an* 39.]

an-² Old woman, ancestor (nursery word). ANILE, from Latin *anus*, old woman. [Pokorny 1. *an-* 36.]

an-³ To pour, draw water. (Oldest form **a₂en-*, colored to **a₂an-*.) Suffixed form **an-tlo-*. ANTILA, from Greek *antlos*, bilge water, bucket. [In Pokorny 1. *sem-* 901.]

andh- Bloom. Suffixed form **andh-es-*. ANTHEMION, ANTHÉR, ANTHESIS, ANTHO-; ACIDANTHERA, AGAPANTHUS, CHRYSANTHEMUM, DIANTHUS, EXANTHEMA, HYDRANTH, MONANTHUS, STROPHANTHIN, from Greek *anthos*, flower. [Pokorny *andh-* 40.]

andho- Blind, dark. Perhaps suffixed o-grade form **andh-ro-*. UMBEL, UMBRA, UMBRELLA, UMBRETTE; ADUMBATE, SOMBER, SOMBRERO, from Latin *umbra*, shadow. [Pokorny *andho-* 41.]

anə- To breathe. (Oldest form **a₂enə₁-*, colored to **a₂anə₁-*.) 1. Suffixed form **ana-mo-*. **a.** ANIMA, ANIMADVERT, ANIMAL, ANIMATE, ANIMATO, ANIMISM, ANIMOSITY, ANIMUS; EQUANIMITY, LONGANIMITY, MAGNANIMOUS, PUSILLANIMOUS, UNANIMOUS, from Latin *animus*, reason, mind, spirit, and *anima*, soul, spirit, life, breath; **b.** ANEMO-, ANEMONE, from Greek *anemos*, wind. 2. Suffixed form **ana-tyo-*. ENID (personal name), from Middle Welsh *eneit*, soul. [Pokorny 3. *an(ə)-* 38.]

anət- Duck. (Oldest form **a₂enə₂t-*, colored to **a₂anə₂t-*.) SOLAN, from Old Norse *önd*, duck, from Germanic **anud-*. [Pokorny *anət-* 41.]

anətā- Doorjamb. ANTA, from Latin *antae* (plural), a pair of pillars on the opposite sides of a door. [Pokorny *anətā* 42.]

[angelos] Messenger. Greek noun, possibly akin to Greek *angaros*, mounted courier, both from an unknown Oriental source. Sanskrit *ajira-*, swift, traditional epithet of *dūtah*, messenger, may be relevant. 1. ANGEL, ANGELICA, ANGELUS; ARCHANGEL, EVANGEL, from Greek *angelos*, messenger. 2. ANGARY, from Greek *angaros*, mounted courier.]

angh- Tight, painfully constricted, painful. (Oldest form **angh-*.) 1. AGNAIL, HANGNAIL, from Old English *ang-nægl*, "painful spike (in the flesh)," corn, excrescence (*nægl*, spike; see *nogh-*), from Germanic **ang-*, compressed, hard, painful. 2. Suffixed form **angh-os-*. ANGER, from Old Norse *angr*, sorrow, grief, from Germanic **angaz*. 3. Suffixed form **angh-os-ti-*. ANGST¹, from Old High German *angust*, anxiety, from Germanic **angusti-*. 4. ANXIOUS, from Latin *angere*, to strangle, torment. 5. Suffixed form **angh-os-to-*. ANGUISH, from Latin *angustus*, narrow. 6. QUINSY, from Greek *ankhein*, to squeeze, embrace. 7. ANGINA, from Greek *ankhonē*, a strangling. [Pokorny *angh-* 42.]

ang*hi- Snake, eel. 1. Taboo deformation or more likely separate root **og*hi-*. OPHIDIAN, OPHIOLITE, OPHITE; OPHICLEIDE, OPHIOLOGY, OPHIUCHUS, OPHIUROID, from Greek *ophis*, snake, serpent. 2. Taboo deformation or separate root **eghi-*. **a.** ECHINO-, ECHINUS, from Greek *ekhinus*, hedgehog (< "snake-eater"); **b.** ECHIDNA, from Greek *ekhidna*, snake, viper. Both **a** and **b** from Greek *ekhis*, snake. [Pokorny *ang*(h)i-* 43.]

ank- Also *ang-*. To bend. (Oldest forms **a₂enk-*, **a₂eng-*, colored to **a₂ank-*, **a₂ang-*.) 1. Suffixed form **ank-ulo-*. **a.** (i) ANGLE¹, from Old English *angel*, fish-hook; (ii) ENGLAND, from Old English *Englaland*, "land of the Angles," from *Engle*, the Angles (< the shape of their original homeland, the Angul district of Schleswig); (iii) ANGLE, from Latin *angli*, the Angles. (i) and probably (ii) and (iii) from Germanic **ang-ul-*; **b.** ANKYLOSIS; ANCYLOSTOMIASIS, from Greek *ankulos*, crooked, bent. 2. ANCHOR, from Greek *ankurā*, anchor. 3. ANCON, from Greek *ankōn*, elbow. 4. Suffixed o-grade form **ank-o-*. **a.** UNCINARIA, UNCINATE, UNCUS; UNCIFORM, from Latin *uncus*,

hooked, bent; **b.** ONCIDIUM; ONCHOCERCIASIS, from Greek *onkos*, barb, hook. 5. Variant form **ang-*. **a.** ANKLE, from Old English *ancleow* and Old Norse **ankula*, ankle, both from Germanic **ankulaz*; **b.** suffixed form **ang-olo-*. ANGLE², from Latin *angulus*, angle, corner. [Pokorny 2. *ank-* 45.]

āno- Ring. 1. ANUS; ANILINGUS, from Latin *ānus*, ring, anus. 2. ANNULAR, ANNULET, ANNULUS, from Latin diminutive *annulus*, ring, signet ring. [Pokorny *āno-* 47.]

ans- Loop, handle. ANSATE, from Latin *ānsa*, handle. [Pokorny *ansa* 48.]

ansu- Spirit. (Oldest form **a₂ensu-* [colored to **a₂ansu-*] or **a₂onsu-*; probably a derivative of the verbal root **a₂ens-*, to give birth.) 1a. Old English *ōs*, god, in personal names: (i) OSCAR, from Old English *Ōsgār*, "god's spear" (*gār*, spear; see *ghaiso-*); (ii) OSWALD, from Old English *Ōsweald*, "god's power" (*weald*, power; see *wal-*); **b.** AESIR; ASGARD, from Old Norse *áss*, god; **c.** Old High German *ans-*, god, in personal name *Ansehelm* (see *kel-*). **a-c** all from Germanic **ansu-*. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **usu-ro-*. AHURA MAZDA, ORMAZD, from Avestan *ahura-*, spirit, lord, from Indo-Iranian **asuras*. [Pokorny *ansu-* 48.]

ant- Front, forehead. (Oldest form **a₂ent-*, colored to **a₂ant-*.)

1. Inflected form (locative singular) **anti*, "against," with derivatives meaning "in front of," "before"; also "end." 1. UN-; ALONG, from Old English *and-*, indicating opposition, from Germanic **andi-* and **anda-*. 2. END, from Old English *ende*, end, from Germanic **andjaz*. 3. ANCIENT¹, ANTE, ANTE-, ANTERIOR; ADVANCE, ADVANTAGE, VANGUARD, from Latin *ante*, before, in front of, against. 4. ANTI-; ENANTIOMER, ENANTIOMORPH, from Greek *anti*, against, and *enan-tios*, opposite. 5. Compound form **anti-ək'o-*, "appearing before, having prior aspect" (**ək'*-, appearance; see *ok*o-*). ANTIC, ANTIQUE, from Latin *antiqūus*, former, antique. 6. Reduced form **nti-*. **a.** UNTIL, from Old Norse *und*, until, unto; **b.** ELOPE, from Middle Dutch *ont-*, away from. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **und-*. 7. Variant form **anto-*. VEDANTA, from Sanskrit *antah*, end.

II. Probable inflected form (ablative plural) **ant-bhi*, "from both sides," whence **ambhi*, around. See *ambhi-*. [Pokorny *ant-s* 48.]

ap-¹ To take, reach. (Oldest form **a₂ep-*, colored to **a₂ap-*.) 1. APT, APTITUDE, ARTILLERY, ATTITUDE; INEPT, from Latin *apere*, to attach, join, tie to. 2. ADAPT, from Latin *apisci*, to attain. 3. APEX, from Latin *apex*, top, summit (< "something reached"). 4. Prefixed form **ko-ap-* (**ko-*, together; see *kom-*). CABALETTA, COPULA, COPULATE, COUPLE, from Latin *cōpula*, bond, tie, link. 5. AMENT¹, from Latin *amentum*, *amentum*, thong, strap, perhaps < **ap-mentum*, "something tied." [Pokorny 1. *ap-* 50.]

ap-² Water. (Oldest form **a₂ep-*, colored to **a₂ap-*.) 1. JULEP, from Persian *āb*, water. 2. PUNJAB, from Persian *Panjāb*, "five waters, (land of) five rivers" (*panj*, five; see *penk*o-*). Both 1 and 2 from Iranian **ap-*, water. [Pokorny 2. *āp-* 51.]

Language and Culture Note

Proto-Indo-European sometimes had two words for the same thing, one of animate gender, and one of inanimate gender. For example, it had two words for "water," *ap-²* (animate) and **wod-_r* (inanimate; see *wed-¹*). The former is reflected for example in Sanskrit *āpah*, "waters," and the latter in Hittite *watar*, Greek *hudōr*, and English *water*. Proto-Indo-European also had two words for "fire," *egni-* (animate) and *paewr* (inanimate). The former underlies Sanskrit *agnih* and Latin *ignis*, and the latter Hittite *pahhur*, Greek *pur*, and English *fire*. It is believed that the neuter-gender terms referred to water or fire as a substance, while

the animate (gendered) terms were used when water or fire was conceived of as an active, living force.

āpero- Shore. Perhaps a derivative of **ap-2**. Suffixed form ***āper-yo-**. EPIROGENY, from Greek *ēpeiros*, land, mainland, continent. [Pokorny *āpero-* 53.]

apo- Also **ap-**. Off, away. **1a.** OFF, OFF, OFFAL, from Old English *of*, *æf*, off; **b.** EBB, from Old English *ebba*, low tide; **c.** ABLAUT, from Old High German *aba*, off, away from; **d.** AFT; ABAFT, from Old English *æftan*, behind, from Germanic **aftan-*. **a-d** all from Germanic **af*. **2.** AB-1, from Latin *ab*, *ab-*, away from. **3.** APO-, from Greek *apo*, away from, from. **4.** Suffixed (comparative) form **ap(o)-tero-*. AFTER, from Old English *æfter*, after, behind, from Germanic **aftar-*. **5.** Suffixed form **ap-i-is-*. EFTSOONS, from Old English *eft*, again, from Germanic **aftiz*. **6.** Suffixed form **apu-ko-*. AWKWARD, from Old Norse *öfugr*, turned backward, from Germanic **afuga-*. **7.** Basic form **apa-*. Iranian **apa*, back, away, after, in (comparative) **apara-*, back farther (see *dānu-*). **8.** Possible variant root form **po(s)-*, on, in. **a.** POGROM, from Russian *po*, at, by, next to; **b.** POST-, POSTERIOR; POSTMORTEM, PREPOSTEROUS, PUISNE, PUNY, from Latin *post*, behind, back, afterward; **c.** APPSITE, APPPOSITION, APROPOS, COMPONENT, COMPOSE, COMPOSITE, COMPOSITION, COMPOST, COMPOTE, COMPOUND, CONTRAPPOSTO, DEPONE, DEPOSIT, DISPOSE, EXPONENT, EXPOSE, EXPOUND, IMPOSE, IMPOST¹, IMPOST², INTERPOSE, JUXTAPOSE, OPPOSE, POSITION, POSITIVE, POST², POST³, POSITIVE, POSTURE, PREPOSITION, PROPOSE, PROVOST, PUNT³, REPOSIT, SUPPOSE, TRANSPOSE, from Latin *pōnere*, to put, place, from **po-s(i)tere* (*sinere*, to leave, let; of obscure origin). [Pokorny *apo-* 53.]

apsā- Aspen. ASPEN, from Old English *æspe*, aspen, from Germanic **aspōn-*. [Pokorny *apsā* 55.]

ar- To fit together. (Oldest form **ar-*). **1.** Suffixed form **ar-mo-*. **a.** ARM¹, from Old English *earn*, arm, from Germanic **armaz*; **b.** AMBRY, ARM², ARMADA, ARMADILLO, ARMATURE, ARMOIRE, ARMY; ALARM, DISARM, GENDARME, from Latin *arma*, tools, arms; **c.** ARMILLARY SPHERE, from Latin *arma*, upper arm. **2.** Suffixed form **ar-smo-*. HARMONY, from Greek *harmos*, joint, shoulder. **3.** Suffixed form **ar-ti-*. **a.** ART¹, ARTISAN, ARTIST; INERT, INERTIA, from Latin *ars* (stem *art-*), art, skill, craft; **b.** further suffixed form **ar-ti-o-*. ARTIODACTYL, from Greek *artios*, fitting, even. **4.** Suffixed form **ar-tu-*. ARTICLE, from Latin *artus*, joint. **5.** Suffixed form **ar-to-*. COARCTATE, from Latin *artus*, tight. **6.** Suffixed form **ar-dhro-*. ARTHRO-; ANARTHROUS, DIARTHROSIS, DYSARTHRIA, ENARTHROSIS, SYNARTHROSIS, from Greek *arthron*, joint. **7.** Suffixed (superlative) form **ar-isto-*. ARISTOCRACY, from Greek *aristos*, best (< “most fitting”). [Pokorny 1. *ar-* 55.]

arā- To plow. (Oldest form **arā-*, colored to **arā-*). ARABLE, from Latin *arāre*, to plow. [Pokorny *ar(a)-* 62.]

arg- To shine; white; the shining or white metal, silver. (Oldest form **ar(e)rġ-*, colored to **ar(a)rġ-*). **1.** Suffixed form **arg-ent-*. ARGENT, ARGENTINE, from Latin *argentum*, silver. **2.** Suffixed form **arg-i-l(l)-*. ARGIL, from Greek *argillos*, white clay. **3.** Suffixed form **arg-u-ro-*. LITHARGE, PYRRARGYRITE, from Greek *arguros*, silver. **4.** Suffixed form **arg-i-n-*. ARGININE, from Greek *arginois*, brilliant, bright-shining. **5.** Suffixed form **arg-u-*, brilliant, clear. ARGUE, from Latin denominative *arguere*, to make clear, demonstrate (< **argu-yo-*). **6.** Suffixed zero-grade form **arg-ro-*, becoming **arg-ro-*. AGRIMONY, possibly from Greek *argos*, white (< **argros*). [Pokorny *ar(e)-ġ-* 64.]

ark- To hold, contain, guard. (Oldest form **arġ-*, colored to **arġ-*). **1.** ARCADE, ARK, from Latin *arca*, chest, box. **2.** COERCE, EXERCISE, from Latin *arcēre*, to enclose, confine, contain, ward off. **3.** AUTARKY, from Greek *arkein*, to ward off, suffice. [Pokorny *areq-* 65.]

[arkhein] To begin, rule, command. Greek verb of unknown origin, but showing archaic Indo-European features like alternation *arkh-* : o-grade *arkh-*, with derivatives *arkhē*, rule, beginning, and *arkhos*, ruler. ARCH-, -ARCH, ARCHAEO-, ARCHAIC, ARCHI-, ARCHIVE, ARCHON-, -ARCHY; AUTARCHY, ENARCH, EXARCH¹, EXARCH², MENARCH, MESARCH, XERARCH.]

arku- Bow and arrow (uncertain which, perhaps both as a unit). **1.** ARROW, from Old English *ar(e)we*, *earh*, and Old Norse **arw-*, arrow, from Germanic **arhwō*. **2.** ARC, ARCADE, ARCH¹, ARCHER; ARBALEST, ARCHIVOLT, ARCIFORM, ARCUATE, from Latin *arcus*, bow. [Pokorny *arqu-* 67.]

[aryo- Self-designation of the Indo-Iranians. Perhaps a derivative of **ar-**. **1.** ARYAN, from Sanskrit *ārya-*, compatriot. **2.** IRAN, from Middle Persian *Ērān* (*šahr*), (land) of the Iranians, genitive plural of *Ēr*, an Iranian, from Old Persian *āriya-*, compatriot. [Pokorny *aryo-* 67.]]

as- To burn, glow. (Oldest form **as-*, colored to **as-*). **1.** Extended form **asg-*. ASH¹, from Old English *æsc*, *asce*, ash, from Germanic **askōn-*. **2.** Suffixed form **as-a-*. ARA, from Latin *ara*, altar, hearth. **3.** Suffixed (stative) form **as-ē-*. **a.** ARID, from Latin *āridus*, dry, parched, from *arēre*, to be dry; **b.** ARDENT, ARDOR, ARSON, from Latin *ardēre*, to burn, be on fire, from *āridus*, parched. **4.** Extended form **asd-*. **a.** ZAMIA, from Greek *azein*, to dry; **b.** AZALEA, from Greek *azaleos*, dry. [Pokorny *as-* 68.]

[asinus] Ass. Latin noun, akin to Greek *onos*, ass, probably ultimately from the same source as Sumerian *anše*, ass. **1.** ASININE, ASS¹, EASEL, from Latin *asinus*, ass. **2.** ONAGER, from Greek *onos*, ass.]

at- To go; with Germanic and Latin derivatives meaning a year (conceived as “the period gone through, the revolving year”). Suffixed form **at-no-*. ANNALS, ANNUAL, ANNUITY; ANNIVERSARY, BIENNIAL, DECENNIUM, MILLENNIUM, PERENNIAL, QUADRENNIUM, QUINDECENNIAL, QUINQUENNIAL, SEPTENNIAL, SEXENNIAL, SUPERNUATED, TRIENNIAL, VICENNIAL, from Latin *annus*, year. [Pokorny *at-* 69.]

at-al- Race, family. Compound root, probably related to Greek *atallein*, to foster, and to Tocharian A *ātāl*, man. Compounded from **at(i)-*, over, beyond, super-, and **al-**³, to nourish, but a separate word in Indo-European, perhaps “noble fosterling.” **1.** ATHELING, from Old English *ætheling*, prince. **2a.** AUDREY (personal name); TAWDRY, from Old English *æthelthryth*, “noble might” (*thryth*, might); **b.** ETHELRED (personal name), from Old English *æthelræd*, “noble counsel” (*ræd*, counsel; see *rē-*). Both **a** and **b** from Old English *æthele*, noble. **3.** EDELWEISS, from Old High German *edili*, noble, from Germanic suffixed form **ath(a)-ja-*. **4.** Old High German *adal*, (noble) lineage, in personal names: **a.** ADELAIDE, ALICE, from Old High German *Adalhad* (> Old French *Aliz*) “nobility” (*-heit*, *-haid*, -hood; see *(s)kai-*); **b.** ADOLPH, from Old High German *Athalwolf*, *Adulf*, “noble wolf” (*wolf*, wolf; see *wlk*o-*). **1-4** all from Germanic **athala-*. [In Pokorny *ātos* 71.]

āter- Fire. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ātr-o-*. ATRABILIOUS, from Latin *āter* (feminine *ātra*), black (< “blackened by fire”). **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ātr-yo-*. ATRIUM, from Latin *ātrium*, forecourt, hall, atrium (perhaps originally the place where the smoke from the hearth escaped through a hole in the roof). **3.** Compound shortened zero-grade form **atro-ak-*, “black-looking” (**ak-*, “looking”; see *ok**). ATROCIOUS, from Latin *ātrōx*, frightful. **4.** Basic form **āter*. ZIRCON, from Old Persian **ātar*, fire (stem *ā-* attested in month name *Āciyādiya*, “(month) of fire-worship”), from Indo-Iranian **ātar*. **5.** Possibly, but obscurely related to this root is Sanskrit *atharvā*, *atharvan-*, priest (*-van-*, possessive suffix): ATHARVA-VEDA. [Pokorny *āt(e)r-* 69.]

atto- Father (nursery word). Possibly Latin *atta*, father: ATAVISM. [In Pokorny *dtos* 71.]

au-¹ Pronominal base appearing in particles and adverbs. 1. Suffixed form **au-ge* possibly in Germanic **auke* (but this is perhaps better referred to *aug-*¹). EKE², from Old English *ēac*, **ēc*, also. 2. Suffixed form **au-ti*. OSSIA, from Latin *aut*, or. [Pokorny 4. *au*- 73.]

au-² Off, away. 1. UKASE, from Russian *ukazat'*, to indicate, give orders, from Old Russian *u-*, away. 2. AVATAR, from Sanskrit *ava*, off, down. [Pokorny 3. *au*- 72.]

au-³ To weave. (Oldest form **₂eu-*, colored to **₂au-*.) Extended form **wedh-* (< earlier **₂wedh-*). 1. WEED², from Old English *wæd*, **wæde*, garment, cloth, from Germanic **wēdo*. 2. WATTLE, from Old English *watol*, *watul*, wattle, from Germanic **wadlaz*. [Pokorny 5. *au*- 75.]

au-⁴ To perceive. (Oldest form **₂au-*.) Compound forms **au-dh-*, **awis-dh-*, "to place perception" (**dh-*, to place; see *dhē-*). 1. Suffixed form **awis-dh-yo-* or **audh-yo-*. AUDIBLE, AUDIENCE, AUDILE, AUDIO-, AUDIT, ADDITION, AUDITOR, AUDITORIUM, AUDITORY, OYEZ; OBEY, SUBAUDITION, from Latin *audire*, to hear. 2. AESTHETIC; ANESTHESIA, from Greek *aisthanesthai*, to feel. [Pokorny 8. *au*- 78.]

aug-¹ To increase. (Oldest form **₂aug-*, colored to **₂aug-*, with variant [metathesized] form **₂weg-*.) 1. EKE², from Old English *ēacan*, *ēcan*, to increase; b. NICKNAME, from Old English *ēaca*, an addition. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **aukan*; c. possibly Germanic imperative **auke*, "increase, add," perhaps the source of the particle **auke*, also (but this is usually referred to *au-*¹). 2. Variant form **₂weg-*, extended to **wegs-* (o-grade **wogs-*). a. WAX²; WOODWAXEN, from Old English *weaxan*, to grow, from Germanic **wahsan*; b. WAIST, from Old English **wæst*, growth, hence perhaps waist, size, from Germanic **wahs-tu-*. 3. Form **aug-ē-*. AUCTION, AUGEND, AUGMENT, AUTHOR, AUTHORIZE, from Latin *augere*, to increase. 4. AUGUR; INAUGURATE, from Latin *augur*, diviner (< "he who obtains favorable presage" < "divine favor, increase"). 5. AUGUST, from Latin *augustus*, majestic, august. 6. Suffixed form **aug-s-*. a. AUXILIARY, from Latin *auxilium*, aid, support, assistance; b. AUXIN, AUXESIS, from Greek *auxein*, *auxanein*, to increase. [Pokorny *ayeg*- 84.]

aug-² To shine. Suffixed form **aug-ā-*. AUGITE, from Greek *augē*, light, ray. [Pokorny *aug*- 87.]

auk-¹ Cooking pot. 1. OVEN, from Old English *ofen*, furnace, oven, from Germanic **ufna-*, from Germanic suffixed form **uhw-na-*. 2. Suffixed form **auk-slā-*. OLLA, from Latin *aula*, olla, pot, jar. [Pokorny *auk^h*(h)- 88.]

aulo- Hole, cavity. 1. Variant (metathesized) form **alwo-*. ALVEOLUS, from Latin *alvus*, belly, stomach. 2. Basic form **aulo-*. CAROL, HYDRAULIC, from Greek *aulos*, pipe, flute, hollow tube. [Pokorny *au-lo-s* 88.]

aus-¹ To shine (said especially of the dawn). (Oldest form **₂aus-* or [less likely] **₂eus-* [colored to **₂aus-*]; perhaps an extension of *au-*⁴.) 1a. EAST, from Old English *ēast*, east (< "the direction of the sunrise"); b. OSTMARK, from Old High German *ōstan*, east. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **aust-*. 2a. EASTERN, from Old English *ēasterne*, eastern; b. AUSTRIA, from German *Österreich* (> New Latin *Austria*), "eastern kingdom," from Old High German *ōstar*, eastern; c. OSTROGOTH, from Late Latin *ostro-*, eastern. a-c all from Germanic **austro-*. 3. EASTER, from Old English *ēastre*, Easter, from Germanic **austērōn-*, dawn. 4. Possibly in Latin *auster*, the south wind, formally identical to the Germanic forms in 2 and 3, but the semantics are unclear: AUSTRAL¹. 5. Probably suffixed form **ausōs-*, dawn, also Indo-European goddess of the dawn. a. AURORA, from Latin *aurōra*, dawn; b.

EO-, EOS; EOSIN, from Greek *ēōs* (< **āwōs* < **ausōs*), dawn. [Pokorny *ayes*- 86.]

aus-² Gold. Root found in Latin, Baltic, Tocharian, and possibly Armenian. Connection with *aus-*¹ likely. Suffixed form **aus-o-*. AUREATE, AUREOLE, AURIC; AURIFEROUS, DARIOLE, DORY², EYRIR, MOIDORE, OR², ORE, ORIFLAMME, ORIOLE, ORMOLU, OROIDE, ORPHREY, ORPIMENT, from Latin *aureum*, gold. [In Pokorny *ayes*- 86.]

aus-³ To draw water. (Oldest form **₂eus-*, colored to **₂aus-*.) Suffixed form **aus-yo-*. HAUSTELLUM, HAUSTORIUM; EXHAUST, from Latin *haurire*, to draw up. [Pokorny *aus*- 90.]

awi- Bird. (Oldest form **₂ewi-*, colored to **₂awi-*.)

1. 1. AVIAN, AVIARY, AVIATION; AVICULTURE, AVIFAUNA, BUSTARD, OCARINA, OSPREY, OSTRICH, from Latin *avis*, bird. 2. Compound **awi-spek-*, "observer of birds" (**spek-*, to see; see *spek-*). AUSPICE, from Latin *auspex*, augur.

II. A possible derivatives is the Indo-European word for egg. **ōwyo-*, **ōyyo-* (< suffixed lengthened o-grade form **₂ōw-yo-*). 1a. COCKNEY, from Old English *æg*, egg; b. EGG¹, from Old Norse *egg*, egg. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **ajja(m)*. 2. OVAL, OVARY, OVATE, OVI-, OVOLO, OVULE, OVUM, from Latin *ōvum*, egg. 3. OO-, from Greek *ōion*, egg. 4. CAVIAR, from a source akin to Middle Persian *khāyāk*, egg, from Old Iranian **āvyaka-*, diminutive of **āvyā-*. [Pokorny *ajei*- 86, *ō(y)j-* om 783.]

awo- An adult male relative other than one's father.

1. ATAVISM, from Latin *avus*, grandfather. 2. AVUNCULAR, UNCLE, from Latin *avunculus*, maternal uncle. 3. AYAH, from Latin *avia*, grandmother. [Pokorny *ayo-s* 89.]

ayer- Day, morning. 1a. EARLY, ERE, OR², from Old English *ær*, before; b. OR², from Old Norse *ār*, before. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **airiz*. 2. ERST, from Old English *ærest*, earliest, from Germanic (superlative) **airista-*. [Pokorny *ājer*- 12.]

ayes- A metal, copper or bronze. AENEOUS, ERY, from Latin *aes*, bronze, money. [Pokorny *ajos*- 15.]

badyo- Yellow, brown. A western Indo-European word. BAY², from Latin *badius*, chestnut-brown (used only of horses). [Pokorny *badios* 92.]

bak- Staff used for support. 1. Probably Middle Dutch *pegge* (> Middle English *pegge*), pin, peg; PEG. 2. BACILLUS, BAGUETTE, BAIL⁴, BAILEY; BACULIFORM, DEBACLE, IMBECILE, from Latin *baculum*, rod, walking stick. 3. BACTERIUM; CORYNEBACTERIUM, from Greek *baktron*, staff. [Pokorny *bak*- 93.]

band- A drop. Possibly Irish *bainne*, milk: BONNYCLABBER. [Pokorny *band*- 95.]

[bassus] Low. Late Latin adjective (> Medieval Latin *bassus*, Old French *bas*, and Middle English *bas*), possibly from Oscan. BASE², BASS², BASSO; ABASE, BAS-RELIEF, BASSET HORN, BASSET HOUND, DEBASE.]

[bat-] Yawning. Latin root of unknown origin; probably imitative. 1a. BAY², BEVEL; ABASH, ABEYANCE, from Old French *ba(y)er*, to yawn, gape; b. BADINAGE, from Provençal *badar*, to yawn. Both **a** and **b** from Latin **batāre*, to yawn, gape. 2. BAY⁴, from Old French (*a*)*baïer*, to bay, from Vulgar Latin **abbaiāre*, possibly from Latin **batāre*.]

bel- Strong. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **bol-iyō-*. BOL-SHEVIK, from Russian *bol'shoi*, large. 2. Prefixed form **dē-bel-*, "without strength" (*dē-*, privative prefix; see *dē-*). DEBILITATE, DEBILITY, from Latin *dēbilis*, weak. [Pokorny 2. *bel*- 96.]

bend- Protruding point. Possible root, found only Celtic and Germanic. 1. PEN², from Old English *penn*, pen for cattle, from Germanic **pannja-*, "structure of stakes." POND, POUND²; IMPOUND, PINFOLD, from Old English *pund-* (> Middle English *pound*) in *pundfeld*, enclosure for stray animals, possibly from Germanic

**pund-*. 3. PINTLE, from Old English *pintel*, penis, from Germanic **pin-*. [Pokorny *bend-* 96.]

beu- Also **bheu-**. Probably imitative root, appearing in words loosely associated with the notion "to swell."

I. Basic form **beu-*. 1a. *POCK*, from Old English *pocc*, pustule; **b. POACH¹, POCKET, POKE³, POUCH, PUCKER, from Old French *po(u)che* and Old North French *poke*, bag. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **puk-*. 2. *PUFF*, from Old English *pyffan*, to blow out. 3. *POUT², from Old English *-pūte*, "fish with large head" (in *æle-pūte*, eelpout). 4a. *BILL¹, *BILLET¹, *BOLA*, *BOULE², *BOWL², *BULL², *BULLA*, *BULLATE*, *BULLE*¹, *BULLET*¹; *BOULEVERSEMENT*, from Latin *bullā*, bubble, round object, amulet (> Old French *boule* and Spanish *bola*, ball); **b. BOIL¹, *BOUILLON*, *BUDGE¹, *BULLION*, *BULLY²; *BOUILLABaisse*, *EBULLIENCE*, *GARBOIL*, *PARBOIL*, from Latin denominative verb *bullire*, to bubble, boil (> French *bouillir*). 5. Possibly Latin *bucca*, mouth (> Old French *boucle*, buckle, curl, and Spanish *boca*, mouth); *BOCACCIO*, *BOUCLÉ*, *BUCCAL*, *BUCKLE¹, *BUCKLE²; *DEBOUCH*, *DISEMBOGUE*, *EMBOUCHURE*. 6. *BUBO*, from Greek *boubōn*, groin, swollen gland.**************

II. Variant form **bheu-* with various Germanic derivatives. 1. *BUCKBOARD*, from Old English *būc*, belly, pitcher, from Germanic **būkaz*, belly. 2. *TREBUCHET*, from Frankish **būk* (> Old French *buc*), trunk of the body. 3. *BOIL², from Old English *byl(e)*, pustule, from West Germanic **būljō(n-)*. 4. *BOAST¹, from Middle English *bost*, a bragging, from a source akin to German dialectal *baustern*, to swell. [Pokorny 2. *b(e)u-* 98.]**

bhā-¹ To shine. (Oldest form **bheā-*, colored to **bhaaz-*, contracted to **bhā-*.) 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **bha-w-*. **a. BEACON**, from Old English *bēac(e)n*, beacon; **b. BECKON**, from Old English *bēcan*, *bīecnan*, to make a sign, beckon, from Germanic denominative **bauknjan*; **c. BUOY**, from Old French *boue*, buoy. **a-c** all from Germanic **baukna-*, beacon, signal. 2. Perhaps Germanic **basjam*, **bazjam*, berry (< "bright-colored fruit"). **a. BERRY**; *MULBERRY*, from Old English *berie*, *berige*, berry, and Old High German *beri*, berry, from Germanic **bazjōn-*, remade from **bazjam*; **b. FRAMBESIA**, from Old French *framboise*, raspberry, alteration of Frankish **brām-besi*, "bramble berry," from Germanic **basjam*. 3a. *BANDOLEER*, from Spanish *banda*, sash; **b. BANDERILLA, *BANDEROLE*, *BANNER*, *BANNERET¹, *BANNERET², from Late Latin *bandum*, banner, standard. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **bandwa-*, "identifying sign," banner, standard, sash, also "company united under a (particular) banner." 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **bha-w-es-*. *PHOS-*, *PHOT*, *PHOTO-*; *PHOSPHORUS*, from Greek *phōs* (stem *phōt-*), light. 5. Suffixed zero-grade form **bha-w-*. *PHAE*, *THON*, from Greek *phaethein*, to shine, burn. 6. Extended and suffixed zero-grade form **bha-n-yo-*. *FANTASY*, *PANT*, *-PHANE*, *PHANTASM*, *PHANTOM*, *PHASE*, *PHENO-*, *PHENOMENON*; *DIAPHANOUS*, *EMPHASIS*, *EPIPHANY*, *HIROPHANT*, *PHANEROGAM*, *PHANEROZOIC*, *PHANTASMAGORIA*, *PHOSPHENE*, *SYCOPHANT*, *THEOPHANY*, *TIFANY*, from Greek *phainein*, "to bring to light," cause to appear, show, and *phainesthai* (passive), "to be brought to light," appear, with zero-grade noun *phasis* (**bha-ti-*), an appearance. [Pokorny 1. *bhā-* 104.]****

bhā-² To speak. (Oldest form **bheā-*, colored to **bhaaz-*, contracted to **bhā-*.) 1. *FABLE*, *FABLIAU*, *FABULOUS*, *FADO*, *FAIRY*, *FANDANGO*, *FATE*, *FAX²; *AFABLE*, *FANTOCCINI*, *INEFFABLE*, *INFANT*, *INFANTRY*, *PREFACE*, from Latin *fari*, to speak. 2. *-PHASIA*; *APHOPHISIS*, *PROPHET*, from Greek *phanai*, to speak. 3a. *BAN¹, from Old English *bannan*, to summon, proclaim, and Old Norse *banna*, to prohibit, curse; **b. BANAL***, *BANNS*; *ABANDON*, from Old French *ban*, feudal jurisdiction, summons to military service, proclamation, Old French *bandon*, power, and Old English *gebann*, proclamation; **c. BANISH**, from Old French *banir*, to ban-*

ish; **d. CONTRABAND**, from Late Latin *bannus*, *ban-num*, proclamation; **e. BANDIT**, from Italian *bandire*, to muster, band together (< "to have been summoned"). **a-e** all from Germanic suffixed form **ban-wan*, **bannan*, to speak publicly (used of particular kinds of proclamation in feudal or prefeudal custom: "to proclaim under penalty, summon to the levy, declare outlaw"). 4. Suffixed form **bhā-ni-*. **a. BOON¹, from Old Norse *bōn*, prayer, request; **b. BEE¹, perhaps from Old English *bēn*, prayer, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *bōn*, prayer. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **bōni-*. 5. Suffixed form **bhā-mā-*. **a. FAME**, *FAMOUS*; *DEFAME*, *INFAMOUS*, from Latin *fāma*, talk, reputation, fame; **b. EUPHEMISM**, *POLYPHEMUS*, from Greek *phēmē*, saying, speech. 6. Suffixed o-grade form **bhō-nā-*. *PHONE², *-PHONE*, *PHONEME*, *PHONETIC*, *PHONO-*, *-PHONY*; *ANTHEM*, *ANTIPHON*, *APHONIA*, *CACOPHONOUS*, *EUPHONY*, *SYMPHONY*, from Greek *phōnē*, voice, sound, and (denominative) *phōnein*, to speak. 7. Suffixed zero-grade form **bha-to-*. *CONFESS*, *PROFESS*, from Latin *fatēri*, to acknowledge, admit. 8. *BLAME*, *BLASPHEME*, from Greek *blasphēmos*, blasphemous, perhaps from **mīs-bhā-mo-*, "speaking evil" (**mīs-*, evil; see *mel-* 5). [Pokorny 2. *bhā-* 105.]*****

bha-bhā- Broad bean. 1. *FAVA BEAN*, *FAVELA*, from Latin *fabā*, broad bean. 2. Variant form **bha-un-*. *BEAN*, from Old English *bēan*, broad bean, bean of any kind, from Germanic **bauōn*. 3. Possible suffixed form **bha-ko-*. *PHACOCHEMULSIFICATION*, from Greek *phakos*, lentil. [Pokorny *bhabhā* 106.]

bhad- Good. 1. *BETTER*, from Old English *betera*, better, from Germanic (comparative) **batizō*. 2. *BEST*, from Old English *bet(e)st*, best, from Germanic (superlative) **batista-*. 3. *BOOT², from Old English *bōt*, remedy, aid, from Germanic **bōtō*. 4. *BATTEN¹, ultimately from Old Norse *batna*, to improve, from Germanic **batnan*, to become better. [Pokorny *bhād-* 106.]**

bhag- To share out, apportion, also to get a share. 1. *-PHAGE*, *-PHAGIA*, *PHAGO-*, *-PHAGOUS*; *ESOPHAGUS*, from Greek *phagein*, to eat (< "to have a share of food"). 2. *PORGY*, from Greek *phagros*, whetstone ("eater that eats metal"), also a name for the sea bream, from Greek suffixed form **phag-ro-*. 3a. *Slavic bogi*, god, in Czech *boh*, god, in personal name *Bohuslav* (see *kieu-*); **b. NEBBISH**, from a Slavic source akin to Czech *neboh*, poor, unfortunate, from Common Slavic **ne-bogŭ*, poor ("un-endowed"). 4. *PAGODA*; *BHAGAVAD-GITA*, from Sanskrit *bhagah*, good fortune. 5. *BHAKTI*, from Sanskrit *bhajati*, he apportions. 6. Extended form **bhags-*. *BAKSHEESH*, *BUCKSHEE*, from Persian *bakhshidan*, to give, from Avestan *bakhsh-*. [Pokorny 1. *bhag-* 107.]

bhāghu- Arm. (Oldest form **bhāghu-*.) *BOUGH*, from Old English *bōg*, *bōh*, bough, from Germanic **bōguz*. [Pokorny *bhāghu-s* (misprint for *bhāghū-s*) 108.]

bhāgo- Beech tree. 1a. *BOOK*, from Old English *bōc*, written document, composition; **b. BUCKWHEAT**, from Middle Dutch *boek*, beech; **c. BOKMAL**, from Norwegian *bok*, book. **a-c** all from Germanic **bōkō*, beech, also "beech staff for carving runes on" (an early Germanic writing device). 2. *BEECH*, from Old English *bēce*, beech, from Germanic **bōkjōn-*. [Pokorny *bhāgō-s* 107.]

bhardh-ā- Beard. 1. *BEARD*, from Old English *beard*, beard, from Germanic **bardaz*. 2. *HALBERD*, from Old High German *barta*, beard, ax, from Germanic **bar-*do, beard, also hatchet, broadax. 3. *BARB¹, *BARBEL¹, *BARBELLATE*, *BARBER*, *BARBETTE*, *BARBICEL*, *BARBULE*; *REBARBATIVE*, from Latin *barba*, beard. [Pokorny *bhardhā* 110.]**

bhars-¹ Also **bhors-**. Projection, bristle, point.

I. Suffixed o-grade form **bhors-o-*. *BASS¹, from Old English *bærs*, perch, bass (a fish that has a spiny dorsal fin), from Germanic **barsaz*.*

II. Zero-grade form *bh̥s- 1. BUR¹, from Middle English *burre*, bur, from a Scandinavian source akin to Swedish *borre*, bur, from Germanic *burz-. 2. Suffixed from *bh̥s-dh-. BRAD, from Old Norse *bráðr*, spike, from Germanic *brudzaz, point, needle. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form *bh̥s-ti-. a. BRISTLE, from Old English *byrst* (> Middle English *bristle*), bristle, from Germanic *bursti-. b. FASTIGATE, FASTIGIUM, from Latin *fastigium*, summit, top, extremity. 4. Possibly suffixed form *bh̥s-tu-. FASTIDIOUS, from Latin *fastus*, *fastidium*, disdain (from the notion of prickliness). 5. Suffixed form *bh̥s-tio-. BORSCHT, from Russian *borshch*, cow parsnip (from its sharp leaves). [Pokorný bhar- 108.]

bhars-² Barley. Probably from **bhars-¹**, from its appearance. 1a. BARN, from Old English *bere*, barley, from Germanic *bariz-. b. BARLEY, from Old English *baerlic*, barley-like, of barley, from Germanic *barz-. 2. FARINA, FARINACEOUS, FARRAGINOUS, FARRAGO, from Latin *farr* (stem *farr-*), spelt, grain. [Pokorný bhars- 111.]

bhasko- Band, bundle. 1. FASCES, FASCICLE, FASCINE, FASCISM, from Latin *fascis*, bundle (as of rods, twigs, or straw), also crowd of people. 2. FAJITA, FASCIA, FESS¹, from Latin *fascia*, band, bandage. 3. Possibly Latin *fascinum*, *fascinus*, an amulet in the shape of a phallus, hence a bewitching: FASCINATE. [Pokorný bhasko- 111.]

bhau- To strike. (Oldest form *bhea₂-u-, colored to *bha₂-u-, contracted to *bhau-, with variant [metathesized] form *bhea₂-, whence zero-grade *bhu₂-, contracted to *bhū-.)

I. Germanic extended form *baut-. 1. BEAT, from Old English *bēatan*, to beat, from Germanic *bautan. 2. BEETLE³; BATTLEDORE, from Old English *bȳtl*, hammer, mallet, from Germanic *bautilaz, hammer. 3. BASTE³, probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *heysta*, to beat, denominative from Germanic *baut-sti-. 4. BUTTOCK, from Old English diminutive *buttic*, end, strip of land, from Germanic *batuz. 5a. HALIBUT, from Middle Dutch *butte*, flatfish; b. TURBOT, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Swedish *but*, flatfish. Both a and b from Germanic *butti-, name for a flatfish. 6. BOUTON, BUTT¹, BUTTON, BUTTRESS; ABUT, REBUT, SACKBUT, from Old French *bo(u)ter*, to strike, push, from Germanic *but-*tan*.

II. Zero-grade variant form *bhū-. 1. Suffixed form *bhū-t-ā-. a. CONFUTE, from Latin *confutāre*, to check, suppress, restrain (*com-*, intensive prefix; see *kom*); b. REFUTE, from Latin *refutāre*, to drive back, rebut (*re-*, back; see *re-*). 2. Possibly reduced suffixed form *bhu-tu- (*bhau-). FOOTLE; CLAFOUTI, from Latin *future*, to have intercourse with (a woman). [Pokorný 1. bhū- 112.]

bhē- To warm. (Contracted from earlier *bhea₂-.) 1. Suffixed zero-grade form *bhē-to-. BATH¹, BATHE, from Old English *baeth*, a bath, and its denominative *bathian*, to bathe. 2. Extended zero-grade form *bhag-. a. BAKE, from Old English *bacan*, to bake; b. ZWIEBACK, from Old High German *bakan*, *bakkan*, to bake. Both a and b from Germanic *bakan, to bake. [Pokorný bhē- 113.]

bhedh- To dig. O-grade form *bhodh-. 1. BED, from Old English *bed(d)*, bed, from Germanic *badjam, garden plot, also sleeping place. 2. FOSSA, FOSSE, FOSSIL, FOSSORIAL, from Latin *fodere*, to dig. [Pokorný 1. bhedh- 113.]

bheg- To break. Possibly in various Germanic forms. Akin to **bhreg-**. 1a. BANG¹, probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *banga*, to hammer; b. BUNGLE, possibly from a Scandinavian source akin to Swedish dialectal *bangla*, to work inefficiently. Both a and b from Germanic nasalized form *bang-. 2a. BENCH, from Old English *benc*, bench; b. BANK¹,

from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Danish *banke*, sandbank; c. BANK², BANTLING, BUNCO; BANKRUPT, from Old High German *banck*, bank, bench, moneychanger's table (> Italian *banca*); d. BANK³, BANQUET, from Old French *banc*, bench; e. BANQUETTE, from Provençal *banca*, bench. a-e all from Germanic nasalized forms *bankiz and *bankōn-, bank of earth (possibly < "feature where the contour of the ground is broken", escarpment, riverbank, possibly also associated with "manmade earthwork"), later also bench, table. 3. BHANG, from Sanskrit *bhaṅ-gah*, ("pounded") hemp, seen by some as the same word as *bhaṅga-*, breaking, pounding, from nasalized form *bheng-. [Pokorný bheg- 114.]

bheg^w- To run. 1. O-grade form *bhog^w-. BECK², from Old Norse *bekkr*, a stream, from Germanic *bakjaz, a stream. 2. -PHOBE, -PHOBIA, from Greek *phobesthai*, to fear, and derived o-grade noun *phobos*, fear. [Pokorný bheg^w- 116.]

bhei- A bee. BEE¹, from Old English *bēo*, a bee, from Germanic suffixed form *bēōn-. [Pokorný bhei- 116.]

bheid- To split; with Germanic derivatives referring to biting (hence also to eating and to hunting) and woodworking. 1a. BEETLE¹, BITE, from Old English *bītan*, to bite; b. TSIMMES, from Old High German *bizan*, *bizzan*, to bite. Both a and b from Germanic *bītan. 2. Zero-grade form *bhīd-. a. BIT², from Old English *bite*, a bite, sting, from Germanic *bitiz; b. (i) BIT¹, from Old English *bīta*, a piece bitten off, morsel; (ii) BITT, from a Germanic source akin to Old Norse *bíti*, bit, crossbeam. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic *bitōn-; c. suffixed form *bhīd-ro-. BITTER, from Old English *bit(ter)*, "biting", sharp, bitter. 3. O-grade form *bhoid-. a. BAIT¹, from Old Norse *beita* (verb), to hunt with dogs, and *beita* (noun), pasture, food; b. ABET, from Old French *beter*, to harass with dogs. Both a and b from Germanic *baitjan. 4. BATEAU, BOAT; BOATSWAIN, from Old English *bāt*, boat, from Germanic *bait-, a boat (< "dugout canoe" or "split planking"). 5. Nasalized zero-grade form *bhi-n-d-. FID, FISSI-, FISSILE, FISSION, FISSURE, VENT¹, from Latin *findere*, to split (past participle *fissus* < suffixed zero-grade form *bhīd-to-). [Pokorný bheid- 116.]

bheidh- To trust. 1. Probably Germanic *bīdan, to await (< "to await trustingly, expect, trust"). ABIDE, ABODE, from Old English *bīdan*, to wait, stay. 2. HAN-CE, FIDUCIAL, FIDUCIARY; AFFIANCE, AFFIANT, AFFIDAVIT, CONFIDANT, CONFIDE, CONFIDENT, DEFIANCE, DEFY, DIFIDENT, from Latin *fidere*, to trust, confide, and *fidus*, faithful. 3. Suffixed o-grade form *bhoidh-es-. FEDERAL, FEDERATE; CONFEDERATE, from Latin *foedus* (stem *foeder-*), treaty, league. 4. Zero-grade form *bhīdh-. FAITH, FAY³, FEALTY, FIDEISM, FIDELITY; INFIDEL, PERFDY, from Latin *fidēs*, faith, trust. [Pokorný 1. bheidh- 117.]

Language and Culture Note

The root **bheidh-**, "to trust," whose English derivatives include *faith*, *fidelity*, and *confederate*, is noteworthy in that its descendants in several of the Indo-European daughter languages refer specifically to the mutual trust on which covenants and social contracts must stand in order to be binding. Latin, for example, gets the general word for "trust," *fidēs*, as well as the word for "treaty," *foedus*, from this root. In Greek, various derivatives of the root appear together with the noun (*pro*)*xenia*, "guest-friendship, hospitality," and related words, as in phrases translating "I trust in hospitality": the guest-host relationship was a covenant of central importance between strangers in ancient Indo-European societies (see the note at **ghos-ti-**). Finally, and perhaps most interestingly, is an obscure word from Northern Albanian customary law referring to a pledge given by the family of a murdered man to the family of the murderer that they would refrain for a time from blood-feud. This

pledge or truce, called *besē*, is a fundamental expression of the social contract, and comes from **bhīdh-tyā-*, a suffixed zero-grade form of **bheidh-**.

bheia- To strike. (Oldest form **bheia-*.) **1.** *BILL*², from Old English *bile*, bird's beak, possibly from Germanic suffixed form **bili-*. **2.** *BILL*¹, from Old English *bil(l)*, sharp weapon, from Germanic suffixed form **bilja-*. **3.** *BOHEMIA*, *BOHEMIAN*, from Latin *Boihæmum*, "home of the Boii," from *Boii*, "fighters," Celtic tribe that originally inhabited the region (-*haemum*, home, from Germanic; see *tkei-*). [Pokorny *bhei(a)*-117.]

bheig- To shine. An uncertain but plausible root. O-grade form **bhoig-*. *PHOEBE*, *PHOEBE*, *PHOEBUS*, from Greek *phoibos*, shining. [Pokorny *bheig-* 118.]

bhel-¹ To shine, flash, burn; shining white and various bright colors.

I. Suffixed full-grade form **bhel-o-*. **1a.** *BELUGA*, from Russian *belyi*, white; **b.** Old Church Slavonic *belŭ*, white, ultimately in Serbo-Croatian compound *Beograd* (see *gher-¹*). Both **a** and **b** from Slavic **belŭ*; **c.** *BELTANE*, from Scottish Gaelic *beltainn*, from Old Irish *beltaine*, "fire of Bel" (*ten*, *ten*, fire; see *tep-*), from *Bel*, name of a pagan Irish deity akin to the Gaulish divine name *Belenos*, from Celtic **bel-o-*, bright. **2.** *PHALAROPES*, from Greek *phalaros*, having a white spot.

II. Extended root **bhleā-*, contracted to **bhlē-*. **1.** Suffixed form **bhlē-wo-*. *BLUE*, from Old French *bleu*, blue, from Germanic **blēwaz*, blue. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **bhlja-wo-*. *FLAVESCENT*, *FLAVO-*; *FLAVIN*, *FLAVONE*, *FLAVOPROTEIN*, from Latin *flāvus*, golden or reddish yellow.

III. Various extended Germanic forms. **1.** *BLEACH*, from Old English *blæcan*, to bleach, from Germanic **blaiċjan*, to make white. **2.** *BLEAK*¹, from Old Norse *bleikr*, shining, white, from Germanic **blaika-*, shining, white. **3.** *BLITZKRIEG*, from Old High German *blēchazzen*, to flash, lighten, from Germanic **blikkjan*. **4a.** *BLAZE*¹, from Old English *blæse*, torch, bright fire; **b.** *BLESBOK*, from Middle Dutch *bles*, white spot; **c.** *BLEMISH*, from Old French *ble(s)mir*, to make pale. **a-c** all from Germanic **blas-*, shining, white. **5a.** *BLIND*; *BLINDFOLD*, *PURBLIND*, from Old English *blind*, blind, from Germanic **blinda-*, blind (<"cloudy"); **b.** *LENDE*, from Old High German *blentan*, to blind, deceive, from Germanic **blandjan*, to blind (perhaps <"to make cloudy, deceive"); **c.** *BLEND*, from Old Norse *blanda*, to mix, from Germanic **blandan*, to mix (<"to make cloudy"); **d.** *BLOND*, from Old French *blond*, blond, from Frankish **blund-*, from Germanic **blunda-*. **6a.** *BLENCH*¹, from Old English *blencan*, to deceive; **b.** *BLANCH*, *BLANK*, *BLANKET*; *BLANCANGE*, from Old French *blanc*, white. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **blenk-*, **blank-*, to shine, dazzle, blind. **7.** *BLUSH*, from Old English *blyscan*, to glow red, from Germanic **blisk-*, to shine, burn.

IV. Extended root **bhleg-*, to shine, flash, burn. **1.** O-grade form *bhlog-*. *BLACK*, from Old English *blac*, black, from Germanic **blakaz*, burned. **2.** Zero-grade form **bhlġ-*. **a.** *FULGENT*, *FULGURATE*; *EFFULGENT*, *FOUDROYANT*, *REFULGENT*, from Latin *fulgēre*, to flash, shine, and *fulgur*, lightning; **b.** *FULMINANT*, from Latin *fulmen* (<"fulg-men"), lightning, thunderbolt. **3a.** *FLAGRANT*; *CONFLAGRANT*, *CONFLAGRATION*, *DEFLAGRATE*, from Latin *flagrāre*, to blaze; **b.** *CHAMISE*, *FLAMBE*, *FLAMBEAU*, *FLAMBOYANT*, *FLAME*, *FLAMINGO*, *FLAMMABLE*; *INFLAME*, from Latin *flamma* (<"flag-ma"), a flame. **4.** *PHLEGM*, *PHLEGMAIC*, *PHLEGTHON*, from Greek *phlegien*, to burn. **5.** O-grade form **bhlog-*. *PHLOGISTON*, *PHLOX*; *PHLOGOPTITE*, from Greek *phlox*, a flame, also a wallflower. [Pokorny 1. *bhel-* 118, *bheleg*-124, *bhleu-*(k)-159.]

bhel-² To blow, swell; with derivatives referring to various round objects and to the notion of tumescent masculinity. **1.** Zero-grade form *bhl-*. **a.** *BOWL*¹, from Old English *bolla*, pot, bowl; **b.** *BOLE*, from Old Norse *bolr*, tree trunk; **c.** *BULK*, from Old Norse *bulki*, cargo (<"rolled-up load"); **d.** *ROCAMBOLE*, from Old High German *holla*, ball; **e.** *BOULEVARD*, *BULWARK*, from Middle High German *bole*, beam, plank; **f.** *BOLL*, from Middle Dutch *bolle*, round object; **g.** *BILTONG*, from Middle Dutch *bille*, buttock; **h.** *BOULDER*, from a Scandinavian source akin to Swedish *bullersten*, "rounded stone," boulder, from **buller-*, "round object." **a-h** all from Germanic **bul-*. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **bhlġ-n-*. **a.** *BULL*¹, from Old Norse *bofi*, bull, from Germanic **bullōn-*; **b.** *BULLOCK*, from Old English *bulluc*, bull, from Germanic **bulluka-*; **c.** *PHALLUS*; *ITYHPHALIC*, from Greek *phallos*, phallus; **d.** possibly Latin *fullō*, a fuller; *FULL*². **3.** O-grade form **bhol-*. **a.** *BOLLIX*, from Old English *beallucas*, testicles; **b.** *BALL*¹, from Old English **beall*, ball; **c.** *BILBERY*, probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Danish *bolle*, round roll; **d.** *BALLOON*, *BALLOT*, *BALLOTTEMENT*, from Italian dialectal *balla*, ball; **e.** *PALL-MALL*, from Italian *palla*, ball; **f.** *BALE*¹, from Old French *bale*, rolled-up bundle. **a-f** all from Germanic **ball-*. **4.** Possibly suffixed o-grade form **bhol-to-*. **a.** *BOLD*, from Old English *bald*, *beald*, bold; **b.** *BAWD*, from Old Saxon *bald*, bold; **c.** Old High German *bald*, bold, in personal names: (i) *ARCHIBALD*, from Old High German *Erchanbald*, "genuine bold" (*erchan*, genuine; see *arg-*); (ii) *LEOPOLD*, from Old High German *Leutpald*, *Liutpald*, "bold among the people" (*liut*, people; see *leudh-*); **d.** *BALDER*, from Old Norse *baldr*, *baldr*, brave. **a-d** all from Germanic **baltha-*, bold. **5.** Suffixed o-grade form **bhol-n-*. *FILTS*, *FOLLICLE*, *FOLLY*, *FOOL*, from Latin *foliis*, bellows, inflated ball. **6.** Possibly Greek *phal(l)aina*, whale: *BALEEN*. **7.** Conceivably from this root (but more likely unrelated) is Greek *phellos*, cork, cork oak: *PHLEMM*; *PHLELODERM*, *PHELLOGEN*. [Pokorny 3. *bhel-* 120.] See also derivatives **bhel-³**, **bhelgh-**, **bhleī-**, and **bhleu-**.

bhel-³ To thrive, bloom. Possibly from **bhel-²**.

I. Suffixed o-grade form **bhol-yo-*, leaf. **1.** *FOIL*², *FOLIAGE*, *FOLIO*, *FOLIUM*; *CINQUEFOIL*, *DEFOLIATE*, *EXFOLIATE*, *FEUILLETON*, *MILFOIL*, *PERFOLIATE*, *PORTFOLIO*, *TREFOIL*, from Latin *folium*, leaf. **2a.** *PHYLL*, *PHYLLIO-*, *PHYLLIOUS*; *CHERVIL*, *GILLYFLOWER*, *PODOPHYLLIN*, from Greek *phullon*, leaf; **b.** *PHYLLIS* (personal name), from Greek *phullis*, leaf.

II. Extended form **bhlē-* (contracted from earlier **bhleā-*). **1.** O-grade form **bhlō-*. **a.** Suffixed form **bhlō-w-*. *BLOW*³, from Old English *blōwan*, to flower, from Germanic **blōw-*; **b.** (i) *BLOOM*¹, from Old Norse *blóm*, *blōmi*, flower, blossom; (ii) *BLOOM*², from Old English *blōma*, a hammered ingot of iron (semantic development obscure). Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic suffixed form **blō-mōn-*; **c.** *BLOSSOM*, from Old English *blōstm*, *blōstma*, flower, blossom, from Germanic suffixed form **blō-s-*; **d.** *FERRET*², *FLORA*, *FLORA*, *FLORAL*, *FLORET*, *FLORIATED*, *FLORID*, *FLORIN*, *FLOREST*, *FLOROUS*, *FLOUR*, *FLOURISH*, *FLOWER*; *CAULIFLOWER*, *DEFLOWER*, *EFFLORESCENCE*, *ENFLEURAGE*, *FLORIGEN*, *MILLEFLEUR*, from Latin *flōs* (stem *flōr-*), flower, from Italic suffixed form **flō-s-*; **e.** suffixed form **bhlō-to-*, possibly in the meaning "swell, gush, spurt" in Germanic **blōdam*, blood. (i) *BLOOD*, from Old English *blōd*, blood; (ii) *BLEED*, from Old English **blēdan*, to bleed, from Germanic denominative **blōdjan*; (iii) *BLESS*, from Old English *blōesdan*, *blētsan*, to consecrate, from Germanic **blōdisōn*, to treat or hallow with blood. **2.** *EMBLEMENTS*, from Medieval Latin *blādum*, *bladium*, produce of the land, grain, from Germanic suffixed form **blē-da-*. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **bhlō-to-*. *BLADE*, from Old English

blæd, leaf, blade, from Germanic **bladaz*. [Pokorny 4. *bhel*- 122.]

bhel-⁴ To cry out, yell. **1a.** *BELL*², from Old English *bellan*, to bellow, bark, roar, from Germanic **bellan*; **b.** *BELL*¹, from Old English *belles*, a bell; **c.** *BELLOW*, perhaps from Old English *belgan*, to be enraged, and *bylgan*, to bellow; **d.** *BAWL*, from Middle English *baulen*, to howl, from a Scandinavian source akin to Icelandic *baula*, to low. **a-d** all from Germanic **bell-*. **2.** *BELCH*, from Old English *bealcan*, **bealcian*, to utter, belch forth, perhaps from Germanic **bell-*. [Pokorny 6. *bhel*- 123.] See also extended root *bhlē*-¹.

bheld- To knock, strike. Zero-grade form **bhl̥d-*. *BOLT*¹, from Old English *bolt*, heavy arrow, bolt, from Germanic **bulta*-, missile. [Pokorny *bheld*- 124.]

bhelg- Also *bhelk-*. A plank, beam. **1.** O-grade form **bholg-*. **a.** *BALK*, from Old English *balc(a)*, ridge; **b.** *DEBAUCH*, from Old French *bauch*, beam; **c.** *BALCONY*, from Old Italian *balcone*, scaffold. **a-c** all from Germanic **balkōn-*. **2.** Suffixes zero-grade variant form **bhl̥k-yo-*. *FULCRUM*, from Latin *fulcrē*, to prop up, support. **3.** Possibly Greek *phalanx*, beam, finger bone, line of battle: *PHALANGE*, *PHALANX*. [Pokorny 5. *bhel*- 122.]

bhelgh- To swell. (Oldest form **bhelgh-*; extension of *bhel*-².) **1.** O-grade form **bholgh-*. *BELLOWS*, *BELLY*, from Old English *bel(i)g*, *bælig*, bag, bellows, from Germanic **balgiz*. **2.** Zero-grade form **bhlgh-*. **a.** *BILLOW*, from Old Norse *bylga*, a wave, from Germanic **bulgjan*; **b.** *BOLSTER*, from Old English *bolster*, cushion, from Germanic **bulgstraz*. **3.** O-grade form **bholgh-*. *BLAGGING*, *BUDGET*, *BULGE*, from Latin *bulga*, leather sack, from Celtic **bolg-*. [Pokorny *bhelgh*- 125.]

bhel-u- To harm. O-grade form **bhol-u-*. *BALE*², from Old English *bealo*, *b(e)alu*, harm, ruin, bale, from Germanic **balwaz*. [Pokorny *bheleu*- 125.]

bhendh- To bind. **1a.** *BIND*; *WOODBINE*, from Old English *bindan*, to bind; **b.** *BINDLESTIFF*, from Old High German *binten*, to bind. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **bindan*. **2.** *BANDANNA*, from Sanskrit *bāṇdhātī*, he ties. **3.** O-grade form **bhondh-*. **a.** *BEND*², from Old English *bend*, band, and Old French *bende*, band, from Germanic **bandjō*; **b.** *BEND*¹, from Old English *bendan*, to bend, from Germanic **bandjan*; **c.** (i) *BAND*¹, *BOND*, from Old Norse *band*, band, fetter; (ii) *GUM BAND*, from Old High German *band*, band; (iii) *BAND*¹, from Old French *bande*, bond, tie, link. (i)-(iii) all from Germanic **bandam*; (iv) *RIBBON*, from Old French *ruban*, ribbon, perhaps from Germanic **bandam* (first element unclear). **a-c** all from Germanic **band-*. **4.** Suffixes form **bhond-o-*. *BUND*¹; *CUMBERBUND*, from Avestan *banda-*, bond, fetter. **5.** Zero-grade form **bhl̥dh-*. **a.** *BUND*², from Middle High German *bunt*, league; **b.** *BUNDLE*, from Middle Dutch *bondel*, sheaf of papers, bundle. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **bund-*. [Pokorny *bhendh*- 127.]

bhengh- Thick, fat. (Oldest form **bhengh-*.) Suffixes zero-grade form **bhl̥gh-u-*. **1.** *PACHYCEPHALOSAUR*, *PACHYDERM*, *PACHYSANDRA*, *PACHYTENE*, from Greek *pakhus*, thick, fat. **2.** *BAHUVRIHI*, from Sanskrit *bahu-*, much. [Pokorny *bhengh*- 127.]

bher-¹ To carry; also to bear children. **1a.** (i) *BEAR*¹, from Old English *beran*, to carry; (ii) *FORBEAR*¹, from Old English *forberan*, to bear, endure (for-, for-; see *per*¹). Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **beran*; **b.** *BIER*, from Old English *bēr*, *bær*, beer, and Old French *biere* beer, both from Germanic **bērō*; **c.** *BORE*³, from Old Norse *bāra*, wave, billow, from Germanic **bēr-*. **2a.** *BAIRN*, from Old English *bearn*, child, from Germanic **barnam*; **b.** *BARROW*¹, from Old English *beare*, basket, wheelbarrow, from Germanic **barwōn-*. **3.** Zero-grade form **bhr-*, becoming Germanic **bur-*.

a. *BURLY*, from Old English **borlic*, excellent, exalted (< "borne up"); **b.** *BURDEN*¹, from Old English *byrthen*, burden, from Germanic **burthinja*; **c.** *BIRTH*, from a source akin to Old Norse *burðr*, birth, from Germanic **burthiz*; **d.** *BIRR*¹, from Old Norse *byrr*, favorable wind, perhaps from Germanic **burja*. **4.** Compound root **bhrenk-*, to bring (< **bher-* + **enk-*, to bring; see *nek*-³). *BRING*, from Old English *bringan*, to bring, from Germanic **brengan*. **5.** -*FER*, *FERTILE*; *AFFERENT*, *CIRCUMFERENCE*, *CONFER*, *DEFER*¹, *DEFER*², *DIF-FER*, *EFFERENT*, *INFER*, *OFFER*, *PREFER*, *PROFER*, *REFER*, *SUFFER*, *TRANSFER*, *VOCIFERATE*, from Latin *ferre*, to carry. **6.** Celtic **ber-*. **a.** *INVERNESS*, after *Inverness*, from Scottish Gaelic *Ionarnis*, *Inbhirnis*, "mouth of the river Ness," from Old Irish *in(d)ber*, "a carrying in," estuary, from Celtic **endo-ber-o-* (*endo-*, in; see *en*); **b.** *ABERDEEN*, from Scottish Gaelic, "mouth of the Don river," from *aber*, mouth (of a river), from Celtic **ad-ber-o-* (**ad-*, to; see *ad-*). **7.** Prefixed and suffixed zero-grade form **pro-bhr-o-*, "something brought before one" (**pro-*, before; see *per*¹). *OPPROBRIUM*, from Latin *probrum*, a reproach. **8.** Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **bhr̥-tu-* in Latin words having to do with chance (? < "a bringing, that which is brought"). **a.** *FORTUITOUS*, from Latin *fortūtus*, happening by chance; **b.** *FORTUNA*, *FORTUNE*, from Latin *fortūna*, chance, good luck, fortune, and *Fortūna*, goddess of good fortune. **9.** Probably lengthened o-grade form **bhōr-*. *FURRET*¹, *FURTIVE*, *FURUNCLE*; *FURUNCULOSIS*, from Latin *fūr*, thief. **10.** *FERRETO-RY*, -*PHORE*, -*PHORESIS*, -*PHOROUS*; *AMPHORA*, *ANAPHORA*, *DIAPHORESIS*, *EUPHORIA*, *METAPHOR*, *PERIPHERY*, *PHEROMONE*, *TELPHER*, *TOCOPHEROL*, from Greek *pherein*, to carry, with o-grade noun *phoros*, a carrying. **11.** *PARAPHERNALIA*, from Greek *phernē*, dowry ("something brought by a bride"). **12.** *SAMBAL*, from Sanskrit *bharati*, he carries, brings. [Pokorny 1. *bher*- 128.]

bher-² Also *bherō-*. To cut, pierce, bore. **1.** *BORE*¹, from Old English *borian*, to bore, from Germanic **burōn*. **2.** *BARROW*², from Old English *bearg*, *barg*, castrated pig, from Germanic suffixed form **barugaz*. **3.** *BURIN*, from French *burin*, perhaps from Germanic **bor-*. **4.** Suffixes o-grade form **bhor-ā-*. *FORAMEN*; *PERFORATE*, from Latin *forāre*, to pierce, bore. **5.** Perhaps Greek *pharunx*, throat (< "a cutting, cleft, passage"): *PHARYNX*. **6.** *DUKHOBOR*, from Russian *borot*, to overcome, from Slavic **bor-*, to fight, overcome (also in Russian personal name Boris). [Pokorny 3. *bher*- 133.] See also extension *bhre-*.

bher-³ Bright, brown. **1.** Suffixes variant form **bhr̥u-no-*. **a.** *BROWN*, from Old English *brūn*, brown; **b.** *BRUIN*, from Middle Dutch *bruun*; **c.** *BRUNO* (personal name), from Old High German *Bruno*, from *brun*, brown; **d.** *BRUNET*, *BURNET*, *BURNISH*, from Old French *brun*, shining, brown. **a-d** all from Germanic **brūna-*, brown. **2.** Reduplicated form **bhibhru-*, **bhebhru-*, "the brown animal," beaver. *BEAVER*¹, from Old English *be(o)for*, beaver, from Germanic **bebruz*. **3a.** *BEAR*², from Old English *bera*, bear; **b.** *BERNARD* (personal name), from German *Bernhard*, "bold bear," from Old High German *bero*, bear (*hart*, *hard*, stern, bold; see *kar*¹). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **berō*, "the brown animal," bear. **4.** *BERSERKER*, from Old Norse *björn*, bear, from Germanic **bernuz*. [Pokorny 5. *bher*- 136.]

bher-⁴ To cook, bake. Extended root form **bhrig-*. *FRICANDEAU*, *FRICASSEE*, *FRISÉ*, *FRIT*, *FRITTATA*, *FRITTER*², *FRIZZ*¹, *FRY*; *CUCHIFRITO*, *SOFRITO*, *SOFFRITO*, from Latin *frigere*, to roast, fry. [Pokorny 6. *bher*- 137.]

bherdh- To cut. **1.** Zero-grade form **bhl̥dh-*. **a.** *BOARD*; *STARBOARD*, from Old English *bord*, board; **b.** *SMORGASBORD*, from Old Norse *bordh*, board, table; **c.** *BORDELLO*, *BORDER*, from Old French *borda*, hut, and *bort*, border. **a-c** all from Germanic **burdam*, plank,

board, table. **2.** Possibly Latin *forfex*, a pair of scissors: FORFICATE. [Pokorny *bheradh-* 138.]

bheræg- To shine; bright, white. (Oldest form **bheræg-*.) **1a.** BRIGHT, from Old English *beorht*, bright; **b.** Old High German *beraht*, bright, in personal names (where it is often reduced to *ber(h)t*): (i) ALBERT, from Old High German *Adalbert*, "noble bright" (*adal*, noble; see *at-al-*); (ii) BERTHA, from Old High German *Beratha*, "the bright one"; (iii) GILBERT, from Old High German *Giselberht*, "bright hostage" (*gisel*, pledge, hostage); (iv) HERBERT, from Old High German *Heriberht*, "bright army" (*heri*, army; see *koro-*); (v) Old High German *Hrōdebert* (see *kar-*); **c.** CAMEMBERT, after *Camembert* (French village), from Medieval Latin *Campus Maimberti*, "field of Maimbert" (personal name), from West Germanic **Magin-berht-*, "bright with strength" (**magin-*, strength, from Germanic **maginam*; see *magh-*). **a-c** from Germanic **berhta-*, bright. **2.** "The white tree", the birch (also the ash). **a.** BIRCH, BIRK, from Old English *birc(e)*, birch, from Germanic **birkjōn-*; **b.** probably suffixed zero-grade form **bhrag-s-*, FRAXINELLA, from Latin *fraxinus*, ash tree. [Pokorny *bheræg-* 139.]

bheræk- To shine, glitter. A by-form of *bheræg-*. (Oldest form **bheræk-*.) Variant form **bhræk-*, possible root of various Germanic forms. **1.** BRAID; UPBRAID, from Old English *bregdan*, to move quickly, weave, throw, braid, from Germanic **bregdan*, to move jerkily (< "to shimmer"); **2.** BRIDLE, from Old English *bridol*, bridle, from derivative West Germanic **birkjōn-*, bridle (referring to the movements of a horse's head). **3.** BRAE, from Old Norse *brá*, eyelash, from Germanic **brēhwō*, eyelid, eyelash. **4.** BREAM¹, from Old French *bre(s)me*, from West Germanic **bresmo*, a bream, from Germanic **breh(w)an*, to shine. [Pokorny *bheræk-* 141.]

[bherg-] To make noise. Hypothetical base of Germanic strong verb **berkan*. BARK¹, BIRKIE, from Old English *beorcan*, to bark, from Germanic **berkan*. [Pokorny *bheræg-* 138.]]

bhergh-¹ To hide, protect. (Oldest form **bhergh-*.) **1a.** Germanic compound **h(w)als-berg-* (see *k^wel-*); **b.** Germanic compound **skēr-berg-* (see *(s)ker-*). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **bergan*, to protect. **2.** Zero-grade form **bhrgh-*. **a.** BURY, from Old English *byrgan*, to bury, from Germanic **burgian*; **b.** BURIAL, from Old English *byrgels*, burial, from Germanic derivative **burgisi-*. **3a.** BORROW, from Old English *borgan*, to borrow, from Germanic **borgēn*, to pledge, lend, borrow; **b.** BARGAIN, from Old French *baraignier*, to haggle, from Germanic derivative **borganian*. [Pokorny *bhergh-* 145.]

bhergh-² High; with derivatives referring to hills and hill-forts. (Oldest form **bhergh-*.) **1a.** BARROW², from Old English *beorg*, hill; **b.** ICEBERG, from Middle Dutch *bergh*, mountain; **c.** INSELBERG, from Old High German *berg*, mountain; **d.** Germanic compound **harja-bergaz* (see *koro-*). **a-d** all from Germanic **bergaz*, hill, mountain. **2.** BELFRY, from Old French *berfroir*, tower, from Germanic compound **berg-frithu-*, "high place of safety," tower (**frithu-*, peace, safety; see *prī-*). **3.** Zero-grade form **bhrgh-*. **a.** BOROUGH, BURG, from Old English *burg*, *burh*, *byrig*, (fortified) town, also becoming the Modern English suffix *-bury* in place names such as CANTERBURY; **b.** BURGOMASTER, from Middle Dutch *burch*, town; **c.** BOURG, BOURGEOIS, BURGESS, BURGULAR; FAUBOURG, from Late Latin *burgus*, fortified place, and Old French *burg*, borough; **d.** BURGHER, from Old High German *burgāri*, townsman, from Germanic compound **burg-warōn*, "city protector" (**warōn*, protector; see *wer-*). **a-d** all from Germanic **burgs*, hill-fort. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **bhrgh-ŋt-*, high, mighty.

a. BURGUNDY, from Medieval Latin *Burgundia*, akin to Late Latin *Burgundionēs*, "highlanders" or "mighty ones" (Germanic tribal name), from Germanic **burgund-*; **b.** BRIDGET (personal name), from Old Irish *Brigit*, name of a goddess, from Celtic **Briganti*. **5.** Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **bhrgh-to-*. FORCE, FORT, FORTALICE, FORTE¹, FORTE², FORTIS, FORTISSIMO, FORTITUDE, FORTRESS; COMFORT, DEFORCE, EFFORT, ENFORCE, FORTIFY, PIANOFORTE, REINFORCE, from Latin *fortis*, strong (but this is also possibly from *dher-*). [Pokorny *bhergh-* 140.]

bhers- Quick. FESTINATE, from Latin *festināre*, to hasten, probably from *festinus* (< **fers-tin-*), quick, in a hurry. [Pokorny *bheres-* 143.]

bhes-¹ To rub. **1.** Zero-grade form **bhs-amadho-* (in Greek *psamathos*, sand), with unclear suffix, reduced to **samadho-* (in Greek *amathos*, sand, and in Germanic). SAND, from Old English *sand*, from Germanic **sam(a)dam*, **sandam*. **2.** Suffixed extended zero-grade form **(b)hsa-dhlo-*. SABULOUS, from Latin *sabulum*, coarse sand. **3.** Perhaps suffixed zero-grade form **bhs-ā-*. **a.** PALIMPSEST, from Greek *psēn*, to rub, scrape (but more likely of uncertain origin); **b.** PSEPHOLOGY, from Greek *psēphos*, ballot, pebble (but more likely of uncertain origin). **4.** Perhaps suffixed zero-grade form **bhs-ilo-*. EPSILON, PSILOMELANE, UPSILON, from Greek *psilos*, smooth, simple (but more likely of uncertain origin). [Pokorny *1. bhes-* 145.]

bhes-² To breathe. Probably imitative. Zero-grade form **bhs-*. PSYCHE¹, PSYCHIC, PSYCHO-; METEMPSYCHOSIS, from Greek *psūkhē*, spirit, soul, from *psūkhēin* (< **bhs-ū-kh-*), to breathe. [Pokorny *2. bhes-* 146.]

bheudh- To be aware, to make aware. **1a.** BID, from Old English *bēodan*, to proclaim; **b.** FORBID, from Old English *forbēodan*, to forbid; **c.** VERBOTEN, from Old High German *farbotan*, to forbid. **a-c** all from Germanic **(for)beudan* (**for*, before; see *per-*). **2.** BODE¹, from Old English *bodian*, to announce, from *boda*, messenger, from Germanic **budōn-*. **3.** BEADLE, from Old English *bydel*, herald, messenger, and Old High German *butil*, herald, both from Germanic **budilaz*, herald. **4.** OMBUDSMAN, from Old Norse *bodh*, command, from Germanic **budam*. **5.** BUDDHA²; BODHISATTVA, BO TREE, from Sanskrit *bodhati*, he awakes, is enlightened, becomes aware, and *bodhih*, perfect knowledge. [Pokorny *bheudh-* 150.]

bheua- Also *bheu-*. To be, exist, grow.

I. Extended forms **bhwi(o)-*, **bhwi-*. **1.** BE; FOREBEAR, from Old English *bēan*, to be, from Germanic **biju*, I am, will be. **2.** FIAT, from Latin *fieri*, to become. **3.** Possibly suffixed form **bhwi-lyo-*, seen by some as the source of Latin *filius*, son, but this is more likely from *dhē(i)-*.

II. Lengthened o-grade form **bhōw-*. **1.** BONDAGE, BOUND⁴; BUSTLE¹, HUSBAND, from Old Norse *būa*, to live, prepare, and *būask*, to make oneself ready (-*sk*, reflexive suffix; see *s(w)e-*). **2.** BAUHAUS, from Old High German *būan*, to dwell. **3.** BOOTH, from Middle English *bothe*, market stall, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Danish *bōth*, dwelling, stall. **1-3** all from Germanic **bōwan*.

III. Zero-grade form **bhu-*. **1a.** BUILD, from Old English *byldan*, to build, from *bold*, dwelling, house, from Germanic **buthlam*; **b.** BOODLE, from Middle Dutch *bōdel*, riches, property, from alternate Germanic form **bōthlam*. **2.** PHYSIC, PHYSICS, PHYSIO-, PHYSIQUE-, PHYTE, PHYTO-, PHYTON; APOPHYSIS, DIAPHYISIS, DIPHYODONT, EPIPHYSIS, EUPHUISM, HYPOPHYSIS, IMP, MONOPHYSTE, NEOPHYTE, PERIPHYTON, SYMPHYSIS, TRACHEOPHYTE, from Greek *phuein*, to bring forth, make grow, *phutos*, *phuton*, a plant, and *phusis*, growth, nature. **3.** Suffixed form **bhu-tā-*. **a.** EISTEDDPOD, from Welsh *bod*, to be; **b.** BOTHY, from Old Irish *both*, a hut. **4.** Suffixed form **bhu-tu-*. FUTURE, from Latin *futurus*, "that is to be," future.

IV. Zero-grade form **bhu-* (< **bhuə-*). **1a.** BOWER¹, from Old English *būr*, "dwelling space," bower, room; **b.** NEIGHBOR, from Old English *gebūr*, dweller (ge-, collective prefix; see *kom*); **c.** BOER, BOOR, from Middle Dutch *gheboer*, *ghebuer*, peasant. **a-c** all from Germanic **būram*, dweller, especially farmer. **2.** BYRE, from Old English *býre*, stall, hut, from Germanic **būrijam*, dwelling. **3.** BYLAW, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *býr*, settlement, from Germanic **būwi-*. **4.** Suffixed form **bhū-lo-*. PHYLE, PHYLETIC, PHYLUM; PHYLOGENY, from Greek *phūlon*, tribe, class, race, and *phūlē*, tribe, clan.

V. Zero-grade reduced suffixal form **bhw-*, in Latin compounds. **1.** Latin *dubius*, doubtful, and *lubitare*, to doubt, from **du-bhw-io-* (see *dwo-*). **2.** Latin *probus*, upright, from **pro-bhw-o-*, "growing well or straightforward" (see *per*¹). **3.** Latin *superbus*, superior, proud, from **super-bhw-o-*, "being above" (see *uper*).

VI. Possibly Germanic **baumaz* (and **bagmaz*), tree (? < "growing thing"). **1.** BEAM, from Old English *beam*, tree, beam. **2.** BOOM², from Middle Dutch *boom*, tree. **3.** BUMPIN¹, BUMPIN², from Flemish *boom*, tree. [Pokorny *bheu-* 146.]

bheug-¹ To flee. **1.** Zero-grade form **bhug-*. FUGACIOUS, FUGITIVE; CENTRIFUGAL, FEVERFEW, REFUGE, REFUGIUM, SUBTERFUGE, from Latin *fugere*, to flee. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **bhug-ā-*. **a.** -FUGE, FUGUE; FEBRIFUGE, from Latin *fuga*, flight, and derived verb *fugare*, to drive away; **b.** APOHYGE, from Greek *phugē*, flight. [Pokorny 1. *bheug-* 152.]

bheug-² To enjoy. Nasalized zero-grade form **bhu-n-g-*. FUNCTION, FUNGIBLE, DEFUNCT, PERFUNCTORY, from Latin *fungi*, to discharge, perform. [Pokorny 4. *bheug-* 153.]

bheug-³ To bend; with derivatives referring to bent, pliable, or curved objects.

I. Variant form **bheugh-* in Germanic **bheug-*. **1a.** BEE², from Old English *bēag*, a ring; **b.** BAGEL, from Old High German *boug*, a ring. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **baugaz*. **2a.** BOW²; AKIMBO, from Old English *boga*, a bow, arch; **b.** Germanic compound **elino-bugōn-* (see *el*¹); **c.** BOW¹, from a source akin to Middle Low German *boog*, bow of a boat; **d.** BOWLINE, BOWSPRIT, from Middle Low German *bōch*, bow of a boat. **a-d** all from Germanic **bugōn-*. **3.** BOW², BUXOM, from Old English *būgan*, to bend, from Germanic *būgan*. **4.** BAIL², from Middle English *beil*, a handle, perhaps from Old English **bēgel* or from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Swedish **bōghil*, both from Germanic **baugil-*. **5.** BIGHT, from Old English *byht*, a bend, angle, from Germanic **buihtiz*.

II. BOG, from Scottish and Irish Gaelic *bog*, soft, from Celtic **buggo-*, "flexible." [Pokorny 3. *bheug-* 152.]

bhlād- To worship. Suffixed form **bhlād-(s)men-*. FLAMEN, from Latin *flāmen*, priest (of a particular deity). [In Pokorny *bhlag-men-* 154.]

bhlāg- To strike. (Oldest form **bhleag-*, colored to **bhlāg-*; zero-grade **bhlag-* from **bhlāg-*.) **1.** BAT², from Middle English *bakke*, probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Swedish (*natt*)-*backa*, (night) bat, perhaps from a form **blacka* continued in Icelandic (*ledhr*)-*blaka*, (leather)-flutterer, bat, from Germanic **blak-*. **2.** FLAGELLATE, FLAGELLUM, FLAIL, FLOG, from Latin *flagrum*, a whip (diminutive *flagellum*, little whip). **3.** FLAGITIOUS, from Latin *flagitāre*, to demand importunately. [Pokorny *bhlag-* 154.]

bhlē-¹ To howl. (Probably contracted from earlier **bhlel-*, extended from *bhel*¹.) **1a.** BLEAT, from Old English *blatan*, to bleat; **b.** BLARE, from Middle English *bleren*, to roar. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **ble-*. **2.** PEEBLE, from Latin *flēre*, to weep. [Pokorny *bhlē-* 154.]

bhlē-² To blow. (Contracted from earlier **bhlel-*, or possibly lengthened grade **bhlel-* from alternative root **bhlel-*. Possibly identical to *bhel*³ II **bhlē-* above.) **1.** BLOW¹, from Old English *blāwan*, to blow, from Germanic suffixed form **blē-w-*. **2a.** BLADDER, from Old English *blādre*, blister, bladder; **b.** BLATHER, from Old Norse *bladhra* (noun), bladder, and *bladhra* (verb), to prattle. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic suffixed form **blēdram*, "something blown up." **3a.** BLAST, from Old English *blāst*, a blowing, blast; **b.** ISINGLASS, from Middle Dutch *blas(e)*, a bladder; **c.** BLASÉ, BLAZE², from Middle Dutch *blāsen*, to blow up, swell. **a-c** all from Germanic extended form **blēs-*. **4.** Zero-grade form **bhlā-* (> **bhlā-*). FLABELLUM, FLAG-EOLET, FLATULENT, FLATUS, FLAVOR; AFFLATUS, CONFLATE, DEFLATE, INFLATE, INSUFFLATE, SOUFFLÉ, from Latin *flāre*, to blow. [In Pokorny 3. *bhel-* 120.]

bhlel- To blow, swell. Extension of *bhel*². **1.** BLAIN, from Old English *blegen*, a boil, blister, from Germanic **blajjinōn-*, a swelling. **2.** Perhaps in the Germanic source of Old French *blestre*, a blister (akin to Old Norse *blāstr*, blister, and Middle Dutch *blyster*, blister): BLISTER. [Pokorny 2. *bhlel-* 156.]

bhleu- To swell, well up, overflow. Extension of *bhel*². **1.** Possibly Germanic **blaut-*. BLOAT, from Old Norse *blautr*, soft, wet. **2.** Extended form **bhleug-*. FLUCTUATE, FLUENT, FLUID, FLUME, FLUOR, FLUORO-, FLUSH², FLUVIAL, FLUX; AFFLUENT, CONFLUENT, EFFLUENT, EFFLUVIUM, EFFLUX, FLUORIDE, FLUVIOMARINE, INFLUENCE, INFLUENZA, INFLEX, MELLIFLUOUS, REFLEX, SOLIFLUCTION, SUPERFLUOUS, from Latin *fluere*, to flow, and -*fluus*, flowing. **3.** Zero-grade form **bhlu-*. PHLYCTENA, from Greek *phlūien*, *phlūzein*, to boil over. **4.** Possibly Greek *phloos*, *phloios*, tree bark (< "swelling with growth"): PHLOEM. [Pokorny *bhleu-* 158.]

bhlīg- To strike. AFFLICT, CONFLICT, INFLECT, PROFILIGATE, from Latin *fligare*, to strike. [Pokorny *bhlīg-* 160.]

bhos- Naked. **1.** BARE¹, from Old English *bær*, bare. **2.** BALLAST, from Old Swedish and Old Danish *bar*, bare. Both **1** and **2** from Germanic **baza-*. [Pokorny *bhos-* 163.]

bhrag- To smell. **1.** BRACH, from Old High German *bracc(h)o*, dog that hunts game by scent, from Germanic **brak-*. **2.** Suffixed form **bhrag-ro-*. FLAIR, FRAGRANT, from Latin *fragrāre*, to smell. [Pokorny *bhrag-* 163.]

bhragh-men- Form, ritual form. (Oldest form **bhraḡh-men-*). BRAHMA¹, BRAHMAN, BRAHMIN, from Sanskrit *brahma* (stem *brahma-*), prayer, ritual formulation, and derivative *brahmā* (stem *brahmān-*), priest ("the one of the prayer"). [Pokorny *bhlagh-men-* 154.]

bhrāter- Brother, male agnate. **1a.** BROTHER, from Old English *brōthor*, brother; **b.** BULLY¹, from Middle Dutch *broeder*, brother. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **brōthar*. **2.** FRA, FRATERNAL, FRATERNITY, FRATERNIZE, FRIAR; CONFRERE, FRATRICIDE, from Latin *frāter*, brother. **3.** PHRATRY, from Greek *phrātēr*, fellow member of a clan. **4.** PAL, from Sanskrit *bhrātā* (stem *bhrātār-*), brother. [Pokorny *bhrāter-* 163.]

bhreg- To break. **1a.** BREAK, from Old English *brecan*, to break; **b.** BREACH, from Old English *brec*, a breaking; **c.** BRASH², BRECCIA, from Italian *breccia*, breccia, rubble, breach in a wall, from Old High German **brehha*, from *brehhan*, to break; **d.** BRAY², from Old French *breier*, to break; **e.** BRIOCHE, from Old French *brier*, dialectal variant of *broyer*, to knead. **a-e** all from Germanic **brekan*. **2.** BRACKEN, BRAKE¹, from Middle English *brake(n)*, bracken, probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse **brakni*, undergrowth; **b.** BRAKE⁵, from Middle Low German *brake*, thicket. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **brak-*, bushes (< "that which impedes motion"). **3.** BRAKE²,

from Middle Low German *brake*, flax brake, from Germanic **brāk-*, crushing instruments. 4. Nasalized zero-grade form **bhy-n-g-*. FRACTAL, FRACTED, FRACTION, FRACTIOUS, FRACTURE, FRAGILE, FRAGMENT, FRAIL¹, FRANGIBLE; ANFRACTUOUS, CHAMFER, DEFRAY, DIFFRACTION, INFRACT, INFRANGIBLE, INFRINGE, IRREFRANGIBLE, OSSIFRAGE, REFRACT, REFRAIN², REFREINGENT, SASSAFRAS, SAXIFRAGE, SEPTIFRAGAL, from Latin *frangere*, to break. 5a. SUFFRAGAN, SUFFRAGE, from Latin *suffragium*, the right to vote, from *suffragāri*, to vote for (? < "to use a broken piece of tile as a ballot"); b. IRREFRAGABLE, from Latin *refrāgāri*, to vote against. [Pokorny 1. *bhreġ-* 165 (but *ġ* not on good evidence).]

bhreia- To cut, break. Zero-grade **bhri-* (< **bhria-*). 1. Possibly Latin *fricare* (> French *frotter*), to rub: FRAY², FRICATIVE, FRICTION, FROTTAGE, AFFRICATE, DENTIFRICE. 2. Possibly Latin *fricare*, to crumble: FRIABLE. 3. BRISANCE; DEBRIS, from Vulgar Latin **brisāre* (> Old French *brisier*, to break), of Celtic origin. [Pokorny *bhrēi-* 166.]

bhreġ- To cram together. 1. Probably Latin *frequēns*, frequent, crowded: FREQUENT. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhyġ-²yo-*. a. FARCE, FARCI, PARCY; INFARCT, from Latin *farctre*, to cram, stuff; b. DIAPHRAGM, PHRAGMITES, from Greek *phrassein*, to fence in, enclose, block up. [Pokorny *bharek-* 110.]

bhrem-¹ To growl. 1. FREMITUS, from Latin *frēmere*, to growl, roar. 2. Perhaps o-grade variant form **brom-*. BRONTOSAUR, from Greek *brontē*, thunder. [Pokorny 2. *bherem-* 142.]

bhrem-² To project; a point, spike; an edge. 1a. BROOM, from Old English *brōm*, broom; b. BRAMBLE, from Old English diminutive *bremel*, *bræmbel*, bramble. Both a and b from Germanic **brēma-*, name of prickly shrubs. 2a. BRIM, from Middle English *brimme*, edge; b. BERM, from Middle Dutch *berme*, berm, edge of a dike. Both a and b from Germanic **berm-*, **brēm-*. [Pokorny 1. *bherem-* 142.]

bhres- To burst. BURST, from Old English *berstan*, to burst, from Germanic **brest-*. [Pokorny *bhres-* 169.]

bhreū- Also **bhreua-**. To cut, break up. Extension of *bher-*².

I. Basic form **bhreu-*. 1. Suffixed form **bhreu-d-*. BRITTLE, from Middle English *britel*, brittle, from Germanic **brutilla-*, brittle, from **breutan*, to break up. 2. Suffixed form **bhreu-t-*. BROTHEL, from Old English *brotēthan*, to deteriorate, from Germanic **breuthan*, to be broken up.

II. Extended zero-grade form **bhrūs-* (< **bhrūas-*). 1. BRUISE, partly from Old English *brȳsan*, to crush, pound (from Germanic **brūsjan*) and partly from Old North French *bruissier*, to crush (from Gaulish **brūs-*). 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhrus-to-*. FRUSTULE, FRUSTUM, from Latin *frustum*, piece. [Pokorny 1. *bhrēu-* 169, 2. *bhreū-* s 171.]

bhreue- Also **bhreū-**. To boil, bubble, effervesce, burn; with derivatives referring to cooking and brewing. (Oldest form **bhreua-*; variant [metathesized] form **bhreūa-*.)

I. 1. BREW, from Old English *brēowan*, to brew, from Germanic **breuwan*, to brew. 2. BREAD, from Old English *brēad*, piece of food, bread, from Germanic **braudam*, (cooked) food, (leavened) bread. 3a. BLAFF, BROTH, from Old English *broth*, broth; b. BREWIS, BROIL²; EMBROIL, IMBROGLIO, from Vulgar Latin **brodum*, broth. Both a and b from Germanic **brudam*, broth.

II. Variant form **bhre-* (contracted from earlier **bhreā-*). Germanic extended form **brēd-* in verb **brēdan*, to warm. 1a. BROOD, from Old English *brōd*, offspring, brood; b. BREED, from Old English *brēdan*, to beget or cherish offspring, breed, from Germanic denominative **brōdjan*, to rear young. Both a and b from Germanic derivative **brōd-ā*, "a warming,"

hatching, rearing of young. 2a. BRATWURST, SAUERBRATEN, from Old High German *brāt*, *brāto*, roast meat; b. BRAWN, from Old French *braon*, meat. Both a and b from Germanic derivative **brēd-ōn-*, roast flesh.

III. Variant form **bhres-*. 1. BRAISE, BRAZE², BRAZIER², BREEZE², BRESAOLA, from Old French *brese*, burning coal, ember. 2. BRACIOLA, from Italian dialectal *bras a*, burning coal. Both 1 and 2 from Germanic **bres-*.

IV. Reduced form **bher-*, especially in derivatives referring to fermentation. 1a. Suffixed form **bhermen-*, yeast. BARM, BARMY, from Old English *beorma*, yeast, from Germanic **bermōn-*; b. further suffixed form **bhermen-to-*. FERMENT, from Latin *fermentum*, yeast. 2. Extended form **bherw-*. FERVENT, FERVID, FERVOR; DEFEVERESCENCE, EFFERVESCE, from Latin *fervere*, to be boiling or fermenting.

V. As a very archaic word for a spring. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhru-n(e)n-*. BOURN¹, BURN², from Old English *burna*, spring, stream, from Germanic **brunnōn-*. 2. Suffixed form **bhrēw-²*. PHREATIC, from Greek *phrear*, spring. [Pokorny *bh(e)reu-* 143, 2. *bher-* 132.]

bhreus- To swell. 1. Suffixed form **bhreus-t-*. BREAST, from Old English *brēost*, breast, from Germanic **breustam*, "swelling", breast. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhrus-t-*. BROWSE, from Old French *broust*, *brost*, shoot, twig, from Germanic **brust-*, bud, shoot. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhrus-k-*. BRISKET, from Middle English *brusket*, breast of an animal, probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Danish *bryske*, breast of an animal. [Pokorny 1. *bhreus-* s 170.]

bhrū- Eyebrow. (Contracted from **bhrua-*.) 1. BROW, from Old English *brū*, eyebrow, eyelid, eyelash, from Germanic **brūs*. 2. Possibly in the sense of a beam of wood, and perhaps a log bridge. BRIDGE¹, from Old English *brycg(e)*, bridge, from Germanic **brugō* (with cognates in Celtic and Slavic). [Pokorny 1. *bhrū-* 172, 2. *bhrū-* 173.]

bhrūg- Agricultural produce; also to enjoy (results, produce). Italic and Germanic root. 1. BROOK², from Old English *brūcan*, to enjoy, use, from Germanic **brūkan*. 2. FRUGAL; FRUGIVOROUS, from Latin *frūx* (stem *frūg-*), fruit. 3. Suffixed form **bhrūg-wo-*. FRUIT, FRUITION, FRUMENTACEOUS, FRUMENTY; FRUCTIFY, INFRUCTESCENCE, from Latin *frui*, to enjoy, with derivatives *frumentum* (< **frūg-smentom*), grain, produce, and *fructus*, enjoyment, produce, results. [Pokorny *bhrūg-* 173.]

bhudh- Also **budh-**. Bottom, base. (The precise preforms of the words listed below are obscure.) 1. BOTTOM, from Old English *botm*, bottom, from Germanic **butmaz*. 2. BUMBOAT, from Middle Dutch *bodem*, (ship's) bottom, from Germanic **butmaz*. 3. FOND², FOUNDED¹, FOUNDER, FUND, FUNDAMENT, FUNDUS; LATIFUNDIUM, PROFOUND, from Latin *fundus*, bottom, base. 4. Suffixed variant form **budh-o-*. ABYSS, from Greek *buthos*, *bussos*, bottom of the sea. [Pokorny *bhudh-m(e)n* 174.] Compare **dheub-**.

bhugo- Male animal of various kinds; stag, ram, he-goat. (Oldest form **bhūgo-*.) 1a. BUCK¹, from Old English *buc*, *bucca*, stag, he-goat; b. BLESBOK, BONTBOK, SPRINGBOK, STEENBOK, from Middle Dutch *boc*, *bok*, buck; c. GEMSBOK, from Old High German *boc*, buck. a-c all from Germanic **bukkaz* (possibly borrowed from the Celtic form in 2 below). 2. BUTCHER, from Old French *boc*, buck, from Celtic **bukkōs*, he-goat. [Pokorny *bhūgo-* s 174.]

[brāk- Trousers. A northern European word, found only in Celtic in Germanic. 1. BREECH, BREEKS, BROGUE¹, from Old English *brōc* (plural *brēc*), from Germanic **brōk-*. 2. BRACKET, BRAIL, from Latin *brāca*, trousers (plural *brācae*), from Gaulish **brāka*.]

[bursa] Skin, hide. Greek noun of unknown origin. BOLSON, BOURSE, BURSA, BURSAR, BURSE, PURSE; DISBURSE, REIMBURSE, SPORRAN.]

[bushk-] A bush. Germanic root, possibly connected with **bheua-**. 1. BOSPAGE, BOUQUET, BOUQUETIER, from Old French *bosc*, forest. 2. BUSH¹; HAUTBOY, OBOE, from Old French *bois*, wood. 3. BUSK¹, from Italian *busco*, splinter. 4. BOSQUET, from Old Italian *bosco*, wood. 5. AMBUSCADE, AMBUSH, from Late Latin *buscus*, forest.]

[carcer] Enclosure, prison, barrier. Latin noun, probably borrowed from an unidentified source. 1. INCARCERATE, from Latin *carcer* (representing reduplicated form **kar-kr-o-*). 2. CANCEL, CHANCEL, CHANCELLOR, from Latin *cancer*, lattice (representing a dissimilated form **kankro-*).]

[caupō] Small trader. Latin noun of unknown origin, borrowed early into Germanic. CHEAP; CHAP², CHAPMAN, from Old English *cēap*, trade, from Germanic **kaupōn-*.]

[cūra] Care. Latin noun of unknown origin; oldest form, Archaic Latin *coisa-*. Derived verb *cūrāre*, to care for. CURATE¹, CURATOR, CURE, CURETTE, CURIO, CURIOUS; ACCURATE, ASSURE, ENSURE, INSURE, MANICURE, PEDICURE, POCOCURANTE, PROCTOR, PROCURATOR, PROCURE, PROXY, SCOUR¹, SECURE, SINECURE, SURE.]

dā- To divide. (Oldest form **deā-*, colored to **daē-*, contracted to **dā-*.)

I. Suffixed form **dā-mo-*, perhaps "division of society" DEME, DEMOS, DEMOTIC; DEMAGOGUE, DEMIURGE, DEMOCRACY, DEMOGRAPHY, ENDEMIC, EPIDEMIC, PANDEMIC, from Greek *dēmos*, people, land.

II. Extended form **dai-* (contracted from earlier **daē-*, colored from oldest form **deā-*), with zero-grade **dī-* (< **diā-*, metathesized from **dai-*). 1. Root form **dai-*. GEODESY, from Greek *daiesthai*, to divide. 2. Suffixed form **dai-mon-*, divider, provider. DAIMON, DEMON, from Greek *daimōn*, divinity. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **dī-ti-*. a. TIDE¹; EVENTIDE, from Old English *tīd*, time, season; b. TIDE², from Old English denominative *tīdan*, to happen (< "to occur in time"); c. TIDING, from Old Norse *tíðr*, occurring; d. YAHRZEIT, ZEITGEIST, from Old High German *zīt*, time. a-d all from Germanic **tīdiz*, division of time. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **dī-mon-*. TIME, from Old English *tīma*, time, period, from Germanic **tīmon-*. [Pokorny *dā* : dā- 175.] See also extension *dail-*.

dail- To divide. Northern Indo-European root extended from **da(a)i-* (see **dā-**). 1. DEAL¹, from Old English *dālan*, to share, from Germanic **dailjan*. 2a. DOLE¹, from Old English *dāl*, portion, lot; b. FILLER², from Old High German *teil*, part. Both a and b from Germanic **dailaz*. 3. ORDEAL, from Old English *ordāl*, trial by ordeal, from Germanic prefixed form **uz-dailjam*, "a portioning out," judgment (**uz-*, out; see **ud-**). 4. FIRKIN, from Middle Dutch *deel*, part, from Germanic **dailiz*. [In Pokorny *dā* : dā- 175.]

daiwer- Husband's brother. LEVIRATE, from Latin *lēvir*, husband's brother (probably a dialect borrowing). [Pokorny *dāiwer* 179.]

dakru- Tear. (Oldest form **dākru-*). 1a. TEAR², from Old English *tēar*, *teher*, tear; b. TRAIN OIL, from Middle Dutch *trane*, tear, drop. Both a and b from Germanic **tahr-*, **tagr-*. 2. Suffixed form **dākru-mā-*. LACHRYMAL, from Latin *lacrima* (Archaic Latin *dacrūma*), tear. [Pokorny *dakru-* 179.]

[dan-] Low ground. Germanic root. 1. DEN, from Old English *denn*, lair of a wild beast, from suffixed form **dan-jam*. 2. Possibly Old English *Dene*, the Danes, and Old Norse *Danr*, Dane; DANE, DANISH; DANELAW. [In Pokorny 2. *dhen-* 249.]]

dānu- River. 1. DON (river in Scotland), from Old English *Don*, from Celtic. 2. DANUBE, from Latin

Dānuvius, from Celtic suffixed form **dānu(w)-yo-*. 3a. DON (river in Russia), from Russian *Don*, from an Iranian source akin to Ossetic *dōn*, river; b. DNEPER, from Russian *Dnepr*, from Scythian **dānu apara*, "river in the rear, farther river" (**apara*, farther; see **apo**); c. DNIESTER, from Russian *Dnestr*, from Scythian **dānu nazdya* "nearer river, river in front" (**nazdya*, nearer). a-c all from Iranian **dānu-*, river. [Pokorny *dā-* 175.]

dap- To apportion (in exchange). Suffixed form **dap-no-*. DAMAGE, DAMN; CONDEMN, INDEMNIFY, INDEMNITY, from Latin *dammum*, damage entailing liability (for reparation), harm. [In Pokorny *dā* : dā- 175.]

Language and Culture Note Derivatives of the root **dap-** (which yields such English words as *damage* and *damn*) furnish a useful window on the nature of reciprocal exchange relationships, which were central to the ancient Indo-European peoples. In their societies, and in Proto-Indo-European society itself, a gift entailed a countergift, and an act causing damage entailed the payment of recompense. The root **dap-** embodies the notion of apportionment in a reciprocal exchange relationship of either sort. In Latin, the word *dammum*, from a suffixed form **dap-no-*, meant "damage entailing liability." Its Old Irish cognate, *dían* (also from **dap-no-*), however, meant "poem." How the same Indo-European form can come to mean "damage entailing liability" in one language and "poem" in another makes perfect sense in light of the relationship obtaining between the Indo-European poet and his patron (typically a king): the poet sang the patron's fame, and in return the patron bestowed largesse on the poet. The relationship was vital to both parties: the king's livelihood depended on the poet's singing his praises (in Ireland, for example, a "king without poets" was proverbial for "nothing"), and the poet lived off the largesse bestowed by the king. The poem therefore was a vehicle of this reciprocal exchange relationship; it was a gift entailing a countergift just as surely as damages entail reparation.

de- Demonstrative stem, base of prepositions and adverbs. 1. Form **dō* (possibly instrumental). a. (i) TO, TOO, from Old English *tō*, to; (ii) TSIMMES, from Old High German *zuo*, ze, to; (iii) TATTOO¹, from Middle Dutch *toe*, to, shut. (i)-(iii) all from Germanic **tō*; b. Italic **dō* in compound **k'am-dō* (see **k'o-**). 2. Form **dē* (possibly instrumental), perhaps source of forms meaning "from, out of." a. DE-, from Latin *dē*, *dē-*, from; b. DETERIORATE, from Latin *dēterior*, worse, from suffixed form **dē-tero-*; c. compound **dē-bel-i-* (see **bel-**); d. Celtic **dī*, from, in compound **eks-dī-sedo-* (see **sed-**). [Pokorny *de-* 181.]

dē- To bind. (Contracted from earlier **deā-*.) DESMID; ANADEM, ASYNDETON, DIADEM, PLASMODESMA, SYNDEMOSIS, SYNETIC, from Greek *dēin*, to bind. [Pokorny *dē-* 183.]

deigh- Insect. (Oldest form **deigh-*.) Possibly Germanic **tik-ō*, **rikk-ō*. TICK², from Middle English *reke*, tick. [Pokorny *deigh-* 187.]

deik- Also **deig-**. To show, pronounce solemnly; also in derivatives referring to the directing of words or objects. (Oldest forms **deik-*, **deig-*.)

I. Variant **deig-*. 1. O-grade form **doig-*. a. TEACH, from Old English *tēcan*, to show, instruct, from Germanic **taikjan*, to show; b. (i) TOKEN, from Old English *tācen*, *tācn*, sign, mark; (ii) BETOKEN, from Old English *tācnian*, to signify; (iii) TETCHY, from Gothic *taikns*, sign; (iv) TACHISME, from Old French *tache*, *teche*, mark, stain. (i)-(iv) all from Germanic **taiknam*. 2. Zero-grade form **dig-*. DIGIT, from Latin *digitus*, finger (< "pointer," "indicator").

II. Basic form *deik-. 1. Possibly o-grade form **doik-*. TOE, from Old English *tā, tahe*, toe, from Germanic **taihwo*. 2. Basic form **deik-*. DICTATE, DICTION, DICTUM, DITTO, DITTY; ADDICT, BENEDICTION, CONDITION, CONTRADICT, EDICT, FATIDIC, HERB BENNET, INDICT, INDICATION, INDITE, INTERDICT, JURIDICAL, JURISDICTION, MALEDICT, MALISON, PREDICT, VALEDICTION, VERDICT, VERIDICAL, VOIR DIRE, from Latin *dicere*, to say, tell. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **dik-ā-*. ABDICATE, DEDICATE, PREACH, PREDICAMENT, PREDICATE, from Latin *dicare*, to proclaim. 4. Agential suffix **dik-*. a. INDEX, INDICATE, from Latin *index*, indicator, forefinger (*in-*, toward; see **en**); b. JUDGE, JUDICIAL; PREJUDICE, from Latin *iudex* (< **yewes-dik-*), judge, "one who shows or pronounces the law" (*iūs*, law; see **yewes-**); c. VENDETTA, VINDICATE; AVENGE, REVENGE, from Latin *vindex* (first element obscure), surety, claimant, avenger. 5. DEICTIC, DEIXIS; APODICTIC, PARADIGM, POLICY, from Greek *deiknūnai*, to show, and noun *deigma* (**deik-mī*), sample, pattern. 6. Zero-grade form **dik-*. DISK; DICTYOSOME, from suffixed form **dik-skos*, from Greek *dikein*, to throw (< "to direct an object"). 7. Form **dika-*. DICAST; SYNDIC, THEODICY, from Greek *dikē*, justice, right, court case. [Pokorny *deik-* 188.]

dek-¹ To take, accept. (Oldest form **dek-*.) 1. Suffixed (stative) form **dek-ē-*. DECENT, from Latin *decēre*, to be fitting (< "to be acceptable"). 2. Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **dok-eye-*. a. DOCENT, DOCILE, DOCTOR, DOCTRINE, DOCUMENT, from Latin *docēre*, to teach (< "to cause to accept"); b. DOGMA, DOGMATIC; DOCKETISM, DOXOLOGY, HETERODOX, ORTHODOX, PARADOX, from Greek *dokein*, to appear, seem, think (< "to cause to accept or be accepted"). 3. Suffixed form **dek-es-*. a. DÉCOR, DECORATE, from Latin *decus*, grace, ornament; b. DECOROUS, from Latin *decor*, seemliness, elegance, beauty. 4. Suffixed form **dek-no-*. DAINTY, DEIGN, DIGNITY; CONDIGN, DIGNIFY, DISDAIN, INDIGN, INDIGNANT, INDIGNATION, from Latin *dignus*, worthy, deserving, fitting. 5. Reduplicated form **di-ki-ske-*. DISCIPLE, DISCIPLINE, from Latin *discere*, to learn. 6. DOWEL, PANDECT, SYNECDOCHE, from Greek *dekhesthai*, to accept. 7. Suffixed o-grade form **dok-o-*. DIPODOCUS, from Greek *dokos*, beam, support. [Pokorny 1. *dek-* 189.]

dek-² Referring to such things as a fringe, lock of hair, horsetail. (Oldest form **dek-*.) 1. Suffixed o-grade form **dok-lo-*. TAIL¹, from Old English *tæg(e)*, tail, from Germanic **taglaz*. 2. Perhaps Germanic **tag-*. a. TAG¹, from Middle English *tagge*, pendent piece, from a Scandinavian source akin to Swedish *tagg*, prickle; b. SHAKO, from Middle High German *zacke*, nail (> German *Zacken*, point); c. TACHE, TACK¹, from Old French *tache*, fastening, nail. [Pokorny 2. *dek-* 191.]

dekṃ Ten. (Oldest form **dekṃ*.)

1. Basic form **dekṃ*. 1a. TEN, from Old English *tien*, ten; b. Old Norse *tjan*, ten, in compound *ättjan* (see **oktō(u)**). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **tehun*. 2. EIGHTEEN, FIFTEEN, FOURTEEN, NINETEEN, SEVENTEEN, SIXTEEN, THIRTEEN, from Old English suffix *-tēne*, *-tine*, *-tynne*, ten, -teen, from Germanic **tehan*. 3. DECI-, DECIMAL, DECIMATE, DECUPLE, DECURION, DICKER, DIME; DECEMBER, DECEMVIR, DECENNARY, DECENNium, DECUSATE, DOZEN, DUODECIMAL, OCTODECIMO, SEXTO-DECIMO, from Latin *decem*, ten. 4. DENARIUS, DENARY, DENIER², DINAR, from irregular Latin distributive *dēni*, by tens, ten each (formed by analogy with *nōni*, nine each). 5. DEAN, DECA-, DECADE, DOYEN; DECAgon, DECALOGUE, DODECAGON, from Greek *deka*, ten.

II. Germanic **tigu-*, ten, decad (of uncertain formation, as though < **deku-*), in compound **twēgentig* (see **dwo-**).

III. Ordinal number **dekṃto-*. TENTH, TITHE, from Old English *teogotha*, *tēotha*, tenth, from Germanic **teguntha-*.

IV. Suffixed zero-grade form **-dkm-tā*, reduced to **-kṃtā*, and lengthened o-grade form **-dkom-tā*, reduced to **-kontā*. 1. NONAGENARIAN, OCTOGENARIAN, SEPTUAGINT, SEXAGENARY, from Latin *-gintā*, ten times. 2. PENTECOST, from Greek *-konta*, ten times.

V. Suffixed zero-grade form **dkṃ-iom*, hundred, reduced to **kṃtom*. 1. HUNDRED, from Old English *hundred*, from dialectal North and West Germanic **hund(a)-rada-* (-*rada-*, from Germanic **radam*, number; see **ar-**), from Germanic **hundam*, hundred. 2. Germanic compound **thūs-hundi*, "swollen hundred," thousand (see **teus-**). 3. CENT, CENTAL, CENTAS, CENTAVO, CENTENARIAN, CENTENARY, CENTESIMAL, CENTI-, CENTIME, CENTNER, CENTUM, CENTURY, QINDARKA; CENTENNIAL, CINQUECENTO, PERCENT, QUATTROCENTO, SEICENTO, SEN², SENITI, SEXCENTENARY, TRECENTO, from Latin *centum*, hundred. 4. HECATOMB, HECTO-, from Greek *hekatōn*, a hundred (? dissimilated from **hem-katon*, one hundred; **hem-*, one; see **sem-**). 5. STOTINKA, from Old Church Slavonic *sūto*, hundred. 6. SATEM, from Avestan *satəm*, hundred. [Pokorny *dekṃ* 191.] See also compound root *wikṃpti*.

deks- Right (opposite left); hence, south (from the viewpoint of one facing east). (Oldest form **deks-*.) Suffixed form **deks(i)-tero-*. DESTRIER, DEXTER, DEXTERITY, DEXTRO-; AMBIDEXTROUS, from Latin *dexter*, right, on the right side. [In Pokorny 1. *dek-* 189.] Compare **ner-**¹.

del-¹ Long.

I. Probably extended and suffixed zero-grade form **dlon-gho-*. 1a. LONG¹; ALONG, LONGSHORE, from Old English *lang*, long; b. LANGLAUF, from Old High German *lang*, long; c. BELONG, from Old English *ge-lang*, along; d. LONG², from Old English denominative *langian*, to grow longer, yearn for, from Germanic **langōn*; e. LINGER, from Old English *lengan*, to prolong (possibly influenced by Old Norse *lengia*, to lengthen), from Germanic **langian*, to make long; f. LOMBARD, from Latin compound *Longobardus*, *Langobardus* (with Germanic ethnic name **Barði*). a-f all from Germanic **langaz*, long. 2a. LENGTH, from Old English *lengthu*, length; b. LENT, from Old English *lengten*, *lencien*, spring, Lent, from West Germanic **langitnaz*, lengthening of day; c. LING¹, from Middle English *leng*, *ling*, from a Low German source akin to Dutch *lenghe*, *linghe*, "long one." a-c all from Germanic abstract noun **langithō*. 3. LINGUIÇA, LONGERON, LONGITUDE, LOUNGE; ELOIGN, ELONGATE, LONGEVITY, LUNGE, OBLONG, PROLONG, PURLOIN, from Latin *longus*, long.

II. Possibly suffixed variant form **dlō-gho-*. DOLICHOCEPHALIC, DOLICHOCRANIAL, from Greek *dolikhos*, long. [Pokorny 5. *del-* 196.]

del-² To recount, count. O-grade form **dol-*. 1. TELL¹, from Old English *tellan*, to count, recount, from Germanic **taljan*. 2. TALL, from Old English *getæl*, quick, ready, from West Germanic **(ge-)tala-*. 3a. TALE, from Old English *talū*, story; b. TALL², from Middle Dutch *tāle*, speech, language. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **talō*. 4. TALK, from Middle English *talken*, to talk, from a source probably akin to Old English denominative *italian*, to tell, relate. 5. Perhaps Greek *dolos*, ruse, snare; DOLERITE, SEDULOUS. [Pokorny 1. *del-* 193.]

del(a)- To split, carve, cut. 1. Suffixed form **del-to-*. TILT², from Old English *tēld*, awning, tent, from Germanic **teldam*, "thing spread out." 2. TILLER³, from Old English *telgor*, *telgra*, twig, branch, from Germanic extended form **telg-*. 3. Perhaps suffixed o-grade form **dol-ē-*. DOLE¹, DOLOR; CONDOLE, INDOLENT, from Latin *dolēre*, to suffer (? < "to be beaten"). 4. Suffixed o-grade form **dol-ā-*. DOLABRIFORM, from

Latin *dolāre*, to chisel, hew (derivative *dolābra*, a heavy chopping tool). [Pokorný 3. del- 194.]

dem- House, household. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **dom-o-*, **dom-u-*, house. **a.** DOME, DOMESTIC, DOMICILE; MAJOR-DOMO, from Latin *domus*, house; **b.** suffixed form **dom-o-no-*. DAME, DAN², DANGER, DOM, DOMAIN, DOMINATE, DOMINICAL, DOMINIE, DOMINION, DOMINO², DOMINO³, DON¹, DONNA, DUNGEON; BELLA-DONNA, DUENDE, MADAM, MADAME, MADEMOISELLE, MADONNA, PREDOMINATE, from Latin *dominus*, master of a household (feminine *domina*). 2. Possibly suffixed lengthened-grade form **dōm-ŋ*. DOME, from Greek *dōma*, house. 3. Compound **dems-pot-*, "house-master" (**-pot-*, powerful; see *poti-*). DESPINA, DESPOT, from Greek *despotēs*, master, lord, and feminine *despoina*, lady, queen, mistress (< **dems-pot-nyā*). 4. Root form **dem(a)-*, to build (possibly a separate root). **a.** TIMBER, from Old English *timber*, building material, lumber, from Germanic **timram*; **b.** TOFT, from Old Norse *toft*, homestead, from Germanic **turnftō*. [Pokorný dem- 198.]

dema- To constrain, force, especially to break in (horses). (Oldest form **dema-*.) 1. Suffixed o-grade form **dom(a)-o-*. TAME, from Old English *tam*, domesticated, from Germanic **tama-*. 2. O-grade form **doma-*. DAUNT; INDOMITABLE, from Latin *domāre*, to tame, subdue. 3. Zero-grade form **dmpa-*. ADAMANT, DIAMOND, from Greek *damān*, to tame (> *adamās*, unconquerable, from **ŋ-dmpa-nt-*). [Pokorný (dema-) 199.]

denk- To bite. (Oldest form **denk-*.) 1. TOUGH, from Old English *tōh*, tenacious, sticky (< "holding fast"), from Germanic **tanhū-*. 2. TONGS, from Old English *tang(e)*, *tong(e)*, pincers, tongs, from Germanic **tangō*. 3. TANG¹, from Middle English *tange*, point, tang, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *tangi*, a point, sting, from Germanic **tang-*. 4. ZINC, from Old High German *zinko*, spike, prong, from Germanic **teng-*. [Pokorný denk- 201.]

dens- 1 To use mental force. Reduplicated and suffixed zero-grade form **di-dys-sko-*. DIDACTIC; AUTODIDACT, from Greek *didaskēin*, to teach. [Pokorný 1. dens- 201.]

dens- 2 Dense, thick. 1. Suffixed form **dens-o-* or **dys-o-*. DENSE; CONDENSE, from Latin *dēnsus*, thick. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **dys-u-*. DASYURE, from Greek *dasy*, hairy, shaggy. [Pokorný 2. dens- 202.]

dent- Tooth. (Originally **a-d-ent-*, "biting" present participle of **a,ed-*, to eat, in the earlier meaning "to bite"; see *ed-*.) 1. O-grade form **(a)dont-*. **a.** TOOTH, from Old English *tōth*, tooth, from Germanic **tanthuz*; **b.** -ODON, -ODONT, ODONTO-; CERATODUS, MASTODON, from Greek *odōn*, *odous*, tooth. 2. Zero-grade form **dnt-*. TUSK, from Old English *tūsc*, *tūx*, canine tooth, from Germanic **tunth-sk-*. 3. Full-grade form **dent-*. DENTAL, DENTATE, DENTI-, DENTICLE, DENTIST; DANDELION, EDENTATE, EDENTULOUS, INDENT¹, INDENTURE, TRIDENT, from Latin *dēns* (stem *dent-*), tooth. [In Pokorný ed- 287.]

deph- To stamp. Uncertain root form. 1. Suffixed form **deph-s-ter-*. DIPHTHERIA, from Greek *diphtherā*, prepared hide, leather (used to write on). 2. LETTER, LITERAL, LITERARY, LITERARY, LITERATIM; ALLITERATE, ALLITERATION, ILLITERATE, OBLITERATE, TRANSLITERATE, from Latin *littera*, *littera*, letter (possibly borrowed from Greek *diphtherā* in the sense of "tablet" via Etruscan). [Pokorný deph- 203.]

der- 1 Assumed base of roots meaning "to run, walk, step." 1. Zero-grade form **dr-* in extended Germanic form **tred-*. **a.** TREAD, TREADLE, from Old English *tredan*, to step; **b.** TRADE, from Middle Low German *trade*, course, track. 2. Extended form **dreb-*. **a.** TRAP¹, from Old Norse *trappe*, *trappe*, snare; **b.** TRAP², from from Middle Low German *trappe*, stair;

c. WENTLETRAP, from Middle Dutch *trappe*, stair; **d.** ENTRAP, from Old French *trap(p)e*, snare; **e.** TRIP, from Middle Dutch *trippen*, to stamp, trample. **a-e** all from Germanic **trep-*, "something on or into which one steps." 3a. TRAMP, from Middle Low German *trampen*, to stamp, tread; **b.** TRAMPOLINE, from Italian *trampoli*, stilts. **a** and **b** from nasalized Germanic root **tremp-*. 4. TROT, from Old French *troter*, to trot, from Germanic **trott-*, expressive derivative of **tred-*. 5. Extended zero-grade form **drā-* possibly in reduplicated Germanic form **ti-trā-*. TEE-TER, from Old Norse *titra*, to tremble. 6. Root form **drem-* in suffixed o-grade form **drom-o-*. **a.** -DROME, DROMOND, -DROMOUS; ANADROMOUS, LOXODROME, PALINDROME, PRODROME, from Greek *dromos*, a running, race, racecourse; **b.** DROMEDARY, from Greek *dromas*, running. [Pokorný 3. (der-) 204.]

der- 2 To split, peel, flay; with derivatives referring to skin and leather. 1. TEAR¹, from Old English *teran*, to tear, from Germanic **teran*. 2. TART¹, from Old English *teart*, sharp, severe, from Germanic **ter-t-*. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **dr-tom*, "something separated or discarded." TURD, from Old English *tord*, turd, from Germanic **turdam*, turd. 4. Reduplicated form **de-dr-u-*. TETTER, from Old English *tet(e)*; eruption, skin disease. 5. DERRIS, from Greek *derris*, leather covering. 6. Suffixed form **der-my-*. -DERM, DERMA¹, -DERMA, DERMATO-; EPIDERMIS, from Greek *derma*, skin. 7. DAHL, DHURRIE, from Sanskrit *darati*, he splits. [Pokorný 4. der- 206.]

derbh- To wind, compress. Zero-grade form **drbh-*. 1. TURF, from Old English *turf*, slab of sod or peat. 2. TURBARY, from Medieval Latin *turba*, turf. Both 1 and 2 from Germanic **turb-*. [Pokorný derbh- 211.]

dera- To work. (Oldest form **dera-*, with variant [metathesized] root form **drea-*, colored to **drap-*, contracted to **drā-*.) Variant form **drā-*. DRAMA, DRASTIC, from Greek *drān*, to do. [Pokorný dera- 212.]

dergh- To grasp. 1. Perhaps Germanic **targ-* in Old French *targe*, shield; TARGE, TARGET. 2. Perhaps zero-grade **drgh-*. DRACHMA, from Greek *drassesthai*, to grab (> *drakhmā*, "handful", drachma). [Pokorný dergh- 212.]

derk- To see. (Oldest form **derk-*.) Suffixed zero-grade form **drk-on(t)-*. Suffixed zero-grade form **drk-on(t)-*. DRAGON, DRAGON, DRAKE², RANKLE, TARRAGON, from Greek *drakōn*, serpent, dragon (< "monster with the evil eye"). [Pokorný derk- 213.]

deru- Also *dreu-*. To be firm, solid, steadfast; hence specialized senses "wood," "tree," and derivatives referring to objects made of wood. 1. Suffixed variant form **drew-o-*. **a.** TREE, from Old English *trēow*, tree, from Germanic **trēwam*; **b.** TRUCE, from Old English *trēow*, pledge, from Germanic **trēuwō*. 2. Variant form *dreu-*. **a.** TRUE, from Old English *trēowe*, firm, true; **b.** TROW, from Old English *trēowan*, *trūwian*, to trust; **c.** TRIG¹, from Old Norse *tryggr*, firm, true; **d.** TROTH, TRUTH; BETROTH, from Old English *trēowth*, faith, loyalty, truth, from Germanic abstract noun **trēuwithō*; **e.** TRUST, from Old Norse *traust*, confidence, firmness, from Germanic abstract noun **traustam*; **f.** TRYST, from Old French *triste*, waiting place (< "place where one waits trustingly"), probably from a source akin to Old Norse denominative *treys-ta*, to trust, make firm. **a-f** all from Germanic **trēuwaz*. 3. Variant form **drōu-*. TRAY, from Old English *træg*, *trig*, wooden board, from Germanic **traujam*. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **dru-ko-*. **a.** TROUGH, from Old English *trog*, wooden vessel, tray; **b.** TRUG, from Old Norse *trog*, trough. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **trugaz*. 5. Suffixed zero-grade form **dru-mo-*. **a.** TRIM, from Old English *trum*, firm, strong; **b.** SHELTER, from Old English *truma*, troop. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **trum-*. 6. Variant form **derw-*. TAR¹, from Old English *te(o)ru*, resin, pitch (obtained from

the pine tree), from Germanic **terw-*. 7. Suffixed variant form **drū-ro-*. DOUR, DURAMEN, DURESS, DURUM; DURA MATER, ENDURE, INDURATE, OBDURATE, from Latin *dūrus*, hard (many of whose English derivatives represent a semantic cross with Latin *dūrāre*, to last long; see *deua-*). 8. Lengthened zero-grade form **drū-*. DRUPE, DRYAD; DRYOPITHECINE, GERMANDER, HAMADRYAD, from Greek *drūs*, oak. 9. Reduplicated form **der-drew-*, dissimilated with suffix in **der-drew-on*. DENDRO-, DENDRON; PHILODENDRON, RHODODENDRON, from Greek *dendron*, tree. 10. DRUID, from Latin *druides*, druids, probably from Celtic compound **dru-wid-*, "strong seer" (**wid-*, seeing; see *weid-*), the Celtic priestly caste. 11. O-grade form **doru-*. DEODAR, from Sanskrit *dāru*, wood, timber. [Pokorný *deru-* 214.]

des- Enemy, foreigner, slave. Possible root, found only in Indo-Iranian and Greek. Suffixed o-grade form **dos-elo-* (feminine **dos-elā-*). DOULA; HIERODULE, from Greek *doulos* (feminine *doulē*), slave (oldest Mycenaean Greek form *doelos*, *doela*). [Not in Pokorný; compare Sanskrit *dāsa*, enemy (< **dos-o-*).]

deu-¹ To lack, be wanting. 1. Possibly suffixed form **deu-s-*. a. TIRE¹, from Old English *tēorian*, *tyrian*, to fail, tire (< "to fall behind"), from Germanic **teuzōn-*; b. DEONTOLOGY, from Greek *dein*, to lack, want. 2. Suffixed form **deu-tero-*. DEUTERO-; DEUTERAGONIST, DEUTERIUM, DEUTERONOMY, from Greek *deuteros*, "missing," next, second. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **du-s-*, combining form of **dew-es-*, "a lack," treated separately under *du-*. [Pokorný 3. *deu-* 219.]

deu-² To do, perform, show favor, revere. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **dw-eno-*. a. BONBON, BONITO, BONNY, BONUS, BOON¹, BOUNTY; BONANZA, BONHOMIE, DEBONAIR, from Latin *bonus*, good (< "useful, efficient, working"); b. adverbial form **dw-enē-*. BENEDICTION, BENEFACTOR, BENEFIC, BENEFICENCE, BENEFIT, BENEVOLENT, BENIGN, HERB BENNET, from Latin *bene*, well; c. diminutive form **dw-en-elo-*. BEAU, BEAUTY, BELLE; BELDAM, BELLADONNA, BELVEDERE, EMBELLISH, from Latin *bellus*, handsome, pretty, fine. 2. Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **dw-eye-*. BEATITUDE; BEATIFIC, BEATIFY, from Latin *beāre*, to make blessed. 3. Possible (but unlikely for formal and semantic reasons) suffixed zero-grade form **du-na-*. DYNAMIC, DYNAMITE, DYNAST, DYNASTY; AERODYNE, from Greek *dynasthai*, to be able. [Pokorný 2. (*deu-*) 218.]

deua- Long (in duration). (Oldest form **deuaz-*, with variant [metathesized] form **dweaz-*, colored to **dwaaz-*, contracted to **dwā-*.) Suffixed zero-grade form **dū-ro-* (< **dwa-ro-*). DURABLE, DURANCE, DURATION, DURING; PERDURABLE, THERMODURIC, from Latin *dūrāre*, to last. [In Pokorný 3. *deu-* 219.]

deuk- To lead. 1a. TUG; WANTON, from Old English *tēon*, to pull, draw, lead; b. ZUGUNRUHE, ZUGZWANG, from Old High German *ziohan*, to pull. Both a and b from Germanic **teuhan*. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **duk-ā-*. TOW¹, TAUT, from Old English *togian*, to draw, drag, from Germanic **tugōn*. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **douk-eyo-*. TIE, from Old English **tiegān*, *tigān*, to bind. 4. Suffixed o-grade form **douk-mo-*. TEAM, from Old English *tēam*, descendant, family, race, brood, team, from Germanic **tau(h)maz*. 5. TEEM¹, from Old English *tēman*, *tēman*, to beget, from Germanic denominative **tau(h)mjan*. 6. Basic form **deuk-*. DOGE, DOUCHE, DUCAL, DUCAT, DUCE, DUCHESS, DUCHY, DUCT, DUCTILE, DUKE; ABDUCENS, ABDUCT, ADDUCE, AQUEDUCT, CIRCUMDUCTION, CON¹, CONDOTTIERE, CONDUCE, CONDUCT, DE-DUCE, DEDUCT, EDUCE, ENDUE, INDUCE, INTRODUCE, PRODUCE, REDOUBT, REDUCE, SEDUCTION, SUBDUCTION, SUBDUCE, TRADUCE, TRANSDUCER, from Latin *dūcere*, to lead (past participle *ductus* < suffixed zero-grade form **duk-to-*). 7. Suffixed zero-grade form **duk-ā-*.

EDUCATE, from Latin *ēducāre*, to lead out, bring up (< *ex-*, out; see *eghs*). [Pokorný *deuk-* 220.]

dhabh- To fit together. 1. DAPT, from Old English *gedæfte*, mild, gentle, from Germanic **dab-*, to be fitting, in participial adjective **gadafta-*, fitting, becoming (**ga-*, collective prefix; see *kom-*). 2. Probably suffixed form **dhabh-ro-*. FABRIC, FABRICATE, FORGE¹, from Latin *faber*, artisan (< "he who fits together"). [Pokorný 2. *dhabh-* 233.]

dhāl- To bloom. 1. Suffixed form **dhal-yo-*. THALIA, THALLUS; PROTHALLUS, from Greek *thallein*, to flourish (> *thallos*, a shoot). 2. Suffixed o-grade form **dhol-is-ko-*. DULSE, from Old Irish *duileag*, a type of alga, dulse. [Pokorný *dhāl-* 234.]

dhē- To set, put. (Contracted from earlier **dheaz-*.)

I. Basic form **dhē-*. 1. Suffixed form **dhē-ti-*, "thing laid down or done, law, deed." DEED; INDEED, from Old English *dēd*, doing, deed, from Germanic **dēdiz*. 2. Suffixed form **dhē-k-*. THECA, TICK¹; AMPHITHECIUM, APOTHECARY, APOTHECIUM, BIBLIOTHECA, BODEGA, BOUTIQUE, CLEISTOTHECIUM, ENDOTHECIUM, PERITHECIUM, from Greek *thēkē*, receptacle. 3. Basic form **dhē-*. BARD², PURDAH, from Old Persian *dā-*, to place. 4. Suffixed form **dhē-to-*, set down, created, in Old Iranian compound **khwatō-dāta-* (see *s(w)ē-*). 5. Reduplicated form **dhe-dhē-*. SAMHITA, SANDHI, from Sanskrit *dadhāti*, he places (past participle *-hita-*, from suffixed zero-grade **dha-to-*).

II. O-grade form **dhō-*. 1. DO¹; FORDO, from Old English *dōn*, to do, from Germanic **dōn*. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **dhō-men-*. ABDOMEN, from Latin *abdomen*, belly, abdomen, perhaps "part placed away, concealed part" (*ab-*, away; see *apo-*). 3. Suffixed o-grade form **dhō-mo-*. a. DOOM, from Old English *dōm*, judgment (< "thing set or put down"); b. -DOM, from Old English *-dōm*, abstract suffix indicating state, condition, or power; c. Old Norse *-dōmr*, condition, in compound *hōrddōmr* (see *kā-*); d. DUMA, DUMKA, from Russian *Duma*, Duma, from a Germanic source akin to Gothic *dōms*, judgment; e. DEEM, from Old English *dēman*, to judge, from Germanic denominative *dōmjan*. a-e all from Germanic *dōmaz*. 4. Suffixed o-grade form **dhō-t-* in compound **sak-ro-dhōt-* (see *sak-*).

III. Zero-grade form **dha-*. 1a. Prefixed form **kom-dha-*. ABSCOND, INCONDITE, RECONDITE, SCONCE², from Latin *condere*, to put together, establish, preserve (**kom*, together; see *kom-*); b. prefixed and suffixed form **kom-dh(a)-yo-*. CONDIMENT, SALMAGUNDI, from Latin *condire*, to season, flavor; c. compound **kred-dha-* (see *kred-*); d. compound suffixed form **gʷr̥a-dh(a)-o-* (see *gʷer̥a-*). 2. Suffixed zero-grade form *dha-k-* (perhaps zero-grade of **dhē-k-* in I. 2. above). a. -FACIENT, FACT, FACTION¹, -FACTION, FACTITIOUS, FACTITIVE, FACTOR, FACTORY, FAENA, FASHION, FEASIBLE, FEAT¹, FEATURE, FETISH, -FIC, -FY, HACIENDA; AFFAIR, AFFECT¹, AFFECT², AFFECTION, AMPLIFY, ARTIFACT, ARTIFICE, BEATIFIC, BENEFACTION, BENEFIC, BENEFICE, BENEFICENCE, BENEFIT, CHAFE, COMMIT, CONFECT, CONFETTI, COUNTERFEIT, DEFEASANCE, DEFEAT, DEFECT, DEFICIENT, DISCOMMIT, EDIFICE, EDIFY, EFFECT, EFFICACIOUS, EFFICIENT, FACSIMILE, FACTOTUM, PECKLESS, FORFEIT, INFECT, JUSTIFY, MALEFACTOR, MALFEASANCE, MANUFACTURE, MISFEASANCE, MODIFY, MOLLIFY, NOTIFY, NULLIFY, OFFICIAL, ORIFICE, PERFECT, PETRIFY, PLUPERFECT, PONTIFEX, PREFECT, PROFICIENT, PROFIT, PUTREFY, QUALIFY, RAREFY, RECTIFY, REFECT, REFECTORY, RUBEFACTION, SACRIFICE, SATISFY, SPINFEF, SUFFICE, SUFFICIENT, SURFEIT, TUBIFEX, TUMEFACIENT, VIVIFY, from Latin *facere* (< **fak-yo-*), to do, make, and Latin combining form *-fex* (< **fak-s*), "maker"; b. FAÇADE, FACE, FACET, FACIAL, FACIES; DEFACE, EFACE, SURFACE, from Latin derivative *faciēs*, shape, face (< "form imposed on something"); c. OFFICE, from Latin compound *officium* (< **opi-fici-om*), service, duty, business, per-

formance of work (**opi-*, work; see *op-*¹); **d.** further suffixed form **dha-k-li-*. FACILE, FACILITATE, FACULTY, DIFFICULTY, from Latin *facilis* (< Archaic Latin *facul*), feasible, easy. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **dha-s-* (probably identical with zero-grade of *dhēs-*). NEFARIOUS, from Latin *fās*, divine law, right. **4.** MULTIFARIOUS, OMNIFARIOUS, from Latin *-fāriam*, adverbial suffix, as in *bifāriam*, in two places, parts, double, from **dwi-dh(a)-*, "making two" (**dwi-*, two; see *dwo-*). **5.** Reduplicated form **dhi-dha-*. THESIS, THETIC; ANATHEMA, ANTITHESIS, DIATHESIS, EPENTHESIS, EPITHET, HYPOTHECATE, HYPOTHESIS, METATHESIS, PARENTHESIS, PROSTHESIS, PROTHESIS, SYNTHESIS, from Greek *tithenai*, to put, with zero-grade noun *thesis* (**dha-ti-*), a placing, and verbal adjective *thetos* (**dha-to-*), placed. **6.** Suffixed zero-grade form **dha-mṇ-*. THEMATIC, THEME, from Greek *thema*, "thing placed," proposition. **7.** Reduced form **dh-* in compound **au-dh-* (see *au-*⁴). [Pokorny 2. *dhē-* 235.]

dheb- Dense, firm, compressed. DAPPER, from Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *dapper*, heavy, strong; later quick, nimble, from Germanic suffixed form **dap-ra-*. [Pokorny *dheb-* 239.]

dheg^{wh}- To burn, warm. **1.** Suffixed o-grade (causative) form **dhog^{wh}-h-eyo-*. FOMENT, FOMITE, from Latin *fovē*, to warm, cherish, foment. **2.** Suffixed basic form *dhēg^{wh}-h-rā-*. TEPHRA, from Greek *tephrā*, ash. [Pokorny *dheg^{wh}-* 240.]

dhē(i)- To suck. (Contracted from earlier **dheā₁(i)-*.)

1. Unextended form **dhē-*. Suffixed form **dhe-mnā-*. FEMALE, FEME, FEMININE; EFFEMINATE, from Latin *fēmina*, woman (< "she who suckles"). **2.** Suffixed form **dhē-to-*. FAWN², FETAL, FETUS; EFFETE, FETICIDE, SUPERFETATE, from Latin *fētus*, pregnancy, child-bearing, offspring, with adjective *fētus*, *fēta*, pregnant. **3.** Suffixed form **dhē-kwondo-*. FECUND, from Latin *fēcundus*, fruitful. **4.** Suffixed form **dhē-no-*. FENNEL, FINOCHIO; FENUGREEK, SAINFOIN, from Latin *fēnum*, *faenum*, hay (< "produce"). **5.** Suffixed form **dhē-lo-*. FELLATIO, from Latin *fēllāre*, *fēllāre*, to suck. **6.** Suffixed form **dhē-l-ik-*. FELICITATE, FELICITY; FELICIFY, INFELICITY, from Latin *fēlix*, fruitful, fertile, lucky, happy. **7.** Suffixed form **dhē-lā-*. ENDOTHELIUM, EPITHELIUM, MESOTHELIUM, from Greek *thēlē*, nipple. **8.** Suffixed form **dhē-l-u-*. THEELIN, from Greek *thēlus*, female.

II. Extended form **dhei-*, with zero-grade **dhi-* (< **dhiā-*, metathesized from **dhai-*). Probably suffixed form **dhi-lyo-* (< **dhiā-lyo-*). FILIAL, FILIATE, FILS¹; AFFILIATE, HIDALGO, from Latin *filius*, from, and *filia*, daughter (but these are conceivably from the root *bheue-*). [Pokorny *dhei(i)-* 241.]

dheia- To see, look. (Oldest form **dheia₂-*, with variant [metathesized] form **dhyea₂-*, colored to **dhyaa₂-*, contracted to **dhyā-*.) **1.** Suffixed variant form **dhyā-mṇ-*. SEMANTIC, SEMATIC; POLYSEMOUS, SEMAPHORE, SEMASIOLOGY, SEMEME, SEMIOLOGY, SEMIOTIC, from Greek *sēma* (stem *sēmat-*) and *sēmeion*, sign. **2.** ZEN; ZAZEN, from Sanskrit *dhyāti*, he meditates (< "observes mentally"). [Pokorny *dheia-* 243.]

dheigh- To form, build. (Oldest form **dheigh-*.) **1.** DAIRY, from Old English *dāge*, bread kneader, from Germanic **daigjōn-*. **2.** Zero-grade form **dhigh-*. LADY, from Old English compound *hlāfdeig*, mistress of a household (< "bread kneader"; *hlāf*, bread, loaf), from Germanic **dig-*. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **dhoigh-o-*. **a.** DOUGH, from Old English *dāg*, dough; **b.** TEIGLACH, from Old High German *teic*, dough. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **daigaz*; **c.** PARADISE, from Avestan *daēza-*, wall (originally made of clay or mud bricks). **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **dhigh-ūrā-*. FIGURE, FIGURINE; CONFIGURE, DISFIGURE, PREFIGURE, TRANSFIGURE, from Latin *figūra*, form, shape. **5.** Nasalized zero-grade form **dhi-n-gh-*. FAINTÉANT, FAINT, FEIGN, FEINT, FICTILE, FICTION, FIGMENT; EFFIGY,

from Latin *figere*, to shape. **6.** Probable nasalized zero-grade form **dhi-n-gh(h)-*. THIGMOTAXIS, THIXOTROPY, from Greek *thinganein*, to touch. [Pokorny *dheigh-* 244.]

dhei- A hollow. **1.** DELL, from Old English *dell*, valley, from Germanic **daliō*. **2a.** DALE, from Old English *dæl*, valley; **b.** NEANDERTHAL, THALWEG, from Old High German *tal*, valley (also in Modern German *Neandert(h)al*, valley of the Neander River). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **dalam*, valley. **3.** DALLE, from Old Norse *dæla*, wooden gutter on a ship, from Germanic **del-*. [Pokorny 1. *dhei-* 245.]

dheibh- To dig, excavate. DELVE, from Old English *delfan*, to dig, from Germanic *delban*. [Pokorny *dheibh-* 246.]

dhembh- To bury. Zero-grade form **dhrṇbh-*. CENOTAPH, EPITAPH, TAPHONOMY, from Greek *taphos* (< **thaphos*) and *taphē*, tomb. [Pokorny (*dhembh-*) 248.]

dhen-¹ To run, flow. Suffixed o-grade form **dhon-ti-*. FONT¹, FONTANEL, FOUNTAIN, from Latin *fōns* (stem *font-*), spring, fountain. [Pokorny 1. *dhen-* 249.]

dhen-² Palm of the hand. Suffixed form **dhen-g-*. THENAR, from Greek *thenar*, palm of the hand. [Pokorny 2. *dhen-* 249.]

dher-¹ To make muddy; darkness. Assumed base of various suffixed and extended root forms. **1.** Suffixed form **dher-g-*. DARK, from Old English *deorg*, dark, from Germanic **derka-*. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **dhr-egh-*. **a.** DROSS, from Old English *drōs*, dregs, from Germanic suffixed form **drah-sta-*; **b.** DREG, from Old Norse *drēgg*, dregs, from Germanic **dragjō*. **3.** Suffixed extended zero-grade form **dhra-bh-*. **a.** DRIVEL, from Old English *drēfian*, to drive; **b.** DRAB², from a Celtic source probably akin to Middle Irish *drab*, dregs; **c.** DRABBLE, from Middle English *drablen*, to drizzle, from a Low German source akin to Low German *drabbelen*, to paddle in water or mire, drizzle. **a** and **b** and probably **c** from Germanic **drab-*. **4.** Suffixed extended zero-grade form **dhrā-gh-* (oldest form **dhrā-gḥ-*). **a.** ATARACTIC, from Greek *tarassein* (Attic *taratein*), to confuse, disturb; **b.** TRACHEA, TRACHOMA, TRACHYTE, from Greek *trakhus*, rough. [Pokorny 1. *dher-* 251.]

dher-² To hold firmly, support. **1.** Suffixed form **dher-mo-*. FARM, FERMATA, FIRM¹, FIRM², FIRMAMENT; AFFIRM, CONFIRM, FURL, INFORM, INFIRMARY, from Latin *firmus*, firm, strong. **2.** Perhaps extended form **dhergh-*, seen by some as the source of Latin *fortis*, strong, but this is more likely from *bhergh-*. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **dhr-ono-*. THRONE, from Greek *thronos*, seat, throne (< "support"). **4.** Suffixed form **dher-mṇ-*. DHARMA, from Sanskrit *dharma*, statute, law (< "that which is established firmly"). **5.** Suffixed form **dher-eno-*. DHARMA, from Prakrit *dharana*, a holding firm. **6.** Suffixed o-grade form **dhor-o-*. SIRDAR, TAHSILDAR, ZAMINDAR, from Iranian *dāra-*, holding, whence Persian *-dār*. **7.** Suffixed o-grade form **dhor-eyo-*. DARIUS, from Old Persian *dāraya(ya)(h)uš*, "holding firm the good," from *dāraya-*, to hold firm, uphold (*va(h)uš*, good; see *wesu-*). [Pokorny 2. *dher-* 252.]

dher-³ To drone, murmur, buzz. Assumed base of extended zero-grade form **dhrēn-*. **1.** DRONE¹, from Old English *drān*, *drēn*, male honeybee, from Germanic **drēn-*. **2.** THRENODY, from Greek *thrēnos*, dirge, lament. [Pokorny 3. *dher-* 255.]

dhers- To venture, be bold. O-grade form **dhors-* and zero-grade form **dhrs-*. DARE, DURST, from Old English *dearr* and *durst*, first and third person singular present and past indicative of *durran*, to venture, respectively from Germanic **dars-* and **durz-*. [Pokorny *dhers-* 259.]

dhēs- Root of words in religious concepts. (Contracted from earlier **dheā₃-*; possibly an extension of

**dheā-*, to put, set; see *dhe-* 1. Suffixed form **dhes-* *yā-*. FAIR², FERIA, from Latin *fēriae* (< Archaic Latin *fē-siae*), holidays. 2. Suffixed form **dhes-to-*. FEAST, -FEST, FESTAL, FESTIVAL, FESTIVE, FESTOON, FETE, FIESTA; OKTOBERFEST, from Latin *fēstus*, festive. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **dhes-no-*. FANATIC; PROFANE, from Latin *fānum*, temple. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **dhas-o-*. THEO-; APOTHEOSIS, ATHEISM, ENTHUSIASM, HENOTHEISM, PANTHEON, POLYTHEISM, TIEFANY, from Greek *theos* (< **thes-os*), god, also in personal names: a. DOROTHY, THEODORE, from Greek *Dōrotheā* and *Theodōros*, both meaning "gift of god" (*dōron*, gift; see *dō-*); b. TIMOTHY, from Greek *Timotheos*, "honoring god" (*tīmē*, honor; see *k*ei-* 1). [Pokorny *dhes-* 259.]

dheu-1 Also **dheuə-**. The base of a wide variety of derivatives meaning "to rise in a cloud," as dust, vapor, or smoke, and related to semantic notions of breath, various color adjectives, and forms denoting defective perception or wits.

1. Zero-grade form **dhu-* (< **dhus-*). 1. Suffixed form **dhu-mo-*, smoke. a. FUMAROLE, FUMATORIUM, FUMATORY, FUME; FUMARIC ACID, FUMIGATE, FUMITORY, FUNKY¹, PERFUME, SFUMATO, from Latin *fūmus*, smoke; b. -THYMIA; ENTHYMEME, from Greek *thūmos*, soul; spirit; c. THYME, from Greek *thūmon*, *thumos*, thyme (< "plant having a strong smell"). 2. Suffixed form **dhu-li-*. FULIGINOUS, from Latin *fuligō*, soot.

II. Extended form **dheus-*. 1. Possibly Germanic **dus-*. a. DIZZY, from Old English *dyssig*, foolish (< "stupefied," "confused"); b. DOZE, probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Danish *døra*, to make drowsy. 2. Suffixed form **dheus-o-*. a. DEER; WILDERNESS, from Old English *dēor*, animal; b. REINDEER, from Old Norse *dýr*, animal, deer. Both a and b from Germanic **dēuzam*, breathing creature, animal (for the semantics compare Latin *animal* from *anima*, breath, spirit). 3. Suffixed o-grade form **dhus-o-*. DUKHOBOR, from Russian *dukh*, breath, spirit, from Slavic **dukhū*. 4. Variant form **dhwes-* in nasalized form **dhwens-*, zero-grade **dhwins-*. a. (i) DUST, from Old English *dūst*, dust, from Germanic suffixed form **dums-taz*; (ii) DOWN², DUVET, DUVETYN; EIDERDOWN, from Old Norse *dunn*, bird's down (< "fine like dust"). Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **duns-*, dust, meal; b. suffixed form **dhwes-es-* in Greek further suffixed form **th(w)es-es-yon*. THIO-, THION-, from Greek *theion*, brimstone, sulfur. 5. Zero-grade form **dhus-*. THUJA, THURIBLE; THURIFER, from Greek *thuos*, burnt sacrifice, incense (> Latin *thūs*, incense), and *thuiā*, cedar. 6. Suffixed zero-grade form **dhus-ko-*. a. DUSK, from Old English *dax*, twilight, from Germanic **duskaz*; b. FUSCIOUS; OBFUSCATE, SUBFUSC, from Latin *fuscus*, dark, dusky. 7. Suffixed zero-grade form **dhus-no-*. a. DUN², from Old English *dun(n)*, dark-brown, from Welsh *dŵn*, dull brown color; b. DUNCAN (personal name), from Irish Gaelic *Donn-ceann*, "brown head" (*ceann*, head, from Old Irish *cenn*), from Middle Irish *donn*, brown (also appearing in other personal names beginning *Dun-*).

III. Extended form **dheubh-*. 1. Zero-grade form **dhubh-*. TYPHUS; ÉTOUFFÉE, STEW, STOVE¹, TYPHLOSOLE, from Greek *tūphein* (< **thūphein*), to make smoke, and *tuphlos*, blind. 2. Basic form **dheubh-*, "beclouded in the senses" (but perhaps a separate root), in suffixed o-grade form **dhoubh-o-*. a. DEAF, from Old English *dēaf*, deaf, from Germanic **dauba-*; b. (i) DUMB, from Old English *dumb*, dumb; (ii) DUMMKOPF, from Old High German *tumm*, *tumb*, dumb. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **dumba-*, from nasalized form **dhu-m-bho-*; c. DOVE¹, from Old English **dūfe*, dove (< "dark-colored bird"), built on Germanic **dūbōn-*.

IV. Extended zero-grade forms. 1. Form **dhwel-*. a. DWELL, from Old English *dwellan*, to deceive (but

influenced in sense by cognate Old Norse *dvelja*, to tarry), from Germanic **dwelan*, to go or lead astray; b. (i) DOLDRUMS, from Old English *dol*, dull; (ii) DOLT, DULL, from Middle Low German *dul*, dull. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **dula-*. 2. Perhaps Old English *docce*, dock (< "dark-colored plant"): DOCK⁴. 3. Perhaps Irish *dúid*, pipe; DUDEEN. [Pokorny 4. *dheu-* 261.]

dheu-2 To flow. 1. DEW, from Old English *dēaw*, dew. 2. SUNDEW, from Middle Dutch *dau*, dew. 3. Germanic compound **melith-dauwaz* (see *melit-*). 1-3 all from Germanic **dauwaz*, dew. [Pokorny 1. *dheu-* 259.]

dheu-3 Also **dheuə-** (oldest form **dheuə-*). To die. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **dhou-to-*. DEAD, from Old English *dēad*, dead, from Germanic **dauda-*. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **dhou-tu-*. DEATH, from Old English *dēath*, death, from Germanic **dauthuz*. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **dhow-yo-*. DIE¹, from Old Norse *deyja*, to die. 4. Extended zero-grade form **dhuwi-*, metathesized to **dhwia-*, contracted to **dhwī-*, whence suffixed form **dhwī-no-*. DWINDLE, from Old English *dwinan*, to diminish, languish, from Germanic **dwinan*. [Pokorny 2. *dheu-* 260.] Compare **dheuə-**.

dheuə- Also **dheubh-**. Deep, hollow. 1. DEEP, DEPTH, from Old English *dēop*, deep, from Germanic **dēupa-*. 2. DIP, from Old English *dyppan*, to immerse, dip, from Germanic expressive denominative **duppjan*. 3. Parallel root form **dheubh-*. DIVE, from Old English *dýfan*, to dip, and *dúfan*, to sink, dive, from Germanic verb **dūbjan*, from **dēub-*, **dub-*. 4. Suffixed parallel root form **dhubh-(h)-no-*, with expressive variants. PYTHON, PYTHON, TYPHON, from Greek *Pūthōn* and *Tūphōn*, mythical monsters, from **dhub(h)-n-* and **b(h)ud(h)-n-*, which already in Indo-European were doublets by inversion, referring to "bottom," "foundation," "depths," and the mythological monsters that inhabited them. 5. Suffixed zero-grade form **dhub(h)-no-* in Celtic **dubno-*, world (< "earth, ground" < "bottom"). DONALD (personal name), from Old Irish *Domnall*, from Celtic **dubno-walos*, "ruler of the world" (**walos*, ruler; see *wal-*). [Pokorny *dheu-b-* 267.] Compare **bhubh-**.

dheubh- Wedge, peg, plug. 1. DUB¹, from Old English *dubbjan*, to tap, strike (with a sword). 2. DUB², from Low German *dubben*, to hit. 3. DOWEL, from Middle Low German *dövel*, peg, from Germanic diminutive **dub-ila-*. 1-3 all from Germanic **dub-*. [Pokorny *dheubh-* 268.]

dheuə- To close, finish, come full circle. (Oldest form **dheua-*; perhaps related to or identical with **dheu-3**, to die.) 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **dhu-no-* (< **dhus-no-*), enclosed, fortified place; hill-fort. a. (i) DOWN³, DOWN³, from Old English *dūn*, hill (also becoming Modern English *-don* in such place-names as WIMBLEDON); (ii) DUNE, from Middle Dutch *dūne*, sandy hill. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **dūnaz*, possibly from **dhu-no-*; b. Celtic **dūnon*, hill, hill-fort. (i) LYON, from Gallo-Latin *Lugdūnum*, "fort of Lug" (Lug, Celtic deity); (ii) VERDUN, from Gallo-Latin *Virodūnum*, "fort of men" (*viro-*, man, from Celtic *wiros*; see *wī-ro-*); (iii) TOWN, from Old English *tūn*, enclosed place, homestead, village, from Germanic **tūnaz*, fortified place, borrowed from Celtic **dūnon*. 2. Suffixed form **dhu-nes-* (< **dhus-nes-*). FUNERAL, from Latin *fūnus*, funeral. [In Pokorny 4. *dheu-* 261.]

dheugh- To produce something of utility. 1. DOUGH-TRY, from Old English *dyhtig*, *dohtig*, strong (< "productive"), from Germanic extended form **dūht-*. 2. Suffixed form **dheugh-os-*. HEPTATEUCH, HEXATEUCH, PENTATEUCH, from Greek *teukhos* (< **teukhos*), gear, anything produced, tool, container, scroll. [Pokorny *dheugh-* 271.]

dhghem- Earth. (Oldest form **dhghem-*.) 1. Suffix zero-grade form *(*dhghm-on-*, "earthling") BRIDEGROOM, from Old English *guma*, man, from Germanic **gumōn-*. 2. O-grade form *(*dh(ē)ghom-*. CHTHONIC; AUTOCYTHON, from Greek *khthōn*, earth. 3. Zero-grade form *(*dhghm-*. CHAMAEPHYTE, CHAMELEON, CHAMOMILE, GERMANDER, from Greek *khamai*, on the ground. 4. Suffix zero-grade form *(*dhghom-o-*. HUMBLE, HUMILIATE, HUMILITY, HUMUS¹, OMERTA; EXHUME, INHUME, TRANSHUMANCE, from Latin *humus*, earth. 5. Suffix zero-grade form *(*dhghom-on-*, "earthling." a. HOMAGE, HOMBRE¹, HOMINID, HOMO¹, HOMUNCULUS, OMBRE; BONHOMIE, HOMICIDE, from Latin *homō*, human being, man; b. HUMAN, HUMANE, from Latin *hūmānus*, human, kind, humane (in part from *dhghem-*). 6. Suffix form *(*dhghem-yā-*. CHERNOZEM, SIEROZEM, ZEMSTVO, from Old Russian *zemi*, land, earth. 7. Full-grade form *(*dhghem-*. ZAMINDAR, from Persian *zamin*, earth, land. [Pokorny *ghdem-* 414.]

Language and Culture Note

We normally think of *earthling* as a word useful for distinguishing humans from invading Martians or other extraterrestrials. Words meaning "earthling" have been around for millennia, however, and in Indo-European distinguish humans from gods—celestial beings of a different sort. The root *dhghem-* "earth" furnished the base for a number of words meaning "human being" in the daughter languages. The locative case form, **dhgh(e)mon*, "on the earth," could be made into a noun, **dhgh(e)mōn*, "one that is on the earth, earthling, human being." In Latin this became *homō* (stem *homin-*, Archaic Latin *hemon-*), "man, human being," where the consonant cluster **dhgh* was simplified to *h*. A related form, **dhghm-ōn*, *(*dhghm-on-*, became Old English *guma*, "man," a word that survives today (in rather hidden form) as the second element of *bridegroom*, literally "man of the bride," altered from Middle English *bridegome* by folk-etymology. • The contrast inherent in **dhgh(e)mōn* between earthlings and gods is preserved quite clearly in a newly-discovered Gaulish inscription which contains a compound word *teuokhtonion*, "belonging to gods (and) humans," where *teuo-* (phonetically *dēwo-*) means "god" (see *dyeu-*) and *-khtonion* (phonetically *ghdonion*) means "humans."

dhghū- Fish. (Oldest form **dhghū-*.) ICHTHYO-, from Greek *ikhthūs*, fish. [Pokorny *ghdū-* 416.]

dhgh(y)es- Yesterday. (Oldest form **dhgh(y)es-*.) Suffix (comparative) form *(*dhghes-on-*. YESTER-, YESTERDAY, from Old English *geostran*, *giestran*, "yes-ter-," from Germanic **ges-ter-*. [Pokorny *ghdjes* 416.]

dhg*hei- To perish, die away. Zero-grade form **dhg*hi-*. 1. Suffix form **dhg*hi-n-wo-*. PHTHISIS, from Greek *phthinein*, to die away. 2. Suffix form **dhg*hi-yo-*. KHAPRA BEETLE, from Sanskrit *kṣiyate*, he perishes, and causative *kṣāpayati*, he destroys. [Pokorny *ghdei(a)-* 487.]

dhg*her- To flow, move forcefully, with derivatives referring to ruin and destruction. Perhaps Greek *phtheir*, louse (if from *phtheirein*, to scatter, sweep off course, destroy, from suffixed form **dhg*her-*): PHTHIRIASIS. [Pokorny *ghder-* 487.]

dhig* To stick, fix. 1a. DIKE¹, DITCH, from Old English *dīc*, trench, moat; b. DIG, from Middle English *diggen*, to dig, from a source perhaps akin to Old French *digue*, trench. Both a and b from Germanic **dik-*. 2. FIBULA, FICHU, FINCA, FISHGIG, FIX, FIXATE, FIXITY, FIXTURE; AFFIX, ANTEFIX, CRUCIFY, INFIBULATE, INFIX, MICROFICHE, PREFIX, SUFFIX, TRANSEIX, from Latin *figere*, to fasten, fix, and from *fibula*, clasp (shortened from **fivibula*, from *fivere*, archaic variant of *figere*). [Pokorny *dhigw-* 243.]

-dhio- See **-tro-**.

dhragh- To draw, drag on the ground. Rhyming variant of **tragh-**. 1a. DRAW, from Old English *dragan*, to draw, pull; b. DRAG, from Old Norse *draga*, to draw, pull (or Old English *dragan*); c. DRAY, from Old English *dræge*, dragnet; d. DRAFT, from Middle English *draught*, a pull, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse **dráht*, *dráht*, act of drawing. a-d all from Germanic **dragan*, to draw, pull. 2. DROSHKY, from Russian *drogi*, a wagon. [Pokorny *dhreagh-* 257.] See also variant form **dhreg-**.

dhreg- To draw, glide. Variant form of **dhragh-**. (Oldest form **dhreg-*.) 1. DRINK, from Old English *drincan*, to drink, from nasalized Germanic form **drenkan*, to draw into the mouth, drink. 2. DRENCH, from Old English *drencan*, to soak, from nasalized o-grade Germanic causative form **drankjan*, "to cause to drink." 3. DROWN, from a Scandinavian or late Old English source similar to Old Norse *drukna*, to drown, from Germanic zero-grade suffixed form **drunk-nōn*. [Pokorny *dhreg-* 273.]

dhregh- To run. 1. TROCHAL, TROCHANTER, TROCHE, TROCHEE; TROCHOPHORE, from Greek *trekhin* (< **trekhin*), to run, and o-grade derivative *trokhos*, wheel. 2. O-grade form **dhrogh-*. TROCHLEA, TRUCK¹, TRUCKLE, from Greek *trokhileia*, *trokhilia*, system of pulleys, roller of a windlass. [Pokorny 1. *dhregh-* 273.]

dhreibh- To drive, push; snow. 1. DRIVE, DROVE², from Old English *drifan*, to drive, rush, from Germanic **driban*. 2. DRIFT, from Middle English *drift*, drove, herd, akin to Old Norse *drift*, snowdrift, and Middle Dutch *drift*, herd, from Germanic zero-grade suffixed form **drifriz*. [Pokorny *dhreibh-* 274.]

dhreu- To fall, flow, drip, droop. 1. Extended form **dhreus-*. DRIZZLE, from Old English -*drysnian* (in *gedrysnian*, to pass away, vanish), from zero-grade Germanic derived verb **drus-inōn*. 2. Extended o-grade form **dhrous-*. a. DREARY, from Old English *drēor*, flowing blood, from Germanic **drauaz*; b. DROWSE, from Old English *drūsan*, to be sluggish, from Germanic **drūsan*. 3. Extended zero-grade form **dhruh-*. a. DROP, from Old English *dropa*, drop, from Germanic **drupan*; b. DROOP, from Old Norse *drūpa*, to hang down, from Germanic **drūpōn*, to let fall; c. DRIP, from Middle English *druppen*, to drip, drop, from an unattested Old English **dryppan* or another source akin to Old English *droppa*, drop, from Germanic geminated **drupp-*; d. Germanic **drup-*, to drip, in compound **obisdrup-* (see *upo-*). 4. Suffix zero-grade form **dhruh-yo-*. LITHOTRIPTER, LITHOTRITY, from Greek *thruptein*, to crumble. [Pokorny *dhreu-* 274.]

dhreugh- To deceive. DREAM, from Old English *drēam*, joy, music (modern senses from Old Norse *draumr*, vision, dream), from Germanic suffixed form **drau(g)maz*. [Pokorny 2. *dhreugh-* 276.]

-dhro- See **-tro-**.

dhugæter- Daughter. (Oldest form **dhuga-ter-*.) DAUGHTER, from Old English *dohtor*, daughter, from Germanic **dohtar*. [Pokorny *dhug(h)æter-* 277.]

dhwen- To make noise. DIN, from Old English *dyne*, noise, from Germanic **duniz*. [Pokorny *dhuyen-* 277.]

dhwenē- To disappear, die. (Oldest form **dhwenē-*.) Suffix zero-grade form **dhwēpa-tos*. THANATOS; EUTHANASIA, TANSY, THANATOLOGY, from Greek *thanatos*, death. [In Pokorny 4. *dhew-* 261.]

dhwer- Door, doorway (usually in plural). Originally an ablauting noun **dhwor*, **dhur-*, in the plural, designating the entrance to the enclosure (**dhwor-o-*) surrounding the house proper. 1. Zero-grade form **dhur-* in suffixed forms **dhur-ys* (accusative plural) and **dhur-o-* (neuter). DOOR, from Old English *durū*, door (feminine, originally plural), and *dor*, door (neuter), respectively from Germanic **durunz* and

**duram*. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **dhwor-ans* (accusative plural). FAROUCHE, FOREIGN, VICAR FORANE, from Latin *forās*, (toward) out of doors, outside. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **dhwor-ois* (locative plural). FOREST; AFFOREST, FAUBOURG, FORECLOSE, FORFEIT, from Latin *foris*, (being) out of doors. 4. Suffixed o-grade form **dhwor-o-*. FORENSIC, FORUM, from Latin *forum*, marketplace (originally the enclosed space around a home). 5. DURBAR, from Old Persian *duvara-*, door, gate. 6. Zero-grade form **dhur-*. THYROID, from Greek *thurā*, door. [Pokorny *dhyēr-* 278.]

digh- A goat. Possibly related (by metathesis) to **gh(a)id-o-**. TYKE, from Old Norse *tík*, bitch, from Germanic **tikk-* (with expressive consonantism), from **tig-*. [Pokorny *digh-* 222.]

dlegh- To engage oneself. European root found in Celtic, Germanic, Slavic, and possibly Latin. 1a. PLAY, from Old English *plegian*, to exercise oneself, play; b. PLEDGE; FRANKPLEDGE, PLEVIN, from Late Latin *plevium* (> Old French *plevir*, to pledge), pledge, guarantee; c. FLIGHT², from Old English *plihht*, danger, peril, from Germanic derivative noun **plehtiz*. a-c from Germanic **plegan*, probably altered (by dissimilation) from **tlegan*. 2. Zero-grade form **dgh-*. INDULGE, from Latin *indulgere*, to indulge, explained by some as from prefixed and suffixed stative form **en-dgh-ē* (**en-*, in; see **en**). [Pokorny *dgh-* 271.]

dljk-u- Sweet. 1. Suffixed form **dljk-wi-*. DOLCE, DOUCEUR, DULCET; BILLET-DOUX, DULCIFY, from Latin *dulcis*, sweet (> French *doux*). 2. Basic form **dljk-*, dissimilated to **glku-* in Greek. a. GLUCO-, GLUCOSE; LICORICE, from Greek *glukus*, sweet; b. suffixed form **gluk-ero-*. GLYCERIN, from Greek *glukeros*, sweet. [Pokorny *dljk-* 222.]

dngghū- Tongue. (Oldest form **dngghū-*). 1a. TONGUE, from Old English *tunge*, tongue; b. BILTONG, from Middle Dutch *tonghe*, tongue. Both a and b from Germanic **tungōn-*. 2. LANGUAGE, LANGUET, LIGULA, LIGULE, LINGO, LINGUA, LINGUINE, LINGUIST; BILINGUAL, from Latin *lingua* (< Archaic Latin *dīngua*), tongue, language. [Pokorny *dngghū* 223.]

dō- To give. (Oldest form **deas-*, colored to **doas-*, contracted to **dō-*.) 1. Zero-grade form **dō-*. DADO, DATE¹, DATIVE, DATUM, DIE², ADD, BETRAY, EDITION, PERDITION, RENDER, RENT¹, SURRENDER, TRADITION, TRAITOR, TREASON, VEND, from Latin *dare*, to give. 2. Suffixed form **dō-no-*. DONATION, DONATIVE, DONOR; CONDONE, PARDON, from Latin *dōnum*, gift. 3. Suffixed form **dō-t(i)-*. a. DOT², DOWAGER, DOWER, DOWRY; ENDOW, from Latin *dōs* (genitive *dōtis*), dowry; b. DACHA, from Russian *dacha*, gift, dacha, from Slavic **datja*; c. SAMIZDAT, from Russian *samizdat*, samizdat, from *dat*, to give. 4. Suffixed form **dō-ro-*. LOSTER THERMIDOR, PANDORA, from Greek *dōron*, gift. 5. Reduplicated form **dī-dō-*. DOSE; ANECDOTE, ANTIDOTE, APODOSIS, EPIDOTE, from Greek *dōnai*, to give, with zero-grade noun *dosis* (< **dā-ti-*), something given. [Pokorny *dō-* 223.]

Language and Culture Note Most of the derivatives of the root **dō-** refer to "giving": Sanskrit *dadāti*, Greek *didonai*, Latin *dare*, Old Church Slavonic *dati*, Lithuanian *duoti*, and Armenian *tam* are all verbs meaning "give." However, the picture seems skewed somewhat by the Hittite cognate of these forms, the verb *dā-*, which means "take"—seemingly the opposite of "give." In fact, "taking" is not so much the opposite as the flip-side of "giving": it depends on whose point of view one takes when one views the whole transaction, which involves one party giving and one party receiving or taking. From the point of view of the giver, the action is "giving"; from the point of view of the receiver, the action is "receiving." Thus the descendant of **dō-** in Hittite refers to the same action as its cognates in the other

Indo-European languages, just from the point of view of the receiver. It is in fact quite common for roots that refer to types of exchange to have some descendants referring to the one half, and some referring to the other half, of the exchange relationship. Thus the English reflex of **ghabh-** is *give*, while the Irish cognate *gaibid* means "takes"; German *nehmen* "take" is cognate with Greek *nemein* "to apportion out, distribute" (see **nem-**); and compare also English *to loan*, meaning either "to lend" (as in *I loaned her the money*) or, regionally, "to borrow" (as in *I loaned the book from the library*).

drem- To sleep. Suffixed zero-grade form **dřm-yo-*. DORMANT, DORMER, DORMITORY, from Latin *dormire*, to sleep. [Pokorny *dř-* 226.]

[dřeg-] Dry. Germanic root. 1. DROUGHT, from Old English *drigoth*, *drūgath*, dryness, drought. 2. DRY, from Old English *drýge*, dry, from Germanic suffixed form **dřug-i-*. 3. DRAIN, from Old English *dřeahnian*, to strain, drain, from Germanic variant form **dřaug-*.

dus- Bad, evil; mis- (used as a prefix). Derivative of **deu-**¹. DYS-, from Greek *dus-*, bad. [Pokorny *dus-* 227.]

dwei- To fear. Original meaning "to be in doubt, be of two minds"; related to **dwo-**. 1. Suffixed form **dwei-ro-*. DIRE, from Latin *dīrus*, fearful, horrible (originally a dialect form). 2. Suffixed form **dwey-eno-*. DINOSAUR, DINOTHERE, from Greek *deinos*, fearful, monstrous. 3. Suffixed form **dwei-mo-*. DEIMOS, from Greek *deimos*, fear. [Pokorny *dwei-* 227.]

dwo- Two.

1. Variant form **duwo*. 1a. TWO, from Old English *twā*, two (nominative feminine and neuter); b. TWAIN; TWAYBLADE, from Old English *twægen*, two (nominative and accusative masculine). Both a and b from Germanic **twa*, two. 2. TWELFTH, TWELVE, from Old English *twelf*, twelve, and *twelfta*, twelfth, from Germanic compound **twa-lif-*, "two left (over from ten)," twelve (**-lif-*, left; see **leikw-**).

II. Adverbial form **dwis* and combining form **dwi-*. 1a. TWIBLL, TWILIGHT, from Old English *twi-*, two; b. ZWIEBACK, ZWITTERION, from Old High German *zwi-*, twice; c. TWILL, from Old English *twilic*, double, woven of double thread, partial translation of Latin *bilix*, woven of double thread. a-c all from Germanic **twi-*. 2. BI-¹, BIS; BALANCE, BAROUCHE, BEZEL, BISCUIT, BISTORT, from Latin *bis* (combining form *bi-*), twice. 3. DI-¹, from Greek *dis* (combining form *di-*), twice. 4. TWIST, from Old English *-twist*, divided object, fork, rope, from Germanic **twis*. 5. TWICE, from Old English *twige*, *twiga*, twice, from Germanic **twiyes*. 6. TWENTY, from Old English *twēntig*, twenty, from Germanic compound **twēgentig*, "twice ten" (**-tig*, ten; see **dekm**). 7. TWINE, from Old English *twīn*, double thread, from Germanic **twīznaz*, double thread, twisted thread. 8. BETWEEN, BETWIXT, TWIXT, from Old English *betwēonum* and *betwēox*, *betwix*, between, from Germanic compounds **bi-twīhna* and **bi-twisk*, "at the middle point of two" (*bi*, at; by; see **ambhi**). 9. Suffixed form **dwis-no-*. a. TWIN, from Old English *twinn*, *getwinn*, two by two, twin, from Germanic **twīznaz*, double; b. BI-¹, BINAL, BINARY; COMBINE, PINOCHLE, from Latin *bini*, two by two, two each. 10. Suffixed form **dwi-ko-*. TWIG¹, from Old English *twigge*, a branch, from Germanic **twig(g)a*, a fork. 11. Compound **dwi-plo-*, twofold (**-plo-*, -fold; see **pel-**³). DIPLO-, DIPLOE, DIPLOID, DIPLOMA; ANADIPLOSIS, DIPLODOCUS, from Greek *diplos*, *diplos*, twofold. 12. Suffixed reduplicated form **dwi-dumo-*. DIDYMIUM, DIDYMOUS; EPIDIDYMI, from Greek *didumos*, double, the testicles. 13. Suffixed form

**dwi-gha*. DICHASIAM, DICHŌ-, from Greek *dikha*, in two.

III. Inflected form **duwō*. 1. DEUCE¹, DOZEN, DUAL, DUET, DUO, DUO-; DUODECIMAL, DUUMVIR, from Latin *duo*, two. 2. DUAD, DYAD; DODECAGON, HENDIADYS, from Greek *duo*, *duō*, two.

IV. Variant form **du-*. 1. Compound **du-plo-*, twofold (**plo-*, -fold; see *pei-*³). DOUBLE, DOUBLET, DOUBLOON, DUPLÉ, from Latin *duplus*, double. 2. Compound **du-plek-*, twofold (**plek-*, -fold; see *plek-*). DUPLEX, DUPLICATE, DUPLICITY; CONDUPPLICATE, from Latin *duplex*, double. 3. Suffixed form **du-bhw-io-*. DOUBT, DUBIOUS; REDOUBTABLE, from Latin *dubius*, doubtful (< "hesitating between two alternatives"), and *dubitāre*, to be in doubt. [Pokorny *duō(u)* 228.]

dyeu- To shine (and in many derivatives, "sky, heaven, god"). Zero-grades **dyu-* (before consonants) and **diw-* (before vowels).

I. Basic form **dyeu-*, Jove, the name of the god of the bright sky, head of the Indo-European pantheon. 1. JOVE, JOVIAL; SANGIOVESE, from Latin *Iovis*, Jupiter, or *Iov-*, stem of *Iuppiter*, Jupiter. 2. JULY, from Latin *Iulius*, "descended from Jupiter" (name of a Roman gens), from derivative **iou-il-*. 3. Vocate compound **dyeu-pater*, "O father Jove" (**pater-*, father; see *pater-*). JUPITER, from Latin *Iuppiter*, *Iūpiter*, head of the Roman pantheon. 4. DIONE, ZEUS; DIANTHUS, DIOSCURI, from Greek *Zeus* (genitive *Dios* < *Diwos*), Zeus.

II. Noun **deiwas*, god, formed by *e*-insertion to the zero-grade **diw-* and suffixation of (accented) *-o-*. 1a. TIU, TUESDAY, from Old English *Tiū* (genitive *Tiwes*), god of war and sky; b. TYR, from Old Norse *Týr*, sky god. Both a and b from Germanic **Tiwaz*. 2. DEISM, DEITY, DEUS, JOSS; ADIEU, DEIFIC, from Latin *deus*, god. 3. DIVA, DIVINE, from Latin *divus*, divine, god. 4. DIS, DIVES, from Latin *dives*, rich (< "fortunate, blessed, divine"). 5. Suffixed zero-grade form **diw-yo-*, heavenly. DIANA, from Latin *Diāna*, moon goddess. 6. DEVI; DEODAR, DEVANAGARI, from Sanskrit *devah*, god, and *deva-*, divine. 7. ASMODEUS, from Avestan *daēva-*, spirit, demon.

III. Variant form **dyē-* (< earlier **dyea₁-*). DIAL, DIARY, DIET², DISMAL, DIURNAL, JOURNAL, JOURNEY; AD-JOURN, CIRCADIAN, MERIDIAN, POSTMERIDIAN.

IV. Variant form **deia-* (earlier **deia₂-*). PSYCHELIC, WOOLLY ADELGID, from Greek *dēlos* (< **dēyalos*), clear. [Pokorny I. *dei*- 183.]

ē Adverbial particle. 1a. OAKUM, from Old English *ā-*, *ā-*, away, off; b. Germanic compound **ē-mait-jōn-* (see *mai-*¹). Both a and b from Germanic **ē*. 2a. ASHRAM, SATYAGRAHA, from Sanskrit *ā-*, to; b. KALA-AZAR, from Old Persian *ā-*, to. Both a and b from Indo-Iranian **ā*, **ā-*, to. [Pokorny *ē* 280.]

-ē- (Contracted from earlier **ea₁-*.) Verbal suffix forming stative denominative verbs from adjectives, such as **rudh-ē-*, to be red (see *rudh-*¹). [Not in Pokorny.]

ed- To eat; original meaning "to bite." (Oldest form **a₁ed-*.) 1a. EAT, from Old English *etan*, to eat; b. ETCH, from Old High German *ezzen*, to feed on, eat; c. ORT, from Middle Dutch *eten*, to eat; d. (i) FRET¹, from Old English *fretan*, to devour; (ii) FRASS, from Old High German *fressan*, to devour. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic compound **fra-etan*, to eat up (**fra-*, completely; see *per*¹). a-d all from Germanic **etan*. 2. EDACIOUS, EDIBLE, ESCAROLE, ESCULENT, ESURIENT; COMEDO, COMESTIBLE, OBESE, from Latin *edere*, to eat. 3. PRANDIAL, from Latin compound *prandium*, lunch, probably from **prām-(e)d-yo-*, "first meal" (**prām-*, first; see *per*¹). 4. Suffixed form **ed-un-ā-*. ANODYNE, PLEURODYNIA, from Greek *odonē*, pain (< "gnawing care"). 5. SAMOYED, from Russian *ed-*, eater. [Pokorny *ed-* 287.] See also derivative *dent-*.

eg I. Nominative form of the personal pronoun of the first person singular. (Oldest form **eg₁*; for oblique forms see *me-*¹.) 1. I, from Old English *ic*, I, from Germanic **ek*. 2. Extended form **egō*. EGO, EGOIST, EGOTISM, from Latin *ego*, I. [Pokorny *eg-* 291.]

eg- To lack. Suffixed (stative) form **eg-ē-*. INDIGENT, from Latin *egēre*, to lack, be in want. [Pokorny *eg-* 290.]

eghero- Lake. (Oldest form **eghero-*.) Possible suffixed variant form **agher-ont-* in Greek *Akherōn*, a river in Hades: ACHERON. [Pokorny *eghero-* 291.]

eghs Out. (Oldest form **eghs*.) 1. Variant **eks*. a. EX¹, EX-, from Latin *ex*, *ex-*, out of, away from; b. ECTO-, EX-, EXO-, EXOTERIC, EXOTIC; ELECTUARY, LEKVAR, SYN-ECDOCHE, from Greek *ex*, *ek*, out of, from. 2. Suffixed (comparative) variant form **eks-tero-*. a. ESTRANGE, EXTERIOR, EXTERNAL, EXTRA-, STRANGE, from Latin *exter*, outward (feminine ablative *exterā*, *extrā*, on the outside); b. further suffixed (superlative) form **eks-t(e)r-ēmo-*. EXTREME, from Latin *extrēmus*, outermost (**-mo-*, superlative suffix). 3. Suffixed form **eghs-ko-*. ESCHATOLOGY, from Greek *eskhatos*, outermost, last. 4. Celtic **eks-*, out (of), in compound **eks-dī-sedo-* (see *sed-*¹). 5. SAMIZDAT, from Russian *iz*, from, out of, from Balto-Slavic **iz*. [Pokorny *eghs* 292.]

egni- Also *ogni-*. Fire. 1. IGNEOUS, IGNITE; GELIGNITE, IGNITRON, from Latin *ignis*, fire. 2. AGNI, from Sanskrit *agnih*, fire. [Pokorny *egnis* 293.]

egwh- To drink. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **egwh-r-yo-*. 1. INEBRIATE, RYEGRASS, from Latin *ēbrius*, drunk. 2. Latin compound *sōbrius* (see *s(w)-*). [Not in Pokorny; compare Hittite *ekuzi*, he drinks, and Greek *nēphein*, to be sober (< "not drink," **ne-ēgwh-*).]

ei- To go. (Oldest form **a₁ei-*.) 1. Full-grade form **ei-*. a. ADIT, AMBIENT, AMBITION, CIRCUIT, COITUS, COMMITIA, EXIT, INTROIT, ISSUE, OBITUARY, PERISH, PRAETOR, PRETERIT, SEDITION, SUBITO, SUDDEN, TRANCE, TRANSIENT, TRANSIT, TRANSITIVE, from Latin *ire*, to go (past participle *itus* < suffixed zero-grade form **i-to-*); b. ION; ANION, CATION, DYSPROSIUM, from Greek *ienai*, to go; c. RAMAYANA, from Sanskrit *eti*, he goes (< Indo-Iranian **ai-ti*), and abstract noun *ayanam*, a going, way. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **i-i-*. a. Further suffixed form **i-i-yo-*. COMMENCE, INITIAL, INITIATE, from Latin *initium*, entrance, beginning (*in-*, in; see *en*); b. COUNT², COUNTY; CONCOMITANT, CONSTABLE, VISCOUNT, from Latin *comes* (stem *comit-*), companion (< "one who goes with another"; *com-*, with; see *kom*). 3. Suffixed form **i-ter*. ERRANT, EYRE, ITINERANT, ITINERARY, from Latin *iter*, journey. 4. Extended form **yā-* (contracted from earlier **a₁yaa₂-*, colored from oldest form **a₁yaa₂-*). Suffixed forms **yā-no-*, **yā-nu-*. a. JANITOR, JANUARY, JANUS, from Latin *iānus*, archway, and *iānus*, god of doors and of the beginning of a year; b. HINAYANA, MAHAYANA, from Sanskrit *yānam*, way (in Buddhism, "mode of knowledge," "vehicle"). [Pokorny I. *ei-* 293.]

ei- Reddish, motley; yellow. Suffixed form **ei-wo-*. YEW, from Old English *iw*, yew, from Germanic **iwaz*, yew. [Pokorny 3. *ei-* 297.]

eis- In words denoting passion. 1. Suffixed form **eis-ā-*. IRASCIBLE, IRATE, IRE, from Latin *ira*, anger. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **is-(a)ro-*, powerful, holy. HIERATIC, HIERO-; HIERARCH, HIERARCHY, HIERODULE, HIEROGLYPHIC, HIEROPHANT, from Greek *hieros*, "filled with the divine," holy. 3a. IRON, from Old English *īse(r)n*, *īren*, iron; b. GISARME, SPIEGELEISEN, from Old High German *isarn*, *isan*, iron. Both a and b from Germanic **isarno*, "holy metal" (possibly from Celtic). 4. Suffixed o-grade form **ois-tro-*, madness. ESTRUS; ESTROGEN, ESTRONE, from Greek *oistros*, gadfly, goad, anything causing madness. 5. Suffixed form

**eis-mo*-. ASMODEUS, from Avestan *aēšma*-, anger. [Pokorny 1. *eis*-299.]

eis-2 Ice, frost. 1. ICE, from Old English *īs*, ice. 2. ICEBERG, from Middle Dutch *ijs*, ice. Both 1 and 2 from Germanic **īs*, ice. [Pokorny 2. *ei*-s-301.]

ekwo- Horse. (Oldest form **ekwo*-. Probably to be segmented **ekw-o*-, a suffixed form akin to the lengthened o-grade adjective **ōku*-, swift; see *ōku*-.) 1. EQUESTRIAN, EQUINE, EQUITANT, EQUITATION; EQUESTUM, from Latin *equus*, horse. 2. EOIPPUS, HIPPOCAM-PUS, HIPPOCRENE, HIPPODROME, HIPPOGRIFF, HIPPOPOT-AMUS, from Greek *hippos*, horse, also in personal names: a. HIPPOCRATES, from Greek *Hippokratēs*, "having the power of a horse" (-*kratēs*, power; see *kar*-); b. PHILIP, from Greek *Philippos*, "lover of horses" (*philein*, to love). [Pokorny *ekwo*-s 301.]

el-1 Elbow, forearm. 1. Extended form **el-inā*-, elbow. a. *ELL*², from Old English *eln*, forearm, cubit, from Germanic **elinō*; b. ELBOW, from Old English *elnboga*, elbow, from Germanic compound **elino-bugōn*-, "bend of the forearm," elbow (-*bugōn*-, bend, bow; see *bheug*-); c. ULNA, from Latin *ulna*, forearm. 2. Extended o-grade form **ol-enā*-. VILLEANN PIPE, from Old Irish *uilem*, elbow. 3. Extended lengthened o-grade form **ōl-enā*-. OLECRANON, from Greek *ōlenē*, elbow. 4. Extended basic form **el-in*-. ARSHIN, from Old Persian *arašn*-, ell, from Indo-Iranian **aratn(i)*-, probably from a variant **el-etn*- of **el-in*-. [Pokorny 8. *el*-307.]

el-2 Red, brown (forming animal and tree names). 1. Extended form **elmo*-. ELM, from Old English *elm*, elm, from Germanic **elmaz*. 2. Saffixed o-grade form **ol-is*-. ALDER, from Old English *alor*, alder, from Germanic **aluz*- (probably remade from **aliz*-), alder. 3. Possibly Old English *ellen*, *ellarn*, the elder: ELDER². 4. Extended o-grade form **olki*-. ELK, from Old Norse *elgr*, elk (akin to Old English *eolh*, elk), from Germanic **algiz*, elk. 5. Perhaps extended Germanic form **alk*-. AUK, from Old Norse *alka*, auk. 6. Extended form **elno*-. HELLEBORE, from Greek *ellos*, hellos, fawn. 7. Extended form **eloni*-. ELAND, from a Baltic source akin to Lithuanian *elnias*, deer. [Pokorny 1. *el*-302.]

[elaiā] Olive. Greek noun (oldest form *elaiwā*) of Mediterranean origin. LATKE, OIL -OLE, OLEAGINOUS, OLEASTER, OLEO-, OLIVE; AIOLI, OLICOOK, PETROLEUM.]

ele- To go. (Oldest form **elə₂*-.) Suffixed extended form **ela-un-yo*-. ELASTIC, ELATER, ELATERITE; ELASMOBRANCH, from Greek *elainein*, to drive (< "to cause to go"). [Pokorny 6. *el*-306.]

elk-es- Wound. (Oldest form **elk-es*-) ULCER, from Latin *ulcus* (stem *ulcer*-), a sore. [Pokorny *elkos*- (misprint for *elkos*-) 310.]

em- To take, distribute. 1. ADEMPION, EXAMPLE, EXEMPLARY, EXEMPLIFY, EXEMPLUM, EXEMPT, IMPROMPTU, PEREMPTORY, PREEMPTION, PREMIUM, PROMPT, PRONTO, RANSOM, REDEEM, REDEMPTION, SAMPLE, VINTAGE, from Latin *emere*, to obtain, buy. 2. SUMPTUARY, SUMPTUOUS; ASSUME, CONSUME, PRESUME, RESUME, SUBSUME, from Latin *sūmere* (< **sus(e)m*-), to take, obtain, buy (*sus*-, variant of *sub*-, up from under; see *upo*). [Pokorny *em*-310.]

en 1a. 1a.1 (preposition), from Old English *in*, in; b. 1a.1 (adverb), from Old English *inn*, into, *inne*, inside; c. 1a.1, from Old English *inn*, habitation, inn; d. TSIMMES, from Old High German *in*, in; e. INNER, from Old English *innera*, farther in, inner, from Germanic (comparative) **inn(e)ra*; f. (i) BEN, from Old English *binnan*, within; (ii) BLANDER, from Middle Dutch *binnen*, within (*be*, by; see *ambhi* + *innan*, in, within). Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **innan*. a-f all from Germanic **in*. 2. EN-¹, IN-², from Latin *in*, in, into. 3. EN-²; ENKEPHALIN, PARENCHYMA, PARENTHESIS, from Greek *en*, en-. 4. Suffixed form

en-t(e)ro*-. a. INTRO-; INTRODUCE, INTROIT, INTROMIT, INTROSSE, INTROSPECT, from Latin *intrō*, inward, within; b. ENTER, INTRA-; INTRADOS, from Latin *intrā*, inside, within; c. INTERIM, INTRINSIC, from Latin *interim*, meanwhile, with ablative suffix -*im*, and *intrinsecus*, on the inside, from *int(e)rim* + *secus*, alongside (see *sek*²-¹). 5. Suffixed form **en-ter*. ENTRAILS, INTER-, INTERIOR, INTERN, INTERNAL, from Latin *inter*, inter-, between, among. 6. INTIMA, INTIMATE², from Latin (superlative) *intimus*, innermost (-mo*-, superlative suffix). 7. Extended form **en-do*-. a. INDUSTRY, from Latin *industrius*, diligent (Archaic Latin *indostrius*; **stru*-, to construct; see *stera*-); b. INDIGENT, from Latin *indigere*, to be in need (*egere*, to be in need). Both a and b from Latin *indu*-, within, from Archaic Latin *endo*; c. ENDO-, from Greek *endon*, *endo*-, within; d. Celtic **endo*, in, in compound **endo-ber-o*- (see *bher*-). 8. Suffixed form **en-tos*-. a. DEDANS, INTES-TINE, INTINE, INTUSSUSCEPTION, from Latin *intus*, within, inside; b. ENTO-, from Greek *entos*, within. 9. Suffixed form **en-tero*-. a. ENTERIC, ENTERO-, ENTERON; DYSENTERY, EXENTERATE, MESENTERY, from Greek *enteron*, intestine; b. ATOLL, perhaps ultimately from Sanskrit *antara*-, interior. 10. Extended form **ens*-. a. EPISODE, from Greek *eis*, into; b. suffixed form **ens-ō*. ESOTERIC, ESOTROPIA, from Greek *esō*, within. 11. Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **g-dha*. AND, from Old English *and*, and, from Germanic **anda*, **unda*. [Pokorny 1. *en* 311.]

-en- (With many variants.) Suffix forming nouns and adjectives. Basis of very common Germanic "weak" nouns in *-*ōn*-, such as **hazōn*-, hare (see *kas*-). [Not in Pokorny.]

en-es- Burden. ONEROUS, ONUS; EXONERATE, from Latin *onus* (stem *oner*-), burden. [Pokorny *enos*- 321.]

engw- Groin, internal organ. Suffixed zero-grade form **pgw-en*-. 1. INGUINAL, from Latin *inguen*, groin. 2. ADENO-; LYMPHADENITIS, SIALADENITIS, from Greek *adēn*, gland, gut. [Pokorny *engw*- 319.]

-eno- See *-no*.

-ent- See *-nt*.

epi Also *opi*. Near, at, against. 1. OB-, from Latin *ob*, ob-, before, to, against. 2. EPI-, from Greek *epi*, on, over, at. 3. OPISTHOBRANCH, OPISTHOGNATHOUS, from Greek *opisthen*, behind, at the back. 4. Zero-grade form **pi*, on, in Greek *piezein* (see *sed*-¹). 5. OBLAST, from Russian *oblast*², oblast, from Old Church Slavonic *ob*, on. 6. Reduced prefixal form **op*- in **opwer-yo*- (see *wer*-¹). 7. DUOPSONY, OPSONIN, from Greek **ops*, extra on the side, with, in noun *opson*, condiment, cooked food. [Pokorny *epi* 323.]

er-¹ To move, set in motion. (Oldest form **er*-.)

I. Basic form **er*-. 1. Probably Germanic **ar*-, **or*-, to be, exist. ARE¹, ART², from Old English *eart* and *aron*, second person singular and plural present of *bēon*, to be. 2. Perhaps Germanic suffixed form **er-n-os-ti*-. a. EARNEST¹, from Old English *earnoste*, zealous, serious; b. ERNEST (personal name), from Old High German *ernust*, battle, vigor. 3. Uncertain o-grade suffixed form **ori-yo*-. ORIENT, ORIGIN, ORIGINAL; ABORT, from Latin *oriri*, to arise, appear, be born. 4. Suffixed o-grade form **or-smā*-. HORMONE, from Greek *hormē*, impulse, onrush.

II. Enlarged extended form **arei-s*-. 1. RISE; ARISE, from Old English *risan*, from Germanic **risan*; 2. Suffixed o-grade (causative) form **rois-ye*-. a. REAR², from Old English *ræran*, to rear, raise, lift up; b. RAISE, from Old Norse *reisa*, to raise. Both a and b from Germanic **raizjan*. [Pokorny 3. *er*- 326; *ergh*-339.]

er-2 Earth, ground. Extended form **ert*-. 1. EARTH, from Old English *eorthe*, earth. 2. AARDVARK, AARDWOLF, from Middle Dutch *aerde*, *eerde*, earth. Both 1 and 2 from Germanic **erthō*. [Pokorny 4. *er*-332.]

era-¹ To row. (Oldest form **a₁era₁*-, with variant [metathesized] form **a₁re₁*-, contracted to **a₁rē-*.) 1. Variant form **rē-*. **a.** ROW-, from Old English *rōwan*, to row, from Germanic **rō-*; **b.** suffixed form **rō-_{tro-}*. RUDDER, RUS, RUSSIAN, RUSSKY, from Old English *rōðer* and Old Norse *rōðr*, steering oar, both from Germanic **rōðra*, rudder; **c.** suffixed form **rē-smo-*. BIREME, REMEX, TRIREME, from Latin *rēmūs*, oar. 2. Greek form **erē-* (< **arē-*). TRIERARCH, from Greek *triērēs*, trireme. [Pokorny 1. *era-* 338.]

era-² To separate. (Earlier **a₁era₁*-, metathesized from oldest form **a₁re₁*-, contracted to **a₁rē-*.) 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **ra-ti-*. RATTIE, from Latin *ratis*, raft (< "grating," "latticework"). 2. Suffixed form **rē-ti-*. RESEAU, RETE, RETIARY, RETICLE, RETICULE, RETINA; RETIFORM, from Latin *rēte*, *rētis*, a net. 3. Full-grade form **arē-*. EREMITTE, HERMIT; EREMURUS, from Greek *erēmōs*, empty, desolate, bereft. [Pokorny 5. *er-* 332.]

era-³ To separate, adjoin. (Oldest form **a₁era₂*-.) 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **rā-ro-* (< **ra-ro-*). RARE-, from Latin *rārus*, "having intervals between," "full of empty spaces," rare. 2. Probably Greek *erasthai*, to love (< "be separated from"), with derivatives *erasmi-*os, lovely, pleasant (> Latin *Erasmus*), and *erōs*, sexual love: ERASMUS (personal name), ERATO, EROS, EROTIC; EROGENOUS, EROTOMANIA. 3. Probably Greek *eris*, strife, discord: ERIS, ERISTIC. [Not in Pokorny; compare Old Hittite *arḫāš*, border ("thing that separates"), Old Irish *or*, border, and Lithuanian *irti*, to be dissolved ("separated").]

eradh- High. (Oldest form possibly **a₁(e)ra₃dh-*, but the details are obscure.) 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **radh-wo-*. ARDUUS, from Latin *arduius*, high, steep. 2. ORTHO-, ORTHOTICS; ANORTHITE, from Greek *orthos*, upright, straight, correct. [Pokorny *er(a)d-* 339, *uerdh-* 1167.]

ergh- To mount. (Oldest form **a₁ergh-*.) 1. Suffixed o-grade form **orgh-i-*. **a.** ORCHID, ORCHITIS; ORCHIECTOMY, from Greek *orkhis*, testicle; **b.** perhaps Latin *orbis*, disc, sphere, and *orbita*, track made by a wheel (probably from *orbis*): ORB, ORBICULAR, ORBICULATE, ORBIT. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **orgh-eyo-*. ORCHESTRA, from Greek *orkheisthai*, to dance. [Pokorny *orghi-* 782, *ergh-* 339.]

erkw- To radiate, beam, praise. RIG-VEDA, from Sanskrit *ṛc* (stem *ṛk-*), "brightness," praise, poem. [Pokorny *erkw-* 340.]

ers-¹ To be in motion. 1. Variant form **rēs-*. RACE-, from Old Norse *rās*, rushing, from Germanic **rēs-*. 2. Suffixed form **ers-ā-*. ERR, ERRATIC, ERRATUM, ERRONEOUS, ERROR; ABERRATION, from Latin *errāre*, to wander. 3. Possible zero-grade form **rs-i-*. RISHI, from Sanskrit *ṛṣiḥ*, poet, seer. [Pokorny 2. *ere-s-* 336.] Compare **wers-¹**.

ers-² To be wet. Derived form **ros-*, dew. 1. ROSEMARY, from Latin *rōs*, dew. 2. Perhaps (but doubtfully) Greek *drosos*, dew; DROSERA; DROSOPHILA. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **rs-en-*, man, male (< "that sprinkles or ejects semen"). Old Persian *arshan-*, man, in compound *khshayārshan-* (see **tkē-**). [Pokorny 2. *ere-s-* 336.] Compare **wers-²**.

es- To be. (Oldest form **a₁es-*.) 1. Athematic first person singular form **es-mi*. AM-, from Old English *eam*, *eom*, am, from Germanic **izm(i)*. 2. Athematic third person singular form **es-ti*. *is*, from Old English *is*, *is*, from Germanic **ist(i)*. 3. Optative stem **sī-* (< **as-ia-*). YES, from Old English *gēse*, yes, from *sīe*, may it be (so) (*gēa*, yea; see *i-*), from Germanic **sijai-*. 4. Suffixed zero-grade (participial) form **as-ont-*, becoming **sont-*, being, existing, hence real, true. **a.** SOOTHY, SOOTHE, from Old English *sōth*, true, from Germanic **santhaz*; **b.** suffixed (collective) zero-grade form **syt-yā-*, "that which is." SIN-, from Old English *synn*, sin, from Germanic **sun(d)jō*, sin

(< "it is true," "the sin is real"); **c.** SUTTEE; BODHISATTVA, SATYAGRAHA, from Sanskrit *sat-*, *sant-*, existing, true, virtuous. 5. Basic form **es-*. ENTITY, ESSENCE; ABESSIVE, ABSENT, ADESSIVE, ESSIVE, IMPROVE, INESSIVE, INTEREST, OSSIA, PRESENT¹, PRESENT², PROUD, QUINTESENCE, REPRESENT, STOVER, from Latin *esse*, to be. 6. Basic form **es-*. -ONT, ONTO-, -BIONT, HOMOIOTISIAN, PAROUSIA, SCHIZONT, from Greek *einai* (present participle *ont-*, being), to be. 7. Suffixed form **es-ti-*. SWASTIKA, from Sanskrit *svasti*, well-being (*su-*, good; see **(e)su-**). [Pokorny *es-* 340.] See also derivatives **ēs-**, **(e)su-**.

Language and Culture Note A glance at the derivatives of **es-** above will reveal one derivative, English *sin*, whose connection to the root's basic meaning of "to be" may seem unclear. The connection makes more sense in light of the way ancient Indo-European peoples confessed to crimes and misdeeds. Hittite texts preserve a phrase used in the Hittite confessional formula, "It is; it (is) being," followed by a verb form meaning "I did (it)." (Compare English "It's true; I did it.") The Hittite word referring to the existence of the transgression or sin ("it (is) being, it (is) true") continues the Indo-European present participle of **ēs-**, **as-ont-*, "being, really existing." This same form also became the Latin word for "guilty": the guilty one is the one who says "It is true; I did it." English *sin*, from Germanic **sunt-jō*, is simply the abstract or collective noun from this utterance: ("the fact of saying) it is so."

ēs- To sit. Found only in Greek, Indo-Iranian, and Anatolian. (Oldest form **a₁ēs-*, originally lengthened-grade form of **a₁es-*, to be [see **es-**], but a separate verb in Indo-European.) 1. ASANA, from Sanskrit *āsanaṃ*, "a sitting," sitting position, from *āste*, he sits. 2. Suffixed form **ēs-eno-*. KHANZ; BARBICAN, GYMKHANA, from Middle Persian *khān*, house, from Iranian **āhanam*, "seat." [Pokorny *ēs-* 342.]

-es- Also **-os-**. Suffix forming abstract nouns from verbs, as in **od-es*, smell (see **od-¹**). [Not in Pokorny.]

es-en- Harvest, fall. O-grade form **osn-*. EARN-, from Old English *earnian*, to serve, gain as wages, from Germanic **aznōn*, to do harvest work, serve, denominative verb from **aznō*, harvest (work). [Pokorny *es-en-* 343.]

esōr Woman. Zero-grade combining form **sōr-*, *-sr-. 1. Compound **swe-sor-*, "woman of one's own (kin group), sister" (see **swesor-**). 2. Compound **uk-sor-*, "woman who gets accustomed to (her husband's kin group), wife" (see **euk-**). [Not in Pokorny; compare Hittite -(3)*šaraš*, feminine suffix, and Sanskrit *tī-sra*, *catu-sra*, feminine of the numerals for "three" and "four" (with cognate forms in Celtic).]

(e)su- Good. (Oldest form **a₁(e)su-*; originally suffixed form of **a₁es-*, to be [< "being true, being good"]; see **es-**.) 1. EU-, from Greek *eu-*, well, combining form of *eus*, good. 2a. (i) SWASTIKA, from Sanskrit *svasti*, well-being, good luck (-*asti*, being; see **es-**); (ii) NAINSOOK, from Sanskrit *sukha-*, running easily (said of a chariot), pleasant ("having good axle-holes"; *kham*, axle-hole). Both (i) and (ii) from Sanskrit *su-*, good; **b.** Avestan *hu-*, good, in compound *huparathua-* (see **per-²**). Both **a** and **b** from Indo-Iranian **su-*. [Pokorny *esu-s* 342.]

eti Above, beyond. 1. EDDY, from Old Norse *idha*, countercurrent, whirlpool, from Germanic **ith-*, a second time, again. 2. ET CETERA, from Latin *et*, and (< "furthermore"). [Pokorny *eti* 344.]

ēti- Eider duck. A probable root. EIDER, from Old Norse *ēðhr*, eider, from North Germanic **āthi*, from Germanic **ēthi*. [Pokorny *ēti-* 345.]

ētmen- Breath. (Contracted from earlier **ea₁tmen-*.) ATMAM, from Sanskrit *ātmā* (stem *ātmān-*), breath, soul. [Pokorny *ēt-mén-* 345.]

-eto- See **-to-**.

eu- To dress. 1. ENDUE, INDUMENT, from Latin *indue*re, to don (*ind-*, variant of *in-*, in, on; see **en**). 2. EXUVIAR, from Latin *exuere*, to doff (*ex-*, off; see **eghs**). 3. REDUVIUM, from Latin *reduvia*, fragment (*red-*, back, in reverse; see **re-**). [Pokorny 2. *eu-* 346.] See also extended root **wes-**⁴.

euə- To leave, abandon, give out, whence nominal derivatives meaning abandoned, lacking, empty. (Oldest form **a₁euə₂*, with zero-grade form **a₁uə₂* becoming **ū-*; variant [metathesized] full-grade form **a₁wə₂*, colored to **a₁wə₂*, contracted to **a₁wā-*.) 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **wā-no-*. **a.** WANE; WANTON, from Old English *wanian*, to lessen (from Germanic **wanēn*), and *wan-*, without; **b.** WANT, from Old Norse *vanta*, to lack, from North Germanic **wanatiōn*. 2. Suffixed form **wā-no-*. VAIN, VANITY, VAUNT; EVANESCE, VANISH, from Latin *vānus*, empty. 3. Extended form **wak-*. VACANT, VACATE, VACATION, VACUITY, VACUUM, VOID; AVOID, DEVOID, EVACUATE, from Latin *vacāre* (variant *vocāre*), to be empty. 4. Extended and suffixed form **wās-to-*. WASTE; DEVASTATE, from Latin *vāstus*, empty, waste. [Pokorny 1. *eu-* 345.]

euə-dh-ŕ Udder. Related to **wē-r-**. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **ūdh-ŕ* (< **uə-dh-ŕ*). UDDER, from Old English *ūder*, udder, from Germanic **ūdr-*. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **oudh-ŕ*. EXUBERANT, EXUBERATE, from Latin adjective *uber*, fertile, derived from *ūber*, "breast." [Pokorny *ēudh-* 347.]

euk- To become accustomed. Zero-grade form *uk-*. 1. Suffixed (feminine) form **uk-sor-*, "she who gets accustomed (to the new household)" after patrilocal marriage (**-sor-*, woman; see **esōr**). UXORIAL, UXORIOUS; UXORICIDE, from Latin *uxor*, wife. 2. Nasalized form **u-n-k-*. TWIG², from Old Irish *tuicim*, I understand, "get accustomed to" (< **to-ucc-*; *to-*, to). [Pokorny *euk-* 347.]

eus- To burn. 1. UREDINIUM; ADUST, COMBUSTION, from Latin *ūrere*, to burn. 2. Zero-grade form **us-*. EMBER, from Old English *æmberge*, ember, from Germanic compound **aim-uzjōn*-, ashes (**aim-*, ashes, ember; see **ai-**), from **uzjōn*, to burn. 3. Possibly in the non-Greek source of Greek *Euros*, the east wind: EURUS. [Pokorny *eus-* 347.]

-eyo- Verbal suffix forming causatives (transitive) and iteratives (intransitive) from verbal roots, as in **mon-eyo-*, "to cause to think," warn (see **men-**). Usually entails o-grade of the root; becomes **-jan* in Germanic. [Not in Pokorny.]

[ferrum] Iron. Latin noun, possibly borrowed (via Etruscan) from the same obscure source as Old English *bræs*, brass. 1. FARRIER, FERRI-, FERRO-, FERROUS, FERRUGINOUS; FER-DE-LANCE, from Latin *ferrum*, iron. 2. BRASS, BRAZEN, BRAZIER¹, from Old English *bræs*, brass.]

[frankon- Frank (member of a Germanic tribe, "javelin.") Germanic root. 1. FRANCO, FRANCHISE, FRANCO-, FRANK¹, FRANK, FRANKINCENSE, FRANKLIN; FRANKPLEDGE, from Frankish **Frank-*, Frank, borrowed into Late Latin as *Francus*, Frank. 2. FRENCH, from Old English *frēncisc*, French, from derivative adjective **frankiska-*, of the Franks. 3. FRANCE, from Medieval Latin *Francia*, land of the Franks.]

[gagina] Also **gagana**. Against. Germanic root. 1. GAINSAY, from Old English *gegn-*, against. 2. AGAIN, AGAINST, from Old English *onægagn*, *onégan*, against, back, again, from Germanic **ana-gagina* (**ana-*, toward; see **an-**), in the opposite direction. 3. UNGAINLY, from Old Norse *gegn*, straight, direct, helpful. 4. GEGENSCHWEIN, from Old High German *gegin*, *gagan*, against.]

gal-¹ Bald, naked. 1. Suffixed form **gal-wo-*. CALLOW, from Old English *calu*, bare, bald, from Germanic **kalwa-*. 2. GALKYAK, from Russian *golyi*, smooth, bald, from Slavic **golŭ*. [Pokorny 1. *gal-* 349.]

gal-² To call, shout. 1. CALL, from Old Norse *kalla*, to call, from Germanic expressive form **kall-*. 2. CLATTER, from Old English **clatrian*, to clatter, from Germanic **klat-*. 3. Expressive form **gall-*. GALLINACEOUS, GALLINULE, from Latin *gallus*, cock (< "the calling bird"; but probably also associated with *Gallus*, Gallic, as if to mean "the bird of Gaul," the cock being archaeologically attested as an important symbol in the iconography of Roman and pre-Roman Gaul). 4. Suffixed form **gal-so-*. GLASNOST, from Old Church Slavonic *glasŭ*, voice. 5. Reduplicated form **gal-gal-*. GLAGOLITIC, from Old Church Slavonic *glagolŭ*, word. [Pokorny 2. *gal-* 350.]

gal-³ To be able, have power. GALLIARD, from Old French *galliant*, lively, from Gallo-Roman **galia*, strength, power. [Pokorny 3. *gal-* 351.]

gar- To call, cry. Expressive root. 1a. CARE, from Old English *cearu*, care; **b.** CHARY, from Old English *cearig*, sorrowful, from Germanic adjective **karaga-*, sorrowful. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **karō*, lament, hence grief, care. 2. SLOGAN, from Irish Gaelic *gairm*, shout, cry, call, from Celtic suffixed form **gar-(s)m̥g*. 3. Suffixed form (with expressive gemination) **garr-ijo-*. GARRULOUS, from Latin *garrŭre*, to chatter. [Pokorny *gār-* 352.]

[garwian] To make, prepare, equip. Germanic verb. 1. GAR², from Old Norse *gera*, to make, do. 2. Noun form **garwi-*, equipment, adornment. GARB, from Italian *garbo*, grace, elegance of dress, from Germanic. 3. Adjective form **garwa-*, prepared. YARE, from Old English *gearu*, *gearn*, ready. 4. Noun form **garwīn-*. GEAR, from Old Norse *gervi*, equipment, gear.]

gāu- To rejoice; also to have religious fear or awe. (Oldest form **gea₂-u-*, colored to **gāa₂-u-*, contracted to **gāu-* [before consonants] and **gāw-* [before vowels].) 1. Suffixed extended form **gāw-idh-e-*. GAUD, GAUDY¹, GAUDY², JOY; ENJOY, REJOICE, from Latin *gaudēre*, to rejoice. 2. Form (with nasal infix) **gā-n-u-*. GANOID, from Greek *ganusthai*, to rejoice. [Pokorny *gāu-* 353.]

[gē] Also **gaia**. The earth. Greek noun of unknown origin. GAIA, GEO-; APOGEE, EPIGEEAL, GEANTICLINE, GEODE, GEORGIC, HYPOGEEAL, NEOGAEA, PERIGEE. Also in proper name *Geōrgios*, from *geōrgos*, "worker of the earth," farmer (-*orgos*, worker; see **werg-**); GEORGE.]

gēi- To sing. (Contracted from earlier **gea₂-i-*, with variant [metathesized] form **geia₁-*, whence zero-grade **giā-*, contracted to **gī-*). Suffixed zero-grade form **gī-tā-*. BHAGAVAD-GITA, from Sanskrit *gītā*, song. [Pokorny *gē(i)-* 355.]

geiə- To sprout, split, open. (Oldest form **geia-*.) Zero-grade form **gi-* (< **gia-*). 1. CHINK¹, from Old English *cine*, *cinu*, cleft, ravine cut by a stream, from Germanic **kinan*. 2. SCION, from Old French *cion*, shoot, from Frankish **kid-*, from Germanic **ki-dōn-*. 3. Perhaps Germanic **kidia-*. KID, from Old Norse *kidh*. [Pokorny *gēi-* 355.]

gel-¹ Bright. 1. Extended form **glei-*. **a.** CLEAN, from Old English *clæne*, pure, clean; **b.** CLEANSE, from Old English *clænisan*, to purify, cleanse. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **klai-ni-*, bright, pure. 2. Extended zero-grade form **glā-* (oldest form **glā₁-*). Suffixed form **glā-nā-*. EUGLENA, from Greek *glēnē*, eyeball. 3. Old Irish *gel*, bright, in Irish Gaelic compound *Muirgheal* (see **mori-**). [Pokorny *gēl-* 366.]

gel-² Cold; to freeze. 1. CHILL, from Old English *c(i)ele*, chill, from Germanic **kaltiz*, coldness. 2. COLD, from Old English *ceald*, cold, from Germanic **kaldā-*, cold. 3a. COOL, from Old English *cōl*, cold, cold; **b.** KEEL³, from Old English *cēlan*, to cool, from German-

ic **kōljan*, to cool. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **kōl-*, cool. **4.** Suffixed form **gel-ā-*. GELATIN, GELATION, JELLY; CONGEAL, from Latin *gelāre*, to freeze. **5.** Suffixed form **gel-u-*. GELID, from Latin *gelī*, frost, cold. **6.** Probably suffixed zero-grade form **gġ-k-*. GLACÉ, GLACIAL, GLACIATE, GLACIER, GLACIS; VERGLAS, from Latin *glaciēs*, ice. [Pokorny 3. *gel(a)-* 365.]

gembh- Tooth, nail. (Oldest form **gembh-*.) **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **gombh-o-*. **a.** (i) COMB, KAME, from Old English *comb*, *camb*, comb; (ii) CAM, from Dutch *kam*, cog, comb; (iii) UNKEMPT, from Old English *cemban*, to comb, from Germanic denominative **kambjan*, to comb. (i)–(iii) all from Germanic **kamb-*, comb; **b.** GOMPHOSIS, from Greek *gomphos*, tooth, peg, bolt. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gmbh-ōn-*. OAKUM, from Old English *ā-cumba*, part of flax separated in hackling, oakum ("stuff combed off"; *ā-*, away, off). **3.** Perhaps Germanic **kimb-*. CHIME², from Old English *cim-*, *cimb-*, rim (only in compounds). **4.** Possibly suffixed form **gembh-mā-*. GEM, GEMMA, GEMMATE, GEMMULE, from Latin *gemma*, bud, hence gem. [Pokorny *gembh-* 369.]

gemā- To marry. (Oldest form **gemā-*.) Suffixed zero-grade form **gpa-o-*. GAMETE, GAMO-, -GAMOUS, -GAMY, from Greek *gamos*, marriage. [Pokorny *gem(e)-* 369.]

[g(e)n- To compress into a ball. Hypothetical Indo-European base of a range of Germanic words with initial *kn-* referring to compact, knobby bodies and projections and sharp blows. **1a.** KNAF, from Middle English *knappen*, to strike sharply, snap, hence "to have a bite"; **b.** KNAPSACK, from Low German *knappen*, to bite; **c.** KNOB; KNAPEWED, from Old English *cnoþ*, knob. **a-c** all from Germanic **kn-a-pp-*. **2.** KNACKWURST, from Middle High German *knacken*, to crack, from Germanic **kn-a-k-*. **3a.** GNARLED, KNAR, from Middle English *knarre*, knob, from a source akin to Norwegian *knart*, knot in wood; **b.** KNUR, KNURL, from Middle English *knor*, a swelling. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **kn-a-r-*. **4.** KNOB, NUB, from Middle Low German *knobbe*, *knubbe*, knot in wood, knob, from Germanic **kn-u-b-*. **5a.** KNOCK, from Old English *cnocian*, to knock; **b.** GNOCCHI, from Italian *gnocco*, *nocchio*, knot in wood; **c.** KNUCKLE, from Middle English *knakel*, knuckle, from a source akin to Middle Low German *knökel*, knuckle. **a-c** all from Germanic **kn-u-k-*. **6a.** KNELL, KNOLL², from Old English *cnylan*, to strike; **b.** KNOLL¹, from Old English *cnoll*, a knoll. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **kn-u-l-*. **7.** KNOBKERRIE, from Middle Dutch *cnoppe*, knob, from Germanic **kn-u-p-*. **8a.** KNIT, from Old English *cnryten*, to tie in a knot; **b.** KNOT¹, from Old English *cnotta*, knot in a cord; **c.** KNOT, from Old Norse *knútr*, knot in cord. **a-c** all from Germanic **kn-u-t-*. **9.** QUENELLE, from Old High German *knodo*, knob, knot (> French *quenelle*), from Germanic **kn-u-th-*. **10.** KNIFE, from Old English *cnif*, knife, from Germanic **kn-i-b-*. **11.** KNEAD, from Old English *cnedan*, to knead, ferment, from Germanic **kn-e-d-*. [Pokorny *gen-* 370.]]

genā- Also **gen-**. To give birth, beget; with derivatives referring to aspects and results of procreation and to familial and tribal groups. (Oldest form **genā-*.)

1. Basic form **genā-*. **1.** Suffixed form **genā-es-*. **a.** GENDER, GENERAL, GENERATE, GENERATION, GENERIC, GENEROUS, GENRE, GENUS; CONGENER, DEGENERATE, ENGENDER, MISCEGENATION, from Latin *genus*, race, kind; **b.** GENE; ALLOGENIC, GENEALOGY, GENOCIDE, GENOTYPE, HETEROGENEOUS, SYNGENIC, from Greek *genos* and *geneā*, race, family; **c.** -GEN, -GENY; EPIGENE, from Greek suffix *-genēs*, "born". **2.** Suffixed form **gen(a)-yo-*. **a.** GENIAL¹, GENIUS; CONGENIAL, from Latin *genius*, procreative divinity, inborn tutelary spirit, innate quality; **b.** ENGINE, INGENIOUS, from Latin *ingenium*, inborn character (*in-*, in; see **en**). **3.**

Suffixed form **gena-ā-*. INDIGEN, INDIGENOUS, from Latin *indigena*, born in (a place), indigenous (*indu-*, within; see **en**). **4.** Suffixed form **gena-wo-*. GENUINE, INGENUOUS, from Latin *ingenuus*, born in (a place), native, natural, freeborn (*in-*, in; see **en**). **5.** Suffixed form **gen(a)-men-*. GERMA, GERMAN², GERMANE, GERMINAL, GERMINATE, from dissimilated Latin *germen*, shoot, bud, embryo, germ.

II. O-grade form **gonā-*, reduced to **gon-* in suffixed form **gon-o-*. **1.** GONAD, GONO-, -GONY; ARCHEGONIUM, EPIGONE, HORMOGONIUM, from Greek *gonos*, child, procreation, seed. **2.** HARIJAN, from Sanskrit *janah*, offspring, child, person.

III. Zero-grade form **gpa-*. **1.** Suffixed form **gpa-yo-*. **a.** KIN; KINDRED, from Old English *cyn(n)*, race, family, kin; **b.** KING, from Old English *cyning*, king, from Germanic **kuningaz*, king. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **kunjam*, family. **2.** Suffixed form **gpa-t-*. **a.** KIND², from Old English *cynd*, *gecynd(e)*, origin, birth, race, family, kind, from Germanic **kundjaz*, family, race; **b.** KIND¹, from Old English *gecynde*, natural, native, fitting (*ge-*, collective prefix; see **korn**), from Germanic **kundi-*, natural, native; **c.** suffixed form **gpa-ti-*. (i) GENS, GENTEEL, GENTILE, GENTLE, GENTRY, JAUNTY; GENDARME, from Latin *gens* (stem *genti-*), race, clan; (ii) GENESIS, -GENESIS, from Greek *genesis*, birth, beginning; **d.** KINDERGARTEN, KRIS KRINGLE, WUNDERKIND, from Old High German *kind*, child, from Germanic secondary full-grade variant **kenthām*; **e.** suffixed form **gpa-to-*. JATAKA, from Sanskrit *jāta-*, born (verbal adjective of *janate*, he is born). **3.** Reduplicated form **gi-gn(a)-*. GENITAL, GENITIVE, GENITOR, GENITURE, GENT¹, GINGERLY; CONGENITAL, PRIMOGENITOR, PRIMOGENITURE, PROGENITOR, PROGENY, from Latin *gignere* (past participle *genitus*), to beget. **4.** Reduced form **gn-* in suffixed form **gn-o-*. BENIGN, MALIGN, from Latin *benignus*, good-natured, kindly (*bene*, well; see **deu-2**), and *malignus*, evil-natured, malevolent (*male*, ill; see **mel-3**). **5.** Zero-grade form **gpa-* becoming **gnā-*. PREGNANT¹, IMPREGNATE, from Latin *praegnās*, pregnant (*prae-*, before; see **per**¹). **6.** Suffixed form **gpa-sko-* becoming **gnā-sko-*. NAIVE, NASCENT, NATAL, NATION, NATIVE, NATURE, NÉE, NOEL; ADNATE, AGNATE, COGNATE, CONNATE, ENATE, INNATE, NEONATE, PUISNE, PUNY, RENAISSANCE, from Latin *gnāsci*, *nāsci* (past participle *gnātus*, *nātus*), to be born. **7.** Reduced form **gy-* in Sanskrit compound *kṛmi-ja-* (see **kṛmi-**). [Pokorny 1. *gen-* 373.]

genu-¹ Knee; also angle. (Oldest form **genu-*.) **1.** Variant form **gneu-*. **a.** KNEE, from Old English *cnēo*, knee, from Germanic **knewam*; **b.** KNEEL, from Old English *cnēowlian*, to kneel, from Germanic **knewljan*. **2.** Basic form **genu-*. GENICULATE, GENUFLECT, from Latin *genū*, knee. **3.** O-grade form **gonu-*. POLYGONUM, PYCNOGONID, from Greek *gonu*, knee. **4.** Suffixed variant form **gōnw-ya-*. -GON, GONION; AMBLYGONITE, DIAGONAL, GONIOMETER, ORTHOGONAL, from Greek *gōniā*, angle, corner. [Pokorny 1. *genu-* 380.]

genu-² Jawbone, chin. (Oldest form **genu-*.) **1.** Prevocalic form **genw-*. CHIN, from Old English *cin(n)*, chin, from Germanic **kinnuz*. **2.** Basic form **genu-*. GENIAL², from Greek *genus*, jaw, chin. **3.** Suffixed variant form **gna-dho-*. GNATHAL, GNATHIC, -GNATHOUS; AGNATHAN, CHAETOGNATH, from Greek *gnathos*, jaw. **4.** Variant form **g(h)enu-*. HANUMAN, from Sanskrit *hanu*, jaw. [Pokorny 2. *genu-* 381.]

gep(h)- Also **gebh-**. Jaw, mouth. (Oldest forms **gep(h)-*, **gebh-*.) **1.** Probably Germanic **kaf-*, to gnaw, chew. CHAFF¹, from Old English *ceaf*, husks, chaff. **2.** CHAFER; COCKCHAFER, from Old English *ceafor*, *ceafor*, beetle, from Germanic **kabraz*, "gnawer." **3.** JOWL¹, from Old English *ceafli*, jaw, cheek, from Germanic **kēfalaz*. [Pokorny *gep(h)-* 382.]

ger-¹ To gather. (Oldest form **₂ger-*) **1.** Extended form **grem-*. CRAM, from Old English *crammian*, to stuff, cram, from Germanic **kramm-*. **2.** Reduplicated form **gre-g-*. GREGARIOUS; AGGREGATE, CONGREGATE, EGREGIOUS, SEGREGATE, from Latin *grex* (stem *greg-*), herd, flock. **3.** Basic form **ager-*, with suffixed o-grade form **agor-ā-*. AGORA¹, AGORAPHOBIA, ALLEGORY, CATEGORY, PANEGYRIC, from Greek *ageirein*, to assemble, and *aguris*, *agorā*, marketplace. [Pokorny 1. *ger-* 382.]

lg(e)r- Curving, crooked; hypothetical Indo-European base for a variety of Germanic words with initial *kr-*.

1. Words meaning to bend, curl; bent, crooked, hooked; something bent or hooked. **1a.** AGRAFFE, KREPLACH, from Old High German *krāpfō*, a hook; **b.** GRAPE, from Old French *grape*, vine, grape, back-formation from *graper*, to harvest grapes; **c.** GRAPNEL, from Old French *grapan*, grapnel; **d.** GRAPPLE, from Old French *grape*, a hook; **e.** GRAPPA, from Italian dialectal *grappa*, vine stem, brandy. **a-e** all from Germanic **krappōn-*, a hook, especially one used in harvesting grapes. **2a.** CRUMMIE, CRUMPET, CRUMPLE, from Old English *crump*, *crumb*, crooked, bent, stooping; **b.** KRUMKAKE, KRUMMHORN, from Old High German *krump*, curved. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **krumba-*. **3.** CRIMP¹, from Low German *krimpen*, to wrinkle. **4.** CRAMP², from Middle Dutch *crampe*, hook, and Frankish **kramp*, hook. **5.** CRAMP¹, from Old French *crampe*, cramp, from a Germanic source akin to Old High German *krampfo*, a cramp. **6.** CRIPPLE, from Old English *crypel*, a cripple, from Germanic **krupila-*, crippled. **7.** CREEP, from Old English *crēopan*, to creep, from Germanic **kreupan*. **8.** CRINGLE, from Middle Low German *krink*, a ring. **9.** CRINGE, from Old English *cringan*, to yield, from Germanic **krengan*. **10.** CRINKLE, from Middle English *crinkelen*, to make kinks in, akin to Middle Dutch *crinkelen*. **11.** CREEK, from Old Norse *kriki*, a bend, nook. **12.** CROOK¹, CROOK², from Old Norse *krōkr*, a hook. **13.** CROCHET, CROCKET, CROQUET, CROTCH, CROTCHET, CROUCH; ENCROACH, from Old French *croc*, a hook, from Frankish **krōk-*. **14.** CRUTCH, from Old English *crycc*, (bent) staff, crutch, from Germanic **krutjō*. **15.** CROSIER; LACROSSE, from Old French *crosse*, crook. **16.** CRULLER, CURL, from Middle Dutch *cruille*, curly. **17.** CRANK¹, from Old English *cranc-(stæf)*, a weaving implement. **18.** CROCK², from Middle English *crok*, an old ewe, from a source akin to Norwegian *krake*, a sickly beast. **19.** CARP¹, from Old Norse *karpa*, to boast. **20.** GOSSULARITE; GOOSEBERRY, from Old French *grosele*, gooseberry, from a source akin to Middle Dutch *kroes*, curled.

II. Words meaning "a rounded mass, collection; a round object, vessel, container." **1.** CRUMB, from Old English *cruma*, a fragment, from West Germanic **krumōn-*. **2.** CROUP², CROUPIER, CRUPPER, from Old French *croup*, rump, from a source akin to Frankish **kruppa*, rump. **3.** CROP, from Old English *cropp*, cluster, bunch, ear of corn. **4.** GROUP, from Italian *gruppo*, an assemblage. **5.** CROCK¹, from Old English *crocc*, pot. **6.** CRUSE, from Middle Dutch *cruyse*, pot. **7a.** CRIB, from Old English *cribb*, manger, from West Germanic **kribjōn-*; **b.** CRÊCHE, from Old French *cre(s)che*, crib, from a source akin to Frankish **kripja*, cradle, from Germanic **kripja-*. **8.** CRADLE, from Old English *cradel*, cradle. **9.** CART, from Old English *craet* and Old Norse *kartr*, wagon. **10.** CROFT, from Old English *croft*, small enclosed field. [Pokorny 3. *ger-* 385.]]

gerbh- To scratch. **1.** CARVE, from Old English *ceorfan*, to cut, from Germanic **kerban*. **2.** KERF, from Old English *cyrf*, a cutting (off), from zero-grade Germanic form **kurbiz*. **3.** Variant form **gerbh-*. **a.** CRAB¹, from Old English *crabba*, a crab, from Ger-

manic **krab(b)-*; **b.** GRAYFISH, from Old High German *kerbiz*, edible crustacean, from Germanic **krabiz-*; **c.** perhaps Germanic **krab-*. CRAWL¹, from Old Norse *krafla*, to crawl. **4.** Zero-grade form **grbh-*. **a.** GLAMOUR, GRAFFITO, GRAFT¹, GRAM¹, -GRAM, GRAMMAR, -GRAPH, -GRAPHER, GRAPHIC, -GRAPHY; AGRAPHIA, AGRAPHIA, ANAGRAM, DIAGRAM, EPIGRAM, EPIGRAPH, GRAPHITE, ICONOGRAPHY, PARAGRAPH, PARALLELOGRAM, PROGRAM, PSEUDEPIGRAPHIA, TETRAGRAMMATON, TOPOGRAPHY, from Greek *graphein*, to scratch, draw, write, *gramma* (< **grbh-my*), a picture, written letter, piece of writing, and *grammē*, a line; **b.** LANDGRAVE, MARGRAVE, PALSgrave, from Middle Dutch *grāve* and Middle Low German *grave*, count, from West Germanic **grafa*, a designation of rank, possibly borrowed from Greek *grapheus*, scribe. [Pokorny *gerbh-* 392.]

lgerere To carry, carry on, act, do. Latin verb of unknown origin. Oldest form *ges-*, past participle *gestus*. GERENT, GERUND, GEST, GESTATION, GESTICULATE, GESTURE, JEST; ARMIGER, BELLIGERENT, CONGERIES, CONGEST, DIGEST, EGEST, INGEST, REGISTER, SUGGEST, VELIGER.]

gera-¹ To grow old. (Oldest form **gera-*) **1.** Suffixed lengthened-grade form **gera-s-*. AGERATUM, GERIATRICS, from Greek *gēras*, old age. **2.** Suffixed form **gera-ont-*. GERONTO-, from Greek *gerōn* (stem *geront-*), old man. [Pokorny *ger-* 390.]

gera-² To cry hoarsely; also the name of the crane. (Oldest form **gera-*)

1. Words meaning "to cry hoarsely"; also words denoting the crow. **1a.** CROW¹, from Old English *crāwe*, a crow; **b.** CROW², from Old English *crāwan*, to crow; **c.** CRACK, from Old English *cracian*, to resound; **d.** CRACKNEL, from Middle Dutch *krāken*, to crack; **e.** CRAKE, from Old Norse *krāka*, a crow; **f.** CROON, from Middle Dutch *krōnen*, to groan, lament. **a-f** all from Germanic **krē-*. **2.** Possibly from this root (but more likely imitative) is Germanic **kur(r)-*. CUR, from Middle English *curre*, cur, akin to Old Norse *kurra*, to growl.

II. Words denoting a crane. **1a.** CRANE, from Old English *cran*, crane; **b.** CRANBERRY, from Middle Low German *kran*, crane. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **kran-*, crane. **2.** Extended form **grū-*. GRUS; PEDIGREE, from Latin *grūs*, crane. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **grā-k-*, becoming **grā-k-*. GRACKLE, from Latin *grāculus*, jackdaw. **4.** Suffixed extended form **gerano-*. GERANITUM, from Greek *geranos*, crane. [Pokorny 2. *ger-* 383.]

geua- To hasten. (Oldest forms **geua-*, **geua-*) Possibly Germanic **kaurjan*. SKIJORING, from Old Norse *keyra*, to drive. [Pokorny *geu-* 399.]

g(e)u-lo- A glowing coal. **1.** COAL, COLLIE, COLLIER, from Old English *col*, a glowing coal, from Germanic **kulam*. **2.** CHOLLA, from dialectal Old French *cholle*, round lump, head, probably from Germanic **kulam*, **kolam*. [Pokorny *g(e)u-lo-* 399.]

geus- To taste, choose. (Oldest form **geus-*) **1a.** CHOOSE, from Old English *ceosan*, *ceōsan*, to choose, from Germanic **keusan*; **b.** CHOICE, from a Germanic source akin to Gothic *kausjan*, to test, taste, from Germanic causative **kausjan*. **2.** Zero-grade form **gus-*. VALKYRIE, from Old Norse *Valkyrja*, "chooser of the slain," Valkyrie (*valt*, the slain; see *wela-*), from Germanic **kuz-*. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gus-tu-*. **a.** GUST², GUSTO; RAGOUT, from Latin *gustus*, taste. **b.** Celtic **gustu-*, "strength," in personal names: (i) ANGUS, from Old Irish *Oengus*, "having solitary strength" (*oen*, one; see *oi-no-*); (ii) FERGUS, from Old Irish *Fergus*, "having the strength of men" (*fer*, man; see *wi-ro-*). Both (i) and (ii) from Old Irish *gus(s)*, strength. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gus-to-*, whence further suffixed (frequentative) form **gust-ā-*. GUSTATION; DEGUST, DISGUST, from Latin *gustāre*, to taste. [Pokorny *geus-* 399.]

gabh- Also **ghebh-**. To give or receive. **1.** Form **ghebh-*. **a.** GIVE, from Old English *giefan*, to give, and Old Norse *gefa*, to give; **b.** FORGIVE, from Old English *forġe(f)an*, to give, give up, leave off (anger), remit, forgive, from Germanic compound **far-geban*, to give away (**far-*, away; see **per**¹). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **geban*. **2.** Suffixed form **ghebh-ti-*, something given (or received). GIFT, from Old Norse *gíft*, gift, a gift, from Germanic **giftiz*. **3.** O-grade form **gohbh-*. GAVEL², from Old English *gafol*, tribute, tax, debt, from Germanic **gab-ulam*, something paid (or received). **4.** Form **gabh-ē-*. **a.** ABLE, BINNACLE, HABILE, HABIT, HABITABLE, HABITANT, HABITAT; AVOIDU-POIS, COHABIT, EXHIBIT, INHABIT, INHIBIT, MALADY, PREBEND, PROHIBIT, PROVENDER, from Latin *habēre*, to hold, possess, have, handle (> *habitare*, to dwell); **b.** DEBENTURE, DEBIT, DEBT, DEVOIR, DUE, DUTY; ENDEAVOR, from Latin *dēbere*, to owe (*dē-*, away from; see **de-**). [Pokorny *gabh-* 407.] Compare **kap-**.

gabhholo- A fork, branch of a tree. JAVELIN, from Old French *javelot*, a throwing spear, probably from Celtic **gablakko-*. [Pokorny *gabh(o)lo-* 409.]

ghai- To yawn, gape. (Oldest form **ghezi-*, colored to **ghaz-*, contracted to **ghai-* [before consonants] and **ghāy-* [before vowels].) **1.** Variant form **ghyā-* (< **ghyaz-*). **a.** Nasalized form **ghi-n-ā-*. YAWN, from Old English *ġinan*, *ġinian*, *geonian*, to yawn, from Germanic **ġinōn*; **b.** HIATUS; DEHISCENCE, from Latin *hiare*, to gape, be open. **2.** Suffixed variant form **gha-smy-*. CHASM; CHASMOGAMOUS, from Greek *khasma*, yawning gulf, chasm. **3.** Suffixed variant form **gha-n-yo-*. ACHENE, from Greek *khainein*, to gape. **4.** Labial extensions: **a.** GAP, from Old Norse *gapa*, chasm; **b.** GAPE, from Old Norse *gapa*, to open the mouth; **c.** GASP, from Old Norse *geispa*, to yawn. **5.** GILL³, from Old Norse *gil*, ravine, chasm, from Germanic **gil-*. **6.** LAMMERGEIER, from Old High German *ġir*, vulture, from Germanic **ġir-*, vulture (i.e., "voracious or yawning bird"). [Pokorny 2. *ghē-* 419.] Compare **ghēu-**.

gh(a)id-o- A goat. Possibly related (by metathesis) to **digh-**. GOAT, from Old English *ġāt*, she-goat, from Germanic **ġaitō*. [Pokorny *ghaido-* 409.]

ghais- To adhere, hesitate. Suffixed form **ghais-ē-*. HESITATE; ADHERE, COHERE, INHERE, from Latin *haerēre*, to stick, cling. [Pokorny *ghais-* 410.]

ghaiso- A stick, spear. **1a.** GORE⁴; GARFISH, GARLIC, from Old English *ġār*, spear, also in personal names: (i) EDGAR, from Old English *Ēadgar*, "happy spear, rich spear" (*ēad*, happiness, riches); (ii) Old English *Ōsgār* (see **ansu-**); **b.** Old High German *ġēr*, spear, in personal names: (i) GERALD, from Old High German *Ġerwald*, *Ġerald*, "spear rule" (*-wald*, power; see **wal-**); (ii) GERARD, from Old High German *Ġerhart*, "strong with the spear" (*hart*, stern, strong; see **kar-**); (iii) GERTRUDE, from Old High German *Ġētrūd*, "spear strength" (*trūd*, strength); (iv) Old High German *Hrōdġēr* (see **kar-**); **c.** Germanic compound **nabō-ġaizaz* (see **nobh-**); **d.** GYRFALCON, from Old French *girfaut*, gyrfalcon, from a source akin to Old Norse *geirfalki*, from *geirr*, spear. **a-d** all from Germanic **ġaizaz*, spear. **2.** GORE⁴, from Old English *ġāra*, corner, point of land, from Germanic **ġaizōn-*. [Pokorny *ghaiso-* 410 (but palatal **gh* not on good evidence).]

ghalgh- Branch, rod. (Oldest form **ghalgh-*). **1.** GALLOW, from Old English *g(e)alga*, cross, gallows. **2.** GAUGE, from Old North French *gauge*, gauge. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **galgōn-*. [Pokorny *ghalg(h)-* 411.]

ghans- Goose. (Oldest form **ghans-*). **1a.** GOOSE⁵; GOSHAWK, from Old English *gōs* (nominative plural *gēs*), goose; **b.** GOSLING, from Old Norse *gās*, goose; **c.** GUNSEL, from Old High German *gans*, goose; **d.** GONZO, from Spanish *ganso*, goose, from a Germanic

source akin to Old High German *gans*, goose. **a-d** all from Germanic **gans-* (nominative plural **gansiz*). **2.** GANDER, from Old English *ganra*, *gandra*, gander, from Germanic **gan(d)rōn-*. **3.** GANNET, from Old English *ganot*, gannet, from Germanic **ganōtōn-*. **4.** Suffixed form **ghans-er-*. ANSERINE; MERGANSER, from Latin *anser* (< **hanser*), goose. **5.** Basic form **ghans-*. CHENOPOD, from Greek *khēn*, goose. [Pokorny *ghan-s-* 412.]

ghazdh-o- Rod, staff. (Oldest form **ghazdh-o-*). **a.** YARD¹, from Old English *ġerd*, *geard*, staff, twig, measuring rod, from Germanic **gadzjō*; **b.** GAD², from Old Norse *gaddr*, rod, goad, spike. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **gadzaz*. **2.** Form **ghazdh-ā-*. ATTEL, HASLET, HASTATE, from Latin *hasta*, spear. [Pokorny 1. *ghasto-* 412.]

ghē- To release, let go; (in the middle voice) to be released, go. (Contracted from earlier **ghezi-*). **1.** GO; AGO, FOREGO¹, FORGO, from Old English *ġān*, to go, from Germanic variant form **ġaian*. **2.** Suffixed form **ghē-ro-*. HEIR, HEREDITAMENT, HEREDITY, HERITAGE; INHERIT, from Latin *hērēs*, heir (? < "orphan" < "bereft"). **3.** Possibly suffixed o-grade form **ghō-ro-*, "empty space". **a.** -CHORE; ANCHORITE, CHOROGRAPHY, from Greek *khōros*, place, country, particular spot; **b.** CHORIPETALOUS, from Greek *khōris*, *khōri*, apart, separate. **4.** Possible suffixed zero-grade form **ghā-i(w)ā-*. **a.** GAIT, GATE², from Old Norse *gata*, path, street; **b.** GAUNTLET², GAUNTLET², from Old Swedish *gata*, lane. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **gatwōn-*, a going. **5.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gha-no-*. HINAYANA, from Sanskrit *hina-*, inferior, verbal adjective of *jahāti*, he leaves, lets go (< reduplicated **ghe-ghē-ti* < **ghe-ghē-ti*). [Pokorny 1. *ghē-* 418.]

ghebh-el- Head. **1.** GABLE, from Old Norse *gafl*, gable, from Germanic **gablaz*, top of a pitched roof. **2.** Form **kephal-*, dissimilated from **khephal-*. CEPHALIC, CEPHALO-, -CEPHALOUS; ENCEPHALO-, ENKEPHALIN, HYDROCEPHALUS, PACHYCEPHALOSAUR, from Greek *kephalē*, head. [Pokorny *ghebh-el-* 423.]

ghedh- To unite, join, fit. **1.** Lengthened o-grade form **ghōdh-*. GOOD, from Old English *gōd*, good, from Germanic **gōdaz*, "fitting, suitable". **2.** TOGETHER, from Old English *tōġedere*, together (*tō*, to; see **de-**), from Germanic **ġadurī*, "in a body". **3.** GATHER, from Old English *ġad(e)rian*, to gather, from Germanic **ġadurōn*, "to come or bring together." [Pokorny *ghedh-* 423.]

ghei-¹ To propel, prick. (Oldest form **ghei-*). **1.** Suffixed and extended o-grade form **ghoidh-ā-*. GOAD, from Old English *ġād*, goad, from Germanic **ġaidō*, goad, spear. **2.** Suffixed form *ghei-s-* perhaps in nasalized zero-grade form **ghi-n-s-*. AHIMSA, from Sanskrit *himsati*, he injures. [Pokorny 1. *ghei-* 424.]

ghei-² Theoretical base (oldest form **ghei-*) of **ghyem-*, **ghiem-*, winter (oldest forms **ghyem-*, **ghiem-*). **1.** Form **ghiem-*. HIMAL, from Latin *hiems*, winter. **2.** Suffixed variant form **gheim-ri-no-*. HIBERNACULUM, HIBERNATE, from Latin *hibernus*, pertaining to winter. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ghim-ī-yā*, "female animal one year (winter) old." CHIMERA, from Greek *khimaira*, she-goat. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ghi-mo-*. HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS, from Sanskrit *himālayah*, "abode of snow," from *himah*, snow (*ālayah*, abode; see **(s)lei-**). [Pokorny 2. *ghei-* 425.]

gheis- Used of the emotion of fear or amazement (original part of speech uncertain). Suffixed o-grade form **ghois-do-*. **1.** GHOST; AGHAST, BARGHEST, from Old English *ġāst*, ghost. **2.** POLTERGEIST, SNOLLY-GOSTER, ZEITGEIST, from Old High German *geist*, ghost. **3.** GAST, from Old English *ġāstan*, to scare, from Germanic denominative **ġaistjan*. **1-3** all from Germanic **ġaistaz*, a ghost. [Pokorny *gheis-* (misprint for *gheis-*) 427.]

ghel-¹ To call. **1a.** YELL, from Old English *gellan*, *giel-lan*, to sound, shout; **b.** YELP, from Old English *giel-pan*, to boast, exult; **c.** NIGHTINGALE, from Old English *galan*, to sing. **a-c** all from Germanic **gel-*, **gal-*. **2.** Reduplicated form **ghi-ghl-*. CICHlid, from Greek *kikhlē*, thrush, later also the name for a kind of wrasse (a sea fish that has bright colors and jagged waving fins, reminiscent of the plumage of a bird). **3.** CELANDINE, from Greek *khelidwōn*, *khelidōn*, the swallow. [Pokorny *ghel-* 428.]

ghel-² To shine; with derivatives referring to colors, bright materials, gold (probably "yellow metal"), and bile or gall. (Oldest form **ghel-*.)

I. Words denoting colors. **1.** Suffixes form **ghel-wo-*. YELLOW, from Old English *geolu*, yellow, from Germanic **gelwa-*. **2.** Suffixes variant form **ghlō-ro-*. CHLORO-; CHLORITE¹, from Greek *chlōros*, green, greenish yellow. **3.** Suffixes variant form **ghlo-wo-*. CHLOASMA, from Greek *khloos* (< **khlo-wo-s*), greenish color. **4.** O-grade form **ghol-*. PODZOL, from Russian *zola*, ashes (from their color). **5.** Suffixes form **ghel-i-*. HARE KRISHNA, HARIJAN, from Sanskrit *hari-*, tawny yellow. **6.** Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **ghl-wo-* in Latin *fulvus*, tawny (with dialectal *f-* as in *fel*, gall; see III. **3.** below): GRISEOFULVIN.

II. Words denoting gold. **1.** Suffixes zero-grade form **ghl-to-*. **a.** GOLD, from Old English *gold*, gold; **b.** GILD¹, from Old English *gyldan*, to gild, from Germanic denominative verb **gulthjan*; **c.** GUILDER, GULDEN, from Middle Dutch *gulden*, golden; **d.** GOWAN, from Middle English *gollan*, yellow flower, possibly from a source akin to Old Norse *gullinn*, golden. **a-d** all from Germanic **gultham*, gold. **2.** Suffixes o-grade form **ghol-to-*. ZLOTY, from Polish *złoty*, gold. **3.** Suffixes full-grade form **ghel-no-*. ARSENIC, from Syriac *zarnikā*, orpiment, from Middle Iranian **zarnik-*, from Old Iranian **zarna-*, golden.

III. Words denoting bile. **1.** Suffixes o-grade form **ghol-no-*. GALL¹, from Old English *gealla*, gall, from Germanic **gallōn-*, bile. **2.** Suffixes o-grade form **ghol-ā-*. CHOLE-, CHOLER, CHOLERA; ACHOLIA, MELANCHOLY, from Greek *cholē*, bile. **3.** Suffixes full-grade form **ghel-n-*. FELON², from Latin *fel*, bile (with dialectal *f-*).

IV. A range of Germanic words with initial *gl-* (where no preforms are given, the words are late creations). **1.** GLEAM, from Old English *glæm*, bright light, gleam, from Germanic **glaimiz*. **2.** GLIMPSE, from Middle English *glimsen*, to glimpse, from a source akin to Middle High German *glimsen*, to gleam. **3.** GLINT, from Middle English *glent*, a glint, and *glenten*, to shine, from a source akin to Swedish dialectal *glinta*, to shine. **4.** GLIMMER, from Middle English *glimeren*, to glimmer, from a source akin to Swedish *glimra*, glimmer. **5.** GLITTER, from Old Norse *glitra*, to shine. **6.** GLITZ, from Old High German *glizan*, to sparkle. **7.** GLISTEN, from Old English *glisnian*, to shine. **8.** GLISTER, from Middle Dutch *glisteren* or Middle Low German *glisteren*, to shine. **9.** GLASS, GLAZE, GLAZIER, from Old English *glas*, glass, from Germanic **glasam*, glass. **10.** GLARE¹, from Middle English *glaren*, to glitter, stare, from a source akin to Middle Low German *glaren*, to glisten, from Germanic **glaz-*. **11.** GLOSS¹, from a source perhaps akin to Icelandic *glossi*, a spark. **12.** GLANCE², from Old High German *glanz*, bright. **13.** GLEG, from Old Norse *glögg*, clear-sighted. **14.** GLAD¹, from Old English *glæd*, shining, joyful, from Germanic **glada-*. **15.** GLEE; GLEEMAN, from Old English *gleo*, sport, merriment, from Germanic **gleuam*. **16a.** GLEED, from Old English *glēd*, ember; **b.** GLOGG, from Old Norse *glodh*, ember. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **glō-di-*. **17a.** GLOW, from Old English *glōwan*, to glow; **b.** GLOWER, from Middle English *glōren*, to gleam, stare,

probably from a source akin to Norwegian dialectal *glora*, to gleam, stare; **c.** GLOAT, from a source perhaps akin to Old Norse *glotta*, to smile (scornfully). **a-c** all from Germanic **glō-*. **18.** GLOAMING, from Old English *glōm*, twilight, from Germanic **glō-m-*. **19.** Possibly distantly related to this root is Germanic **glidan*, to glide. **a.** GLIDE, from Old English *glidan*, to slip, glide; **b.** GLISSADE, from Old French *glie*, to glide; **c.** GLITCH, from Old High German *glitan*, to glide; **d.** GLEDE, from Old English *glida*, kite (< "gliding, hovering bird"), from derivative Germanic **glidōn-*. **20.** GLIB, from a source possibly akin to Middle Low German *glibberich*, slippery. [Pokorny *1. ghel-* 429.]

ghel-³ To cut. (Oldest form **ghel-*.) **1.** GELD¹, GELDING, from Old Norse *gelda*, to castrate, and *geldingr*, a castrated animal, from Germanic **galdjan*, to castrate. **2.** GILT², from Old Norse *gyltr*, a sow (< "castrated pig"), from Germanic zero-grade **gulti-*. [Pokorny *2. ghel-* 434.]

gheldh- To pay. Root found only in Germanic and Slavic. **1a.** GELD²; DANEGELD, WERGELD, from Old English *geld*, *gield*, payment, service; **b.** GELT¹, from Old High German *gelt*, payment, reward. **a** and **b** from Germanic **geldam*, payment. **2.** YIELD, from Old English *gieldan*, to pay, yield, from Germanic **geldan*, to pay. **3.** GUILD, from Old Norse *gildi*, guild, from Germanic **geldjam*, payment, contribution, hence an association founded on contributions, a craftsmen's guild. [Pokorny *ghel-to-* 436.]

ghelegh- A metal. (Oldest form **ghelegh-*.) Possible root of Greek *chalkos*, copper, which, however, is more likely borrowed from an unknown source. CHALCID, CHALCOCITE; CHALCOLITHIC, CHALCOPYRITE. [Pokorny *ghel(θ)gh-* 435.]

ghelad- Hail. (Oldest form **ghela,d-*.) Zero-grade form **ghlād-*. CHALAZA, CHALAZION, from Greek *khala-za* (< **khalaad-ya*), a hailstone, hard lump, also a small cyst. [Pokorny *ghelad-* 435.]

ghelū- Tortoise. Suffixes form **ghel-ōnā-*. CHELONIAN, from Greek *khelonē*, tortoise. [Pokorny *ghel-ōu-* 435.]

ghel-unā- Jaw. **1.** GILL¹, from Middle English *gile*, gill, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse **gil*, gill of a fish, from Germanic **geliz*. **2.** Suffixes variant form **ghel-wo-*. CHELOSIS, CHILOPOD, from Greek *khelios*, lip. [Pokorny *ghelunā* 436.]

[gh(e)n-] To gnaw. Hypothetical base of various Germanic forms beginning with *gn-*. **1a.** GNAW, from Old English *gnagan*, to gnaw; **b.** NAG¹, possibly from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *gnaga*, to bite. **a** and **b** from Germanic **gnagan*. **2.** NOSH, from Old High German *nascon*, to nibble, from Germanic *(*g*)*naskōn*, from suffixed form **gnag-sk-*. **3.** Perhaps related is Germanic **gnatt-*, "biting insect." GNAT, from Old English *gnæt*, gnat. **4.** NATTER, from dialectal English *gnatter*, to nibble, natter (preform uncertain). [Pokorny *ghen-* 436.]

ghend- Also *ghed-*. To seize, take. **1a.** GET, from Old Norse *geta*, to get; **b.** BEGET, from Old English *beg(i)etan*, to get, beget, from Germanic compound **bigetan*, to acquire (**bi-*, intensive prefix; see **am-bhi**); **c.** FORGET, from Old English *for(i)etan*, to forget, from Germanic compound **fer-getan*, "to lose one's hold," forget (**fer-*, prefix denoting rejection; see **per**). **a-c** all from Germanic **getan*. **2.** GUESS, from Middle English *gessen*, to guess, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Swedish *gissa*, to guess, from Germanic **getisōn*, "to try to get," aim at. **3.** Basic form **ghend-*. PREHENSILE, PREHENSION, PRISON, PRIZE², PRIZE³, PRY²; APPREHEND, APPRENTICE, APPRISE, COMPREHEND, COMPRISE, EMPRISE, ENTERPRISE, ENTREPRENEUR, IMPRESARIO, MISPRISON¹, PREGNABLE, PREGNANT¹, REPREENED, REPRIEVE, REPRISAL, REPRISE, SURPRISE, from Latin *prehendere*, *prēdere*, to get hold of,

seize, grasp (*pre-, prae-, before*; see **per**¹). 4. Form **ghed-*. PREDATORY, PREY, SPREE; DEPREDATE, OSPREY, from Latin *praeda*, booty (< **prai-heda*, "something seized before"; *prai-, prae-, before*; see **per**¹). [Pokorny *ghend-* 437.]

ghengh- To go, walk. (Oldest form **ghengh-*.) 1a. GANG¹. From Old English *gang*, a going; b. GANGUE, from Old High German *gang*, a going. Both a and b from Germanic **gangaz*, a going. 2. GANGLING, from Old English *gangan*, to go, from Germanic **gangan*. [Pokorny *ghengh-* 438.]

gher¹ To grasp, enclose; with derivatives meaning "enclosure." (Oldest form **gher-*.) 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghr-dh-*. a. GIRD¹, GIRT¹, from Old English *gyrdan*, to gird, from Germanic **gurdjan*; b. GIRDLE, from Old English *gyrdel*, girdle; c. GIRTH, from Old Norse *girdh*, girdle, girth. 2. Suffixed o-grade forms **ghor-to-*, **ghor-dho-*, an enclosure. a. Form **ghor-to-*. HORTICULTURE, ORTOLAN, from Latin *hortus*, garden; b. form **ghor-to-* or **ghor-dho-*. (i) YARD²; ORCHARD, from Old English *gearde*, enclosure, garden, yard; (ii) GARTH; ASGARD, from Old Norse *gārdrh*, enclosure, garden, yard; (iii) KINDERGARTEN, from Old High German *garto*, garden; (iv) GARDEN, JARDINIERE, from Old North French *gart*, garden; (v) HANGAR, from Old French *hangard*, shelter, possibly from Germanic **haimgardaz* (**haimaz*, home; see **tkel**); (vi) Germanic compound **midja-gardaz* (see **medhyo-**). (i)-(vi) all from Germanic **gardaz*; c. Form **ghor-dho-* in Slavic **gorǫ*, citadel, town. (i) Russian *gorod*, town, city, in names of cities ending in *-gorod* like NOVGOROD, "new city" (*novij*, new, from Slavic **novij*; see **newo-**); (ii) Russian *-grad*, city, in names of cities ending in *-grad* like LENINGRAD, PETROGRAD; (iii) BELGRADE, from Serbo-Croatian *Beograd* (earlier *Belgrad*), "white town" (*bel-*, *beo-*, from Old Church Slavonic *beli* "white"; see **bhel**¹). Both (ii) and (iii) from Old Church Slavonic *gradŭ*, town, city. 3. Prefixed and suffixed zero-grade form **ko(m)-ghr-ti-* (**ko(m)-*, collective prefix, "together"; see **kom**). COHORT, CORTEGE, COURT, COURTEOUS, COURTESAN, COURTESY, COURTIER, CURTLAGE, CURTSY, from Latin *cohors* (stem *cohort-*), enclosed yard, company of soldiers, multitude. 4. Perhaps suffixed o-grade form **ghor-o-*. CAROL, CHOIR, CHORAL, CHORALE, CHORIC, CHORISTER, CHORUS, HORA; CHORAGUS, TERPSICHORE, from Greek *khōros*, dancing ground (? perhaps originally a special enclosure for dancing), dance, dramatic chorus. [Pokorny 4. *gher-* 442, *gherdh-* 444.]

gher² To call out. Extended root **ghrēd-*. GREET, from Old English *grētan*, to speak to, greet, from Germanic **grōtjan*. [Pokorny 1. *gher-* 439.]

ghe(e)r³ To shine, glow; gray. Hypothetical base of various Germanic forms beginning with *gr-*. 1a. GRAY, from Old English *græg*, gray, from Germanic **grēwa-*, gray; b. GREYHOUND, from Old English *grig-hund*, greyhound, probably from Germanic **grēwa-*. 2a. GRISAILE, GRISETTE, GRISON, GRIZZLE; AMBERGRIS, from Old French *gris*, gray, from Frankish **gris*; b. GREIGE, from Italian *greggio*, gray; c. GRISOUS; GRISOEULVIN, from Medieval Latin *griseus*, gray, grayish. a-c all from Germanic **grisa-*, gray. [Pokorny 3. *gher-* 441.]

gher⁴ To scrape, scratch. Extended zero-grade form **ghr(a)-k-*. 1. CHARACIN, from Greek *kharax*, a pointed stake, also a kind of sea bream. 2. CHARACTER, GASH, from Greek *kharassein*, to sharpen, notch, carve, cut. [Pokorny 2. *gher-* 439, 2. *gher-* 441.] See also extended root *ghrēu-*.

gher⁵ To like, want. (Oldest form **gher-*.) 1. Suffixed form **gher-n-*. YEARN, from Old English *giernan*, *gyrnan*, to strive, desire, yearn, from Germanic **gernjan*. 2. Possibly extended form **ghrē-*. a. GREEDY, from

Old English *grædig*, hungry, covetous, greedy, from Germanic **grēdiga-*, hungry, formed from **grēduz*, hunger; b. CATACHRESIS, CHRESARD, CHRESTOMATHY, from Greek *khresthai*, to lack, want, use, from *khre*, it is necessary. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghr-to-*. HORTATIVE; EXHORT, from Latin *hortari*, to urge on, encourage (< "to cause to strive or desire"). 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghr-i-*. CHARISMA; EUCHARIST, from Greek *kharis*, grace, favor. 5. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghr-yo-*. CHERVIL, from Greek *khairin*, to rejoice, delight in. [Pokorny 1. *gher-* 440.]

gherā- Gut, entrail. (Oldest form **gherā-*.) 1. Suffixed form **gherā-no-*. YARN, from Old English *gearn*, yarn, from Germanic **garnō*, string. 2. Suffixed form **gherā-n-*. HERNIA, from Latin *hernia*, "protruded viscus," rupture, hernia. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **ghorā-d-*. CHORD², CORD, CORDON; HARPSICORD, HEXACHORD, TETRACHORD, from Greek *khordē*, gut, string. 4. O-grade form **ghorā-*. CHORION, from Greek *khōrion*, intestinal membrane, afterbirth. 5. Possible suffixed zero-grade form **ghrā-u-*. HARUSPEX, from Latin *haruspex*, "he who inspects entrails," diviner (*-spex*, "he who sees"; see **spek**), but perhaps borrowed from Etruscan. [Pokorny 5. *gher-* 443.]

ghers- To bristle. (Oldest form **ghers-*.) 1. Extended zero-grade form **ghrzd-*, prickly plant. a. GORSE, from Old English *gorst*, furze, gorse, from Germanic **gorst-*; b. ORGEAT, ORZO, from Latin *hordeum*, barley. 2. Lengthened-grade form **ghēr(s)-*. URCHIN, from Latin *hēr*, *ēr*, hedgehog. 3. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **ghēr(s)-ūka-*. ARUGULA, ROCKET²; ERUCIC ACID, from Latin *ērūca*, cabbage, rocket. 4. Suffixed full-grade form **ghers-tu-*, remade to **hirsu-* in Latin. HIRSUITE, from Latin *hirsutus*, bristly, shaggy, hairy. 5. Suffixed full-grade form **ghers-k'o-*. HISPID, from Latin *hispidus*, bristly, shaggy, prickly (probably a dialect borrowing). 6. Suffixed o-grade form **ghors-eyo-*. HORRIBLE, HORRID, HORROR; ABHOR, HORRIFICATION, ORDURE, from Latin *horrēre*, to bristle, shudder, be terrified, look frightful. 7. Suffixed full-grade form **ghers-o-*. CHERSONESE, from Greek *khersos*, dry land. [Pokorny *ghers-* 445.]

ghes- Hand. (Oldest form **ghes-*.) 1. Suffixed form **ghes-ōr*, stem **ghes-(e)r-*. CHIRO-; CHIRURGEON, ENCHIRIDION, SURGEON, SURGERY, from Greek *khēir*, hand. 2. Suffixed form **ghes-to-*. PRESS², PRESTO; IMPREST, from Latin *praestō*, at hand, perhaps from prefixed form **prai-ghes-to-* (**prai-*, before; see **per**¹). [Pokorny 1. *ghesor-* 447.]

gheslo- Seen by some as a base for words meaning "thousand." (Oldest form **gheslo-*.) 1. Suffixed form **gheslo-yo-*. CHILLAD, KILO-, from Greek *khilioi*, thousand. 2. MIL¹, MILE, MILLINARY, MILLESIMAL, MILLI-, MILLIARY, MILLIME, MILLION; MILFOIL, MILLEFEUR, MILLENTUM, MILLEPORE, MILLPEDE, PER MIL, from Latin *mille*, thousand, which has been analyzed as **smi-*, "one" + a form **ghsli-*, but is of obscure origin. [Pokorny *gheslo-* 446.]

gheu- To pour, pour a libation. (Oldest form **gheu-*.)

1. Extended form **gheud-*. 1. Zero-grade form **ghud-*. GUT, from Old English *guttas*, intestines, from Germanic **gut-*. 2. Nasalized zero-grade form **ghu-n-d-*. FOISON, FONDANT, FONDUE, FONT², FOUND², FUNNEL, FUSE², FUSILE, FUSION; AFFUSION, CIRCUMFUSE, CONFOUND, CONFUSE, DIFFUSE, EFFUSE, INFUSE, PERFUSE, PROFUSE, REFUND, REFUSE¹, REFUSE², SUFFUSE, TRANSFUSE, from Latin *fundere*, to melt, pour out.

II. Extended form **gheus-*. 1a. GUST¹, from Old Norse *gustr*, a cold blast of wind, from Germanic suffixed form **gustiz*; b. GUSH, from Middle English *gushen*, to gush, perhaps akin to Icelandic *gusa*, to gush. Both a and b from Germanic zero-grade form **gus-*. 2. GEYSER, from Old Norse *geysa*, to gush, from Germanic suffixed o-grade form **gausjan*. 3a. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghus-mo-*. CHYME; ECCHYMO-

sis, from Greek *khāmos*, juice; **b.** suffixed zero-grade form **ghus-lo-*. CHYLE, from Greek *khūlos*, juice.

III. Suffixed form **gheu-ti-*. PUTTLE, from Latin *fūtillus*, "(of a vessel) easily emptied, leaky," hence untrustworthy, useless.

IV. Basic form **gheu-*. CHOANOCYTE, PARENCHYMA, from Greek *khein*, to pour, with o-grade noun *khoanē*, funnel.

V. Suffixed form **ghu-to-*, "poured," perhaps in Germanic **gudam*, god (but this is traditionally referred to *gheu(a)-*. See note below.) [Pokorny *gheu-* 447.]

Language and Culture Note The etymologies of basic religious terms are not always straightforwardly ascertainable. Such is the case with that most fundamental one in English, *god*. The English word has exact cognates in all the other Germanic languages that allow one to reconstruct a Germanic ancestral form **gudam*. Traditionally, this is derived from the root *gheu(a)-*, "to invoke." But there is an alternative view that derives it instead from the root *gheu-*, "to pour," a root that also occupied a rather prominent role in religious terminology. It was used to refer to making a libation, or pouring a liquid sacrifice, as well as to the action of "pouring" or heaping earth to form a burial mound. Thus, Greek has the phrase *khuṓē gaia*, "poured earth," to refer to a burial mound. Greek *khuṓē* continues the Indo-European verbal adjective **ghu-to-*, "poured." If we take the neuter of this, **ghu-tom*, and imagine what it would have become in prehistoric Germanic (applying the sound changes that we know occurred from Proto-Indo-European to Germanic), we would in fact get a form **gudam*, none other than our reconstructed word for "god." Given the Greek facts, the Germanic form may have referred in the first instance to the spirit immanent in a burial mound. Deriving **gudam* from *gheu-* rather than from *gheu(a)-* would help to explain two odd facts: Germanic **gudam* had neuter gender, not masculine (so it may not have referred to a god in the first instance), and for technical reasons, we would really expect **gudam* with a long vowel (rather than **gudam*) if the word came from the root *gheu(a)-*.

ghēu- To yawn, gape. (Oldest form **ghēu-*.) **1.** GUM², from Old English *gōma*, palate, jaw, from Germanic suffixed form **gō-ma-*. **2.** Variant form **ghau-*. CHAOS, GAS, from Greek *khāos*, chasm, empty space, chaos. [Pokorny *ghēu-* 449.] Compare **ghāi-**.

gheu(a)- To call, invoke. (Oldest form **gheu(a)-*.) Suffixed zero-grade form **ghu-to-*, "the invoked," god. **1.** GOD, from Old English *god*, god. **2.** GIDDY, from Old English *gydig*, *gidig*, possessed, insane, from Germanic **gud-iga-*, possessed by a god. **3.** GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG, from Old High German *got*, god, also in personal name GODFREY, from *Godafrið*, "peace of god" (*friðu*, peace; see **pri-**). **1-3** all from Germanic **gudam*, god (but this is perhaps better referred to *gheu-*, see note there). [Pokorny *ghau-* 413.]

gho- Base of demonstrative pronouns and deictic pronouns. Suffixed form **ghi-ke*, neuter **ghod-ke*, with *i* alternating with *o* as in other pronouns (-*ke*, here, deictic particle; see **ko-**). ENCORE, HOCUS POCUS, LANGUE D'OC, LANGUE D'OÏL, OCCITAN, from Latin *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*, this. [Pokorny *ghe-* 417.]

ghō- Behind, after. (Oldest form **ghō-*.) SASTRUGA, from Russian *za*, by, to, from Slavic **za*. [Pokorny *ghō* 451.]

ghos-ti- Stranger, guest, host; properly "someone with whom one has reciprocal claims of hospitality." **1.** Basic form **ghos-ti-*. **a.** (i) GUEST, from Old Norse *gestr*, guest; (ii) GASTARBEITER, from Old High German *gast*, guest. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **gastiz*; **b.** HOST¹, HOSTILE, from Latin *hostis*, enemy (<

"stranger"). **2.** Compound **ghos-pot-*, **ghos-po(d)-*, "guest-master," one who symbolizes the relationship of reciprocal obligation (**pot-*, master; see **poti-**). HOSPICE, HOSPITABLE, HOSPITAL, HOSPITALITY, HOST¹, HOSTAGE, HOSTEL, HOSTLER, from Latin *hospes* (stem *hospit-*), host, guest, stranger. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ghs-en-wo-*. XENIA, XENO-, XENON; AXENIC, EUXENITE, PYROXENE, from Greek *xenos*, guest, host, stranger. [Pokorny *ghosti-* 453.]

Language and Culture Note The basic meaning of the Indo-European word *ghos-ti-* was "someone with whom one has reciprocal duties of hospitality." In practical terms it referred to strangers in general, as well as to both *guests* and *hosts* (both of which words are descended from it). The word *ghos-ti-* was thus the central expression of the guest-host relationship, a mutual exchange relationship highly important to ancient Indo-European society. A guest-friendship was a bond of trust between two people that was accompanied by ritualized gift-giving and created an obligation of mutual hospitality and friendship that, once established, could continue in perpetuity and be renewed years later by the same parties or their descendants. The bond created by guest-friendship resembled kinship. A famous example is the story of the Trojan warrior Glaucus and the Greek warrior Diomedes in the *Iliad*, who agree not to fight one another when they realize that Glaucus's grandfather Bellerophon had been a guest at the home of Diomedes's grandfather Oeneus many years before. The two warriors instead embrace and exchange armor as a testimony to the guest-friendship still binding their families two generations later. The importance of hospitality is also seen in various Indo-European personal names, like Runic (ancient Germanic) *Hlewa-gastiz*, "having famous guests," and Lepontic Gaulish *Uvamo-kotsis*, "having supreme guests": the elements comprising names usually reflect culturally important concepts. • Strangers are potential guest-friends but also potential enemies; note that the Latin cognate of English *guest*, namely *hostis*, means "enemy."

ghow-ē- To honor, revere, worship. **1.** GAWK, from Old Norse *gā*, to heed, from Germanic **gawōn*. **2.** FAVOR, FAVORITE, from Latin *favere*, to favor, be favorable. [Pokorny *ghou(ē)-* 453.]

ghrē- To grow, become green. (Contracted from **ghrezi-*.) **1.** O-grade form **ghrō-*. GROW, from Old English *grōwan*, to grow, from Germanic **grō(w)an*. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **ghrō-n-yo-*. GREEN, from Old English *grēne*, green, from Germanic **grōnja-*, green. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ghra-so-*. GRASS, GRAZE¹, from Old English *grās*, grass, from Germanic **grasam*, grass. [Pokorny *(ghrē)-* 454.]

ghrebbh-¹ To seize, reach. **1.** Zero-grade form **ghr̥bh-*. SATYAGRAHA, from Sanskrit *gr̥bhātī*, *gr̥bhāti*, he seizes. **2a.** GRASP, from Middle English *graspen*, to grasp; **b.** GRAB¹, from Middle Dutch or Middle Low German *graben*, to seize. Both **a** and **b** from parallel (imitative) Germanic creations with base **grab-*, **grap-*. [Pokorny *i. ghrebbh-* 455.]

ghrebbh-² To dig, bury, scratch. **1.** O-grade form **ghrobh-*. **a.** (i) GRAVE¹, ENGRAVE, from Old English *grafan*, to dig, engrave, scratch, carve; (ii) GRABEN, from Old High German *graban*, to dig; (iii) GRAVLAX, from Swedish *grava*, to bury; (iv) GRAVURE, from Old French *graver*, to engrave. (i)-(iv) all from Germanic **graban*; **b.** GRAVE¹, from Old English *græf*, trench, grave, from Germanic **grabam*. **2.** GRUB, from Old English **grybban*, to dig, from Germanic **grub(b)jan* (with secondary ablaut). **3.** GROOVE, from Middle Dutch *groeve*, ditch, from Germanic **grōbō*. [Pokorny *2. ghrebbh-* 455.]

ghredh- To walk, go. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghr̥dh-yo-*. 1. GRESSORIAL; AGGRESS, CONGRESS, DEGRESSION, DIGRESS, EGRESS, INGREDIENT, INGRESS, INTROGRESSION, PINNIGRADE, PLANTIGRADE, PROGRESS, REGRESS, RETROGRADE, RETROGRESS, TARDIGRADE, TRANSGRESS, from Latin *gradī* (past participle *gressus*), to walk, go. 2. GRADE, GRADUAL, GRADUATE, GREE; CENTIGRADE, DEGRADE, DEGREE, from Latin *gradus* (< deverbative **grad-u-*), step, stage, degree, rank. [Pokorny *ghredh*-456.]

ghrei- To rub. (Oldest form **ghreia-*, with variant [metathesized] form **ghreia-*, whence zero-grade **ghria-*, contracted to **ghri-*.) 1. GRISLY, from Old English *grislic*, terrifying, from Germanic **gris-*, to frighten (< “to grate on the mind”). 2. GRIME, from Middle English *grime*, grime, from a source akin to Middle Dutch *grime*, grime, from Germanic **grīm-*, smear. 3. Extended form **ghris-*. CHRISM, CHRIST, CHRISTEN, CHRISTIAN; CHRISTMAS, CREAM, KRISS KRINGLE, from Greek *khriein*, to anoint. [Pokorny *ghrei*-457.]

ghreib- To grip. 1. GRIP¹, from Old English *gripe*, grasp, and *gripa*, handful, from Germanic **grip-*. 2a. GRIPE, from Old English *gripan*, to grasp; b. GRIPPE, from Old French *gripper*, to seize. Both a and b from Germanic **gripan*. 3. O-grade form **ghroib-*. GROPE, from Old English *grāpan*, to feel for, grope, from Germanic **graip-*. [Pokorny *ghreib*-457.]

ghrem- Angry. 1a. GRIM, from Old English *grim(m)*, fierce, severe; b. GRIMACE, from Old French *grimace*, a grimace. Both a and b from Germanic **grimma-*. 2. GRUMBLE, from Middle English *grummen*, to grumble, probably akin to Middle Dutch *grommen*, to mutter angrily, from Germanic **grum-*. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **ghrom-o-*. POGROM, from Russian *grom*, thunder. [Pokorny 2. *ghrem*-458.]

ghrendh- To grind. 1. GRIND, from Old English *grindan*, to grind, from Germanic **grindan*. 2. GRIST, from Old English *grist*, the action of grinding, from Germanic **grinst-*, a grinding. 3. FRAISE, FRENULUM, FRENUM; REFRAIN¹, from Latin *frendere*, to grind. 4. Sometimes but improbably regarded as from this root (in variant form **ghrend-*) is Greek *khondros*, granule, groats, hence cartilage: CHONDRO-; HYPOCHONDRIA, MITOCHONDRIUM. [Pokorny *ghren*-459.]

ghrēu- To rub, grind. (Oldest form **ghreū-*; extension of *gher*-⁴.) 1. GRIT, from Old English *grēot*, sand, gravel, from Germanic **grēut-*. 2. GROATS, from Old English *grotan*, pieces of hulled grain, groats, from Germanic **grut-*. 3a. GROUT, from Old English *grūt*, coarse meal; b. GRUEL, from Old French *gruel*, porridge. Both a and b from Germanic **grūt-*. 4a. GREAT, from Old English *grēat*, coarse, thick, bulky, large; b. GROUT, from Middle Dutch *groot*, thick. Both a and b from Germanic **grauta-*, coarse, thick (< “coarsely ground”). 5. GRUESOME, from Middle English *grue*, horrible, akin to Middle Dutch *grāwen*, to abhor, from Germanic **grūw-*, to recoil from (< “to be offended, be grated on by”). 6. O-grade form **ghrō(u)-*. a. RHODOCHROSITE, from Greek *khros*, skin (< “rough surface?”), hence flesh, complexion, color; b. suffixed form **ghrō-my*. CHROMA, CHROMATIC, CHROMATO-, CHROME, -CHROME, CHROMIUM, CHROMO-; ACHROMATIC, from Greek *khroma*, skin, complexion, color (semantic development as in 6a above). 7. Probably Celtic **graw-*. GRAVEL, from Old French *grave*, grave, coarse sand, gravel. 8. Probably Latin **grau-* in *congruere*, to agree (*con-*, together; see *kōm*): CONGRUENT. [Pokorny 2. *ghrēu*-460.]

ghwer- Wild beast. (Oldest form **ghwer-*.) 1. Suffixed form **ghwer-o-*. FERAL, FERINE, FIERCE, from Latin *ferus*, wild. 2. Compound **ghwero-ak-*, “of wild aspect” (**-ak-*), “-looking”; see *okw-*). FEROCIOUS, from Latin *ferōx* (stem *ferōc-*), fierce. 3. Lengthened-grade form **ghwēr-*. TREACLE; BALUCHI-

THERE, CHALICOTHERE, DINOTHERE, EUTHERIAN, INDI-COTHERE, MEGATHERE, THEROPOD, from Greek *thēr*, wild beast. [Pokorny *ghwēr*-493.]

ghwibh- Shame, also pudenda. Expressive root, found only in Tocharian (in the literal meaning) and Germanic. 1. WIFE; HUSSY, from Old English *wif*, woman, from Germanic **wibam*, woman (with semantic weakening from the original meaning; for the semantics, compare the histories of *pudendum* and *cunt*). 2. WOMAN, from Old English compound *wif-man(n)*, “woman-person, wife person,” female (as opposed to *wapen-man(n)*, “weapon-person,” male, with clear sexual overtones). [Not in Pokorny; compare Tocharian B *kwipe* and Tocharian A *kip*, female pudenda.]

gladh- Smooth. Suffixed form **gladh-ro-*. GLABELLA, GLABROUS, from Latin *glaber*, smooth, bald. [In Pokorny 1. *ghel*-429.]

glei- Clay. 1a. CLAY, from Old English *clæg*, clay, from Germanic **klajaz*, clay; b. probably Medieval Greek *glia*, glia, glue: GLADIN; MESOGLEA, NEUROGLIA, ZOOGLIA; c. GLEY, from Russian dialectal *glei*, clay. 2. Variant root form **gleu-*. GLUE, GLUTEN, GLUTINOUS; AGGLUTINATE, CONGLUTINATE, DEGLUTINATE, from Latin *gluēn*, glue. [In Pokorny 1. *gel*-357.]

gleubh- To tear apart, cleave.

1. Basic form **gleubh-*. 1. CLEAVE¹, from Old English *cleofan*, to split, cleave, from Germanic **kleuban*. 2. Probably o-grade form **gloubh-*. CLEVER, from Middle English *cliver*, nimble, skillful, perhaps akin to East Frisian *klüfer*, *klifer*, skillful, and Old Norse *kleyfr*, easy to split, from Germanic **klaubri-*.

II. Zero-grade form **glubh-*. 1a. CLOVE², from Old English *clufu*, dove (of garlic); b. KLOOF, from Middle Dutch *dove*, a cleft; c. CLEVIS, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *klofi*, a cleft. a-c all from Germanic **klub-*, a splitting. 2. CLEFT, from Old English *gelycft*, fissure, from Germanic **klufiti-* (**klubiti-*). 3. GLYPH, GLYPHTIC; ANAGLYPH, HIEROGLYPHIC, from Greek *gluphein*, to carve. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **glubh-mā-*. GLUME, from Latin *glūma*, husk of grain. [Pokorny *gleubh*-401.]

glōgh- Thorn, point. (Oldest form **gleāgh-*, colored to **gleāgh-*, contracted to **glōgh-*.) 1. Suffixed form **glōgh-i-*. GLOCHIDUM, from Greek *glōkhis*, barb of an arrow. 2. Suffixed form **glōgh-ya*. GLOSS², GLOSSA, GLOSSARY, GLOTTIS; BUGLOSS, DIGLOSSIA, GLOSSOLALIA, ISOGLLOSS, POLYGLOT, PROGLOTTID, from Greek *glōssa*, *glōtta*, tongue. [Pokorny *glōgh*-402.]

gnō- To know. (Oldest form **gneā-*, colored to **gneā-*, contracted to **gnō-*.) 1. Lengthened-grade form **gnē-* (contracted from **gneā-*). KNOW; KNOWLEDGE, ACKNOWLEDGE, from Old English *cnāwan*, to know, from Germanic **knē(w)-*. 2. Zero-grade form **gna-*. a. CAN¹, CON², CUNNING, from Old English *cunnan*, to know, know how to, be able to, from Germanic **kunnan* (Old English first and third singular *can* from Germanic **kann* from o-grade **gonā-*); b. KEN, KENNING, from Old English *cennan*, to declare, and Old Norse *kenna*, to know, name (in a formal poetic metaphor), from Germanic causative verb **kannjan*, to make known; c. (i) COUTH; UNCOUTH, from Old English *cūth*, known, well-known, usual, excellent, familiar; (ii) CUTHBERT (personal name), from Old English *Cuthbeorht*, “famous (and) bright” (*beorht*, bright; see *berag-*). Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **kuntha-*; d. KITH AND KIN, from Old English *cýth(the)*, *cýththu*, knowledge, acquaintance, friendship, kinfolk, from Germanic **kunthithō*. 3. Suffixed form **gnō-sko-*. NOTICE, NOTIFY, NOTION, NOTORIOUS; ACQUAINT, COGNITION, COGNIZANCE, CONNOISSEUR, INCOGNITO, QUAINT, RECOGNIZE, RECONNAISSANCE, RECONNOITER, from Latin (*gnōscere*, *cognōscere*, to get to know, get acquainted with). 4. Suffixed form **gnō-ro-*. IGNORANT, IGNORE, from Latin *ignorāre*, not to know,

to disregard (*i-* for *in-*, not; see **ne**). 5. Suffixed form **gnō-dhli-*. NOBLE, from Latin *nōbilis*, knowable, known, famous, noble. 6. Reduplicated and suffixed form **gi-gnō-sko-*. GNOME², GNOMON, GNOSIS, GNOSTIC; AGNOSIA, DIAGNOSIS, PATHOGNOMONIC, PHYSIOGNOMY, PROGNOSIS, from Greek *gignōskein*, to know, think, judge (verbal adjective *gnōtos*, known), with *gnōsis* (< **gnō-ti-*), knowledge, inquiry, and *gnōmōn*, judge, interpreter. 7. Suffixed zero-grade form **gpa-ro-*. NARRATE, from Latin *narrāre* (< **gnarrāre*), to tell, relate, from *gnārus*, knowing, expert. 8. Suffixed zero-grade form **gpa-ti-*. ZEND-VESTA, from Avestan *zainti-*, knowledge (remade from earlier **zāti-* after *zan-*, to know). 9. Traditionally but improbably referred here are: **a.** NOTE; ANNOTATE, CONNOTE, PROTHONOTARY, from Latin *nota*, a mark, note, sign, cipher, shorthand character; **b.** NORM, NORMA, NORMAL; ABNORMAL, ENORMOUS, from Latin *norma*, carpenter's square, rule, pattern, precept, possibly from an Etruscan borrowing of Greek *gnōmōn*, carpenter's square, rule. [Pokorny 2. *gen-* 376.]

gras- To devour. 1. CRESS, from Old English *cresse*, cæsse, cress, from Germanic **krasjo*, **krasjōn-*, fodder. 2. Suffixed form **gras-men-*. GRAMA, GRAMINEOUS, from Latin *grāmen*, 'fodder'; grass. 3. Suffixed form **gras-ter-*, 'the devourer'. GASTRIC, GASTRO-, GASTRULA; EPIGASTRIUM, from Greek *gastēr*, stomach, belly (dissimilated from **gras-ter-*). 4. Reduplicated form **gar-gr-*. GANGRENE, from Greek *gangraina*, gangrene (dissimilated from **gar-gr-*). [Pokorny *gras-* 404.]

[grat- Also **krat-**. To scratch. Germanic root. 1. SCRATCH, from Middle Dutch *cratsen*, to scrape, from Germanic *krattōn*. 2. GRATE¹, from Old French *grater*, to scrape, from Germanic **grat-*. [In Pokorny *gred-* 405.]]

greut- To compress, push. 1. CROWD¹, from Old English *crīdan*, to press, hasten, from Germanic **krīdan*. 2. CRUD, CURD, from Old English *croð*, a squeezing. [Pokorny *greut-* 406.]

grā-no- Grain. (Oldest form **grā-no-*). 1a. CORN¹, from Old English *corn*, grain; **b.** KERNEL, from Old English derivative noun *cyrnel*, seed, pip; **c.** EINKORN, from Old High German *korn*, grain. **a-c** all from Germanic **kornam*. 2. GARNER, GARNET, GRAIN, GRAM², GRANADILLA, GRANARY, GRANGE, GRANT-, GRANITA, GRANITE, GRANULE, GRENADE, GRENADINE; FILIGREE, GROSGRAIN, POMEGRANATE, from Latin *grānum*, grain. [In Pokorny *ger-* 390.]

gru- To grunt. Imitative. 1. GRUNT, from Old English *grunettan*, to grunt, probably akin to *grunnian*, to grunt, from Germanic **grun-*. 2. GRUDGE, from Old High German **grunnizōn*, from Germanic intensive form **grunnaþjan*. 3. GRUNION, from Latin *grunnire*, *grundire*, to grunt. [Pokorny *gru-* 406.]

g^wā- Also **g^wem-**. To go, come. (Oldest form **g^wea₂-*, colored to **g^waa₂-*, contracted to **g^wā-*). 1a. COME, from Old English *cuman*, to come; **b.** WELCOME, from Old English *wilcuma*, a welcome guest, and *wilcume*, the greeting of welcome, from Germanic compound **wil-kumōn-*, a desirable guest (**wil-*, desirable; see **wel-2**), from **kumōn-*, he who comes, a guest; **c.** BECOME, from Old English *becuman*, to become, from Germanic compound **bi-kuman*, to arrive, come to be (**bi-*, intensive prefix; see **ambhi**). **a-c** all from Germanic **kuman*. 2. Suffixed form **g^w(e)m-yo-*. VENIRE, VENUE; ADVENT, ADVENTITIOUS, ADVENTURE, AVENUE, CIRCUMVENT, CONTRAVENE, CONVENE, CONVENIENT, CONVENT, CONVENTICLE, CONVENTION, COVENANT, EVENT, EVENTUAL, INTERVENE, INVENT, INVENTORY, MISADVENTURE, PARVENU, PREVENIENT, PREVENT, PROVENANCE, PROVENIENCE, REVENANT, REVENUE, SOUVENIR, SUBVENTION, SUPERVENE, from Latin *venire*, to come. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **g^wṃ-yo-*. BASE¹, BASIS; ABASIA, ACROBAT, ADIABATIC, AMPHISBAENA, ANABAENA, ANABASIS, BATOPHOBIA, DIABASE, DIABETES, HY-

PERBATON, KATABATIC, STEREOBATE, STYLOBATE, from Greek *bainein*, to go, walk, step, with *basis* (< **g^wa-ti-*, suffixed zero-grade form of **g^wā-*), a stepping, tread, base, -*batos* (< **g^wa-to-*), going, and -*batēs* (< **g^wa-tā-*), agential suffix, 'one that goes or treads, one that is based'. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **g^w(a)-u-* in compound **pres-g^wu-* (see **per**). 5. Basic form **g^wā-*. BEMA, from Greek *bēma*, step, seat, raised platform. 6. Reduplicated form **g^we-g^wā-*. JUGGERNAUT, from Sanskrit *jagat*, moving, the world, originally present participle of **jagāti* (remade as *jigāti*), he goes. [Pokorny *g^wā-* 463.]

g^wābh- To dip, sink. (Oldest form **g^wea₂bh-*, colored to **g^waa₂bh-*, contracted to **g^wābh-*.) Suffixed zero-grade form **g^wābh-yo-*. BAPTIST, BAPTIZE; ANABAPTIST, from Greek *baptein*, to dip. [Pokorny 1. *g^wēbh-* 465.]

g^wādh- To sink. (Oldest form **g^wea₂dh-*, colored to **g^waa₂dh-*, contracted to **g^wādh-*.) 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **g^wādh-u-*. BATHOS, BATHY-, from Greek *bathus*, deep (> *bathos*, depth). 2. BENTHOS, from Greek *benthos*, depth, either formed to *bathos* on analogy with *penthos*, grief, and *pathos*, passion, suffering, or it may be from an unrelated root **g^w(e)ndh-*. [Pokorny *g^wādh-* 465.]

[g^wēbh- Hypothetical base of some Germanic words associated with the notion of sliminess, and related to the Latin and Slavic words for frog. (Contracted from **g^wea₂bh-*). 1. QUACKSALVER, from Middle Dutch *quac-*, unguent, liquid. 2. QUAYER, from Middle English *quaven*, to tremble, akin to Low German *quabbeln*, to shake like jelly, tremble. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **g^wēbh-on-*. BUFOTENINE, from Latin *bufō*, toad (a dialect borrowing). [Pokorny 2. *g^wēbh-* 466.]]

g^weiā- Also **g^wei-**. To live. (Oldest form **g^weiā₃-*, with variant [metathesized] form **g^wyeā₃-*, colored to **g^wyoā₃-*, contracted to **g^wyō-*.)

1. Suffixed zero-grade form **g^wi-wo-*, **g^wi^o-wo-* (< **g^wi(i)-wo-*), living. 1a. QUICK; QUICKSILVER, from Old English *cwic*, *cwicu*, living, alive; **b.** COUCH GRASS, QUITCH GRASS, from Old English *cwice*, couch grass (so named for its rapid growth). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **kwi(k)waz*. 2a. (i) VIVIFY, VIVIPAROUS, from Latin *vivus*, living, alive; (ii) VIPER, WEEVER, WYVERN, from Latin *vīpera*, viper, contracted from **vīvipera*, 'bearing live young' (from the belief that it hatches its eggs inside its body), from feminine of earlier **vīvo-paros* (-*paros*, bearing; see **pera-1**); **b.** VIAND, VICTUAL, VIVA, VIVACIOUS, VIVID; CONVIVIAL, REVIVE, SURVIVE, from Latin denominative *vīvere*, to live. 3. AZOTH, from Middle Persian **zhiwak*, alive, from Old Persian **jivaka-*, extension of *jiva-*. 4. Further suffixed form **g^wi-wo-tā-*. VIABLE, VITAL; VITAMIN, from Latin *vīta*, life. 5. Further suffixed form **g^wi-wo-tūt-*. USQUEBAUGH, WHISKEY, from Old Irish *beithu*, life.

II. Suffixed zero-grade form **g^wiā-o-*. BIO-, BIOTA, BIOTIC; AEROBE, AMPHIBIAN, ANABIOSIS, CENOBIOTE, DENDROBIUM, MICROBE, RHIZOBIUM, SAPROBE, SYMBIOSIS, from Greek *bios*, life (> *biotē*, way of life).

III. Variant form **g^wyō-*. 1. AZO-, DIAZO, HYLOZOISM, from Greek *zōē*, life. 2. Suffixed form **g^wyō-yo-*. ZODIAC, -ZOIC, ZOO-, ZOO¹-, ZOOM, from Greek *zōon*, *zōion*, living being, animal.

IV. Compound suffixed form **yu-g^wiā-es-* (see **aiv-**).

V. Possibly Old English *cwifer-*, nimble: QUIVER¹. [Pokorny 3. *g^wei-* 467.]

g^weiā-2 To press down, conquer. JAIN, from Sanskrit *jayati*, he conquers. [Pokorny *g^weiā-* 469.]

g^wel- To fly; a wing. Possibly Latin *volāre*, to fly: VOLANT, VOLATILE, VOLE², VOLITANT, VOLLEY. [Not in Pokorny; compare Sanskrit *garut-* (< **g^wel-ut-*), wing.]

g^welbh- Womb. 1. Suffixed form *g^welbh-u-. DELPHINIUM, DOLPHIN, from Greek *delphus*, womb, whence *delphis*, dolphin (referring to its shape). 2. Prefixed and suffixed form *sm-g^welbh-(e)yo-, “of one womb” (*sm-, one; see **sem-**). DIADELPHOUS, MONADELPHOUS, from Greek *adelph(e)s*, brother, originally adjective meaning “of the same womb” in the reconstructed syntagma *phrātēr adelph(e)s, uterine brother. [Pokorný *g^welbh-* 473.]

g^wela- Also **g^wel-**. To throw, reach, with further meaning to pierce. (Oldest form *g^wela₁-, with variant [metathesized] form *g^wlea₁-, contracted to *g^wlē-.)

1. Words denoting to throw, reach. Variant *g^wlē-, contracted from *g^wlea-. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form *g^wl-n-a-. **a.** BALLISTA; AMPHIBOLE, ARBALEST, ASTROBLEME, BOLIDE, DEVIL, DIABOLIC, EMBOLISM, EMBOLY, EPIBOLY, HYPERBOLA, HYPERBOLIC, METABOLISM, PALAVAR, PARABLE, PARABOLA, PARLEY, PARLIAMENT, PARLOR, PAROL, PAROLE, PROBLEM, SYMBOL, from Greek *ballein*, to throw (with o-grade *bol- and variant *blē-); **b.** BALL², BALLAD, BALLET, BAYADERE, from Greek *ballizein*, to dance. 2. Suffixed o-grade form *g^wol(a)-ā-. BOLUMETER, from Greek *bolē*, beam, ray. 3. Possible suffixed o-grade form *g^wol(a)-sā-. BOULE¹, ABULIA, from Greek *boulē*, determination, will (< “throwing forward of the mind”), council. 4. Suffixed full-grade form *g^wela-mno-. BELEMNITE, from Greek *belemnōn*, dart, javelin.

II. Words denoting to pierce. 1. Suffixed o-grade form *g^wol-eyo-. **a.** QUELL, from Old English *cwellan*, to kill, destroy; **b.** QUAIL², from Middle Dutch *quelen*, to be ill, suffer. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic *kwalljan. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form *g^wl-yo-. KILL¹, from Middle English *killen*, to kill, perhaps from Old English *cyllan, to kill, from Germanic *kuljan. 3. Suffixed full-grade form *g^wel-onā-. BELONEPHOBIA, from Greek *belonē*, needle. [Pokorný 2. *g^wel-* 471, 1. *g^wel-* 470.]

g^wela- An acorn. (Oldest form *g^wela₂-.) 1. Suffixed zero-grade form *g^wlā-na-. GLAND¹, GLANDERS, GLANDULAR, GLANS, from Latin *glāns* (stem *gland-*), an acorn. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form *g^wlā-no-. VALONIA; MYROBALAN, from Greek *balanos*, acorn, date. [Pokorný 3. *g^wel-* 472.]

g^wela- To swallow. (Oldest form *g^wela₁-.) Reduced form *gel-. 1. JOWL², from Middle English *cholle*, throat, perhaps akin to Old English *ceolu*, throat, dewlap, from Germanic *kel-. 2. KEEL¹, from Old Norse *kjöl*, keel, from Germanic *keluz. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form *gul-ā-. GOLIARD, GULAR, GULES, GULLET, from Latin *gula*, gullet, throat. 4. Extended (expressive) form *glutt-. **a.** GLUT; DEGLUTITION, from Latin *glutire*, *glutire*, to swallow; **b.** GLUTTON, from Latin *gluttō*, a glutton. [In Pokorný 2. *gel-* 365.] Compare **g^wera-**.

g^wen- Woman. 1. Suffixed form *g^wen-ā-. **a.** QUEAN, from Old English *cwene*, woman, prostitute, wife, from Germanic *kwenōn-. **b.** BANSHEE, from Old Irish *ben*, woman; **c.** ZENANA, from Persian *zan*, woman. 2. Suffixed lengthened-grade form *g^wen-i-. QUEEN, from Old English *cwēn*, woman, wife, queen, from Germanic *kwēniz. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form *g^wen-ā-. GYNE, GYNO-, GYNOUS-, GYNY-, GYNECOCRACY, GYNECOLOGY, GYNOECIUM, from Greek *gunē*, woman. [Pokorný *g^wenā* 473.]

g^wera- Mountain. (Oldest form *g^wera₂-.) **a.** BOREAS, from Greek *boreios*, “coming from the north” (? < “coming from the mountains of Thrace, north of Greece”), whence *Boreas*, the north wind. **b.** HYPERBOREAN, from Greek *Huperboreioi*, *Huperboreoi*, name of a people living in the far north, variously explained as “they who live beyond the north wind” and “they who live beyond the mountains” (*huper-*, beyond; see **uper**). Both **a** and **b** possibly from o-grade form *g^wora-. [Pokorný 3. *g^wer-* 477.]

g^wera- Heavy. (Oldest form *g^wera₂-.)

1. Zero-grade form *g^wra-. 1. Suffixed form *g^wra-wi-. GRAVE¹, GRAVID, GRAVIMETER, GRAVITATE, GRAVITY, GRIEF, GRIEVE; AGGRAVATE, AGGRIEVE, from Latin *gravis*, heavy, weighty. 2. Suffixed form *g^wra-u-. **a.** BARTITE, BARIUM, BARYON, BARYTA; BARTITONE, BARYCENTER, BARYSPHERE, CHARIVARI, from Greek *barus*, heavy; **b.** GURU, from Sanskrit *guru-*, heavy, venerable. 3. Suffixed form *g^wra-es-. BAR¹, BARO-, CENTROBARIC, ISALLOBAR, ISOBAR, from Greek *baros*, weight. 4. Possibly *g^wri- in Greek compound *u(d)-bri- (see **ud-**).

II. Suffixed extended form *g^wra-to-. BRUT, BRUTE, from Latin *brūtus*, heavy, dull, stupid, brutish.

III. Suffixed extended form *g^wri-g-. 1. BRIO, from Spanish *brio* or Provençal *briu*, vigor, from Celtic *brig-o-, strength. 2. BRIG, BRIGADE, BRIGAND, BRIGANTINE, from Old Italian *briga*, strife, from Celtic *brig-ā-, strife. 3. BLITZKRIEG, SITZKRIEG, from Old High German *krēg*, *chrēg*, stubbornness, from Germanic *krīg-.

IV. Suffixed full-grade form *g^wera-nā-, millstone. QUERN, from Old English *cweorn*, quern. [Pokorný 2. *g^wer-* 476.]

g^wera- To favor. (Oldest form *g^wera₂-.) 1. Suffixed zero-grade form *g^wra-to-. GRACE, GRATEFUL, GRATIFY, GRATIS, GRATITUDE, GRATUITOUS, GRATUITY; AGREE, CONGRATULATE, DISGRACE, INGRATE, INGRATIATE, MAUGRE, from Latin *grātus*, pleasing, beloved, agreeable, favorable, thankful, with related suffixed forms *g^wra-ti-, *g^wra-t-ā-, *g^wra-t-olo-. 2. Probably compound zero-grade form *g^wra-dh(a)-o-, “he who makes praises” (*dh(a)-, to do; see **dhē-**). BARD¹, from Welsh *bardd* and Scottish and Irish Gaelic *bard*, bard, from Celtic *bardo-, bard. [Pokorný 4. *g^wer(a)-* 478.]

g^wera- To swallow. (Oldest form *g^wera₂-.) 1. Possibly suffixed extended form *g^wro-gh-. **a.** CRAW, from Middle English *crawe*, crawl, possibly from Old English *craga, throat; **b.** SCRAAG, from Middle Dutch *crāghe*, throat. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic *krag-, throat. 2. Suffixed o-grade form *g^wor-ā-. VORACIOUS-, VOROUS; DEVOUR, from Latin *vorāre*, to swallow up. 3. Expressive reduplicated form *g^wra-g-. GARGET, GORGE, GORGET, GURGIGATION, INGURGITATE, REGURGITATE, from Latin *gurgēs*, throat, also gulf, whirlpool. 4. Zero-grade form *g^wra-, becoming *brō-* (< *g^wro-) in Greek. **a.** Suffixed reduplicated form *g^wi-g^wro-sko-. HELLEBORE, from Greek *bibroskein*, to eat; **b.** nasalized variant form *g^wro-n-kh-. BRONCHO-, BRONCHUS, from Greek *bronkhos*, windpipe, throat; **c.** suffixed form *g^wro-my. THEOBROMINE, from Greek *brōma*, food; **d.** suffixed form *g^wro-ti-. ABROSIA, from Greek *brōsis*, eating. 5. Perhaps extended zero-grade form *g^wra-i-, metathesized to *g^wria-, contracted to *g^wri- in suffixed form *g^wri-wā-, back of the neck; see **g^wri-wā-**. [Pokorný 1. *g^wer-* 474.] Compare **g^wela-**.

g^wet- Resin (?). Root found only in Germanic and Celtic. Suffixed form *g^wet-u-. 1. CUD, QUID¹, from Old English *cwudu*, *cwudu*, *cudu*, resin, mastic gum, “that which is chewed,” from Germanic *kwithu-. 2. BITUMEN, from Latin *bitumen*, resin (Gaulish loanword), from Celtic *betu-, birch, birch resin. [Pokorný 1. *g^wet-* 480.]

g^wet- To say, speak. 1. Basic form *g^wet-. BEQUEATH, QUOTH, from Old English *cweathan*, to say, speak, from Germanic *kwithan. 2. Suffixed form *g^wet-ti-. BEQUEST, from Old English -cwis, will, from Germanic *kwessiz. [Pokorný 2. *g^wet-* 480.]

g^wet- Intestine. Suffixed o-grade form *g^wot-olo-. BOTULINUM, BOTULISM, BOWEL; BOTULIN, from Latin *botulus*, intestine, sausage (probably a dialect borrowing). [Pokorný *g^wet-* 481.]

g^whedh- To ask, pray. 1. Suffixed form *g^whedh-yo-. BID, from Old English *biddan*, to ask, pray, from Ger-

manic **bidjan*, to pray, entreat. 2. BEAD, from Old English *bed(u)*, *gebed*, prayer (*ge-*, intensive and collective prefix; see *kom-*), from Germanic **bidan*, entreaty. 3. Suffixed form **g^whedh-to-*, INFEST, MANIFEST, from Latin *-festus*, probably in *infestus*, hostile (< **g^whedh-to-*, "inexorable"; **g^w-*, not; see *ne-*), and perhaps in *manifestus*, caught in the act, red-handed (*manus*, hand; see *man-*). [Pokorny **g^whedh-* 488, 2. *bhedh-* 114.]

g^when- To strike, kill. 1. O-grade form **g^whon-*. a. BANE, from Old English *bana*, slayer, cause of ruin or destruction; b. AUTOBAHN, from Middle High German *ban*, *bane*, way, road (< "strike" in a technical sense like "swath"). Both a and b from Germanic suffixed form **ban-on-*. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **g^why-tyā-*. a. GUN, from Old Norse *gunnr*, war; b. GONFALON, from Italian *gonfalone*, standard, from Germanic compound **gund-fanōn-*, "battle flag" (**fanōn-*, flag; see *pan-*). Both a and b from Germanic **gunthjō*, war, battle. 3. Suffixed form **g^when-do-*. a. DEFEND, DEFENSE, FENCE, FEND, from Latin *defendere*, to ward off (*dē-*, away; see *de-*); b. OFFEND, OFFENSE, from Latin *offendere*, to strike against, be offensive, offend (*ob-*, against; see *epi-*). 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **g^why-tro-*. BEZOAR, from Persian *zahr*, poison, from Old Iranian **jathra-*. 5. Full-grade form **g^when-*. BONZE, from Sanskrit *hanti*, he strikes. [Pokorny 2. **g^when-(ə)-* 491, *bhen-* 126.]

Language and Culture Note We are sometimes fortunate to have enough evidence from our ancient texts to recover nuances of usage and meaning of reconstructible Proto-Indo-European words. A case in point is furnished by the root **g^when-** (the source of English *defense* and *offense*). This root had the basic meaning "to strike, smite, kill," but the evidence of the texts shows it was used specifically of the killing of a monstrous or heroic adversary. It was thus ideally suited to legend and mythology (compare the nuances of English *slay*). In particular, this verb was the primary verbal vehicle for the central action of the Indo-European dragon-slaying myth, encapsulated in the formula **e-g^when-tō og^whim*, "he slew the serpent" (**og^whim*, from **og^whis*, serpent; see *ang^whi-*). See also note at *tera-*.

g^wher- To heat, warm. 1. Zero-grade form **g^whr-*. a. BURN¹, from Old English *beornan*, *byrnan* (intransitive) and *baernan* (transitive), to burn; b. BRIMSTONE, from late Old English *brynstān*, "burning mineral," sulfur (*stān*, stone; see *stāi-*); c. BRINDLED, from Old Norse *brenna*, to burn. a-c all from Germanic **brennan* (intransitive) and *brannjan* (transitive), formed from **brenw-* with nasal suffix and analogical vocalism. 2a. BRAND, from Old English *brand*, piece of burning wood, sword; b. BRANDY, from Dutch *branden*, to burn, distill; c. BRANDISH, from Old French *brand*, sword; d. BRANDADE, from Old Provençal *brand*, sword. a-d all from Germanic **brandaz*, a burning, a flaming torch, hence also a sword. 3. Suffixed form **g^wher-m(n)o-*. THERM, -THERM, THERMO-, -THERMY; HYPOTHERMIA, LOBSTER THERMIDOR, from Greek *thermos*, warm, hot, and *thermē*, heat. 4. O-grade form **g^whor-*. FORCEPS, FORCIPATE, from Latin *forceps*, pincers, fire tongs (< "that which holds hot things"; -*ceps*, agential suffix, "-taker"; see *kap-*). 5. Suffixed o-grade form **g^whor-no-*. a. FURNACE, FURNITURE, from Latin *furnus*, *fornus*, *fornāx*, oven; b. probably Latin *fornix*, arch, vault (< "vaulted brick oven"): FORNICATE, FORNIX. 6. Suffixed zero-grade form **g^wht-to-*, heated, likely source of Sanskrit *gṛhtam*, ghee, clarified butter: GHEE. [Pokorny **g^wher-* 493, *bh(e)reu-* 143.]

g^whi- Thread, tendon. (Contracted from **g^whiā-*.) Suffixed form **g^whi-slo-*. FILAMENT, FILAR, FILARIA, FILE¹, FILLET, FILOSE, FILUM; DEFILE², ENFLADE, FILIFORM,

FILIGREE, FILOPLUME, FILOVIRUS, PROFILE, PURPLE, from Latin *filum*, thread. [Pokorny **g^wheia-* 489.]

g^whrē- To smell, breathe. (Contracted from earlier **g^wreā-*.) BREATH, BREATHE, from Old English *bræth*, odor, exhalation, from Germanic suffixed form **brē-thaz*. [Pokorny **g^whrē-* 495.]

g^whren- To think. 1. FRANTIC, FRENETIC, FRENZY, -PHRENIA, PHRENO-; PHRENITIS, from Greek *phrēn*, the mind, also heart, midriff, diaphragm. 2. Extended zero-grade root form **g^whry-d-*. PHRASE; HOLOPHRASTIC, METAPHRASE, PARAPHRASE, PERIPHRASIS, from Greek *phrazein*, to point out, show. [Pokorny **g^whren-* 496.]

g^wō- To feed. (Oldest form **g^wea₃-*, colored to **g^woa₃-*, contracted to **g^wō-*.) Suffixed zero-grade form **g^wā-sko-*. PROBOSCIS, from Greek *boskein*, to feed. [In Pokorny **g^wou-* 482.]

g^wou- Ox, bull, cow. Nominative singular form **g^wōu-s*. 1. COW¹, KINE; COWSLIP, from Old English *cū*, *cȳ*, *cȳe*, cow, from Germanic **kūz* (> **kūz*). 2a. BEEF, BOVINE, BUGLE¹, from Latin *bōs* (stem *bōv-*), ox, bull, cow; b. BUCCINATOR, from Latin *būcina*, horn, trumpet, from **bou-kanā-*, "bellower" (**kanā-*, singer; see *kan-*). 3a. BOÛTES, BOUSTOPHEDON, BUCOLIC, BULL-GLOSS, BULIMIA, BUMELIA, BUPRESTID, BUTTER, BUTYRIC, from Greek *bous*, ox, bull, cow; b. BUFFALO, from Greek *boubalos*, buffalo, perhaps from *bous*. 4. GAYAL; GUAR, GURKHA, NILGAI, from Sanskrit *gauh*, *go-*, cow. 5. Suffixed form **g^wou-no-*. GUNNY, from Pali *gonā*, ox. 6. Suffixed form **g^wōu-ro-*. GAUR, from Sanskrit *gaurāḥ*, wild ox. 7. Zero-grade suffixed form **g^wā-*. HECATOMB, from Greek *hekatombē*, sacrifice of a hundred oxen (*hekatōn*, hundred; see *dek(m)*). [Pokorny **g^wou-* 482.]

g^wres- Thick, fat. Perhaps Latin *grossus*, thick (preform uncertain): GROCER, GROSCHEIN, GROSS, GROSZ, KURUS; ENGROSS, GROSBEAK, GROSGRAIN. [Pokorny **g^wretso-* 485.]

g^wri-wā- Back of the neck. Perhaps a derivative of **g^wera-*. HRYVNIA, from Russian *griva*, mane, from Slavic **griva*. [In Pokorny 1. **g^wer-* 474.]

gyeu- Also *geu-*. To chew, eat. (Oldest form **g(y)eu-*.) CHEW, from Old English *ċeowan*, to chew, from Germanic **kewwan*. [Pokorny **g(i)eu-* 400.]

[hlaupan] To leap. Germanic root. 1a. LEAP, from Old English *hlēapan*, to leap; b. LAPWING, from Old English *hlēapwince*, lapwing (-wince, perhaps "move sideways," akin to Old English *wincian*, to wink; see *weng-*). 2. LOPE, from Old Norse *hlaupa*, to leap. 3. INTERLOPER, ORLOP, from Middle Dutch *loopen*, to leap, run. 4. GAUNTLET², from Middle Low German *lōp*, course, running (> Swedish *lopp*, course). 5. LANGLAUF, from Old High German *hlouf(f)an*, to leap. 6. GALLOP, WALLOP, from Old French *galoper* and Old North French *waloper*, to gallop. 7. ELOPE, from Middle Dutch *lopen*, to run.]

[hülē] Forest, timber, hence stuff, matter. Greek noun of unknown origin. -YL, YLEM; HYLOZOISM, METHYLENE, PTERYLIA.]

i- Pronominal stem. 1. ILK¹, from Old English *ilca*, same, from Germanic **is-lik-* (**lik-*, like; see *lik-*). 2. YON, from Old English *geon*, that, from Germanic **jaino-*, **jeno-*. 3a. YOND, YONDER, from Old English *geond*, as far as, yonder, from Germanic **jend-*; b. BEYOND, from Old English *geondan*, beyond, from Germanic **jendana-*. 4. Extended forms **yām*, **yāi*. YEA, YES, from Old English *gēa*, affirmative particle, and *gēse*, yes (see *es-*), from Germanic **jā*, **jai*. 5. YET, from Old English *giet*, *gieta* still (preform uncertain). 6. Relative stem **yo-* plus particle. IF, from Old English *gif*, if, from Germanic **ja-ba*. 7. Basic form **i-*, with neuter **id-em*. ID, IDEM, IDENTICAL, IDENTITY; IDENTIFY, from Latin *is*, he (neuter *id*, it), and *idem*, same. 8. Suffixed form **i-tero-*. ITERATE, REITERATE, from Latin *iterum*, again. 9. Suffixed and extended

form *it(a)-em. ITEM, from Latin *item*, thus, also. **10.** Stem *i- plus locative particle *dha-i. IBIDEM, from Latin *ibidem*, in the same place. **11.** Suffixed variant form *e-tero- in compound *ke-e-tero- (see **ko-**). [Pokorny 3. e- 281.]

-(i)ko- Secondary suffix, forming adjectives. **1.** Form *ko-. -AC, from Greek -kos added to nouns in stem -a-. **2.** Form *iko-. a. -y¹, from Old English -ig, adjective suffix, from Germanic *-iga-; b. -IC, -ICS, from Latin -icus and Greek -ikos, adjective suffixes; c. -AGE, from Latin compound suffix -aticum (-āt- from -atus, past participle suffix; see -to-). **3.** Compound suffix *enko-, *nko-. a. -ING³, from Old English -ing, adjective suffix, from Germanic *-inga-, *-unga-; b. compound Germanic suffix *linga- (see -lo-). **4.** Compound suffix *isko- (first element of uncertain origin). a. (i) -ISH, from Old English -isc, adjective suffix; (ii) -ESQUE, from Italian -esco, from Vulgar Latin *-iscus. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic *-iska-; b. BREWSKY, RUSSKY, from Russian -skii, adjective suffix indicating origin, from Slavic *-iskŭ, also found in Slavic family names such as DOSTOYEVSKY, TCHAIKOVSKY, TROTSKY. [Not in Pokorny.]

-is-to- Superlative suffix, formed from the zero-grade of the intensive comparative suffix -yos- with the addition of -to- marking the accomplishment of the notion of intensity. -EST¹, from Old English -est, superlative suffix, from Germanic *-ista-. [Not in Pokorny.]

kā- To like, desire. (Oldest form *ke₂-, colored to *ka₂-, contracted to *kā-.) **1.** Suffixed form *kā-ro-. a. (i) WHORE, from Old English *hōre*; (ii) WHOREDOM, from Old Norse compound *hōrdömr* (-dömr, "condition"; see **dhē-**). Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic *hōraz (feminine *hōrōn-), "one who desires"; adulterer; b. CARESS, CHARITY, CHERISH; MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN, from Latin *cārus*, dear. **2.** Suffixed form *kā-mo-. KAMA; KAMASUTRA, from Sanskrit *kāmah*, love, desire. [Pokorny kā- 515.]

kad- To fall. (Oldest form *kad-.) CADAVER, CADENCE, CADENT, CADUCOUS, CASCADE, CASE¹, CASUAL, CASUALTY, CASUIST, CHANCE, CHUTE; ACCIDENT, DECAY, DECIDUOUS, ESCHEAT, INCIDENT, OCCASION, OCCIDENT, RECIDIVISM, from Latin *cadere*, to fall, die. [Pokorny 1. kad- 516.]

kād- Sorrow, hatred. (Oldest form *ke₂d-, colored to *ka₂d-, contracted to *kād-.) Suffixed zero-grade form *kad-i-. **1.** HATRED, from Old English *hete*, hate, envy, from Germanic *hatiz. **2.** HATE, from Old English *hatian*, to hate, from Germanic *hatōn. **3.** HEINOUS, from Old French *hair*, to hate, from Germanic *hatjan. [Pokorny kād- 517.]

kādth- To shelter, cover. (Oldest form *ke₂dh-, colored to *ka₂dh-, contracted to *kādth-.) **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form *kadth-u-. HAT, from Old English *hæt(t)*, hat, from Germanic *hattuz, expressive form of *haduz. **2.** Basic form *kādth-. a. HOOD¹, from Old English *hōd*, hood, from Germanic *hōdaz; b. HEED, from Old English *hēdan*, to heed, care for, protect, from Germanic *hōdjan. [Pokorny kadh- 516.]

kāe-id- To strike. (Oldest form *ke₂id-, colored to *ka₂id-.) **1.** CAESURA, CEMENT, CESTUS¹, CHISEL, -CIDE, SCISSOR; ARSCISE, CIRCUMCISE, CONCISE, DECIDE, EXCISE², INCISE, PRECISE, RECISION, from Latin *caedere*, to cut, strike. **2.** CAELUM, CEIL, SALLET, from Latin *caelum* (? < *caedum), sculptor's chisel. [Pokorny (s)k(h)ai- 917.]

kagh- To catch, seize; wickerwork, fence. **1a.** HAGGARD, from Old French *hagard*, wild, wild haw (< "raptor"); b. HAW²; HAWFINCH, HAWTHORN, from Old English *haga*, hedge, hawthorn, from Germanic *hagōn-; c. HEDGE, from Old English *hecg*, from Germanic *hagiō. a-c all from Germanic *hag-. **2.** Suffixed form *kagh-yon-. CAY, KEY², QUAY, from Old French *quai*, quay, from Gaulish *caio*, rampart, retain-

ing wall. **3.** Possible variant *kogh-. a. INCHOATE, from Latin *cohūm*, strap from yoke to harness; b. COLANDER, COULEE, COULOUR, CULLIS; PERCOLATE, from Latin *cōlum*, sieve (< wickerwork), and its derivative *cōlare*, to filter. [Pokorny kagh- 518.]

kaghlo- Pebble, hail. HAIL¹, from Old English *hagol*, *haegel*, hail. [Pokorny kaghlo- 518.]

kai- Heat. Extended form *kaid-. **1.** HOT, from Old English *hāt*, hot, from Germanic *haita-. **2.** HEAT, from Old English *hætu*, from Germanic *haiti-. [Pokorny kai- 519.]

kaiko- One-eyed. CAECILIAN, CAECUM; PICCHICIGO, from Latin *caecus*, blind. [Pokorny kai-ko- 519.]

kailo- Whole, uninjured, of good omen. **1a.** WHOLE¹, WHOLE, from Old English *hāl*, hale, whole; b. WHOLE-SOME, from Old English *hālsūm (> Middle English *holsum*), wholesome; c. HAIL²; WASSAIL, from Old Norse *heil*, healthy. a-c all from Germanic *haila-. **2.** HEALTH, from Old English *hælih*, health, from Germanic *hailithō. **3.** HEAL, from Old English *hælan*, to heal, from Germanic *hailjan. **4a.** HOLY; HALIBUT, HALDOM, HOLIDAY, HOLLYHOCK, from Old English *hālig*, holy, sacred; b. HALLOW; ALLHALLOWMAS, HALLOWEEN, from Old English *hālgian*, to consecrate, bless, from Germanic derivative verb *hailagōn; c. HELGA, HELGE, OLEG, OLGA (personal names), from Old Norse *Helge* (feminine *Helga*), "holy" (> Russian *Oleg*, feminine *Ol'ga*). a-c all from Germanic *hailaga-. [Pokorny kai-lo- 520.]

kaito- Forest, uncultivated land. **1.** HEATH, from Old English *hæth*, heath, uncultivated land, from Germanic *haithiz. **2a.** HEATHEN, from Old English *hæthen*, heathen, "savage" (< "one inhabiting uncultivated land"); b. HOYDEN, from Middle Dutch *heiden*, heathen. Both a and b from Germanic *haithinaz. [Pokorny kaito- 521.]

kak- To enable, help. (Oldest form *kak-.) SHAKTI, SIKH, from Sanskrit *śaknoti*, he is able, he is strong. [Pokorny kak- 522.]

kakka- Also kaka-. To defecate. Root imitative of glottal closure during defecation. **1.** CUCKING STOOL, from Middle English *cukken*, to defecate, from a source akin to Old Norse *kūka*, to defecate. **2.** POPPYCOCK, from Latin *cacāre*, to defecate. **3.** CACCO- CACODYL, CACOETHES, CACOPHONOUS, CACOPHONY, from Greek *kakos*, bad. [Pokorny kakka- 521.]

kal-¹ Cup. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form *kj-ik-. a. CALIX, CHALICE, from Latin *calix*, cup, goblet; b. KYLIX, from Greek *kulix*, cup. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form *kj-uk-. CALYX, from Greek *kalux*, seed-vessel, cup. [Pokorny 7. kel- 550.]

kal-² Beautiful. **1.** Suffixed form *kal-wo-. CALLISTO; CALOMEL, KALEIDOSCOPE, from Greek *kalos*, beautiful. **2.** Suffixed form *kal-yo-. CALLIGRAPHY, CALLIOPE, CALLIPYGMAN, HEMEROCALLIS, from Greek *kallos*, beauty. [Pokorny 2. kal- 524.]

kal-³ Hard. **1.** CALLOSE, CALLOUS, CALLUS, from Latin *callum*, hard skin. **2.** EXCALIBUR, from Welsh *Caled-vvich* (> Medieval Latin *Caliburnus*), Excalibur, from *caled*, hard, from Celtic *kal-eto-. [Pokorny 1. kal- 523.]

kamp- To bend. **1.** Suffixed form *kamp-ā-. GAM², GAMBADO¹, GAMBADO², GAMBIT, GAMBOL, GAMBREL, GAMMON³, JAMB, SCAMPI, from Greek *kampē*, a bending, a winding. **2.** Suffixed form *kamp-ulo-. CAMPYLOBACTER, CAMPYLOTROPOUS, from Greek *kampulos*, bent. [Pokorny kamp-p- 525.] Compare kemb-.

kan- To sing. **1.** HEN, from Old English *hen(n)*, hen, from Germanic *han(e)nī. **2a.** CANOROUS, CANT², CANTABLE, CANTATA, CANTICLE, CANTILLATE, CANTO, CANTOR, CANZONE, CHANT, CHANTEUSE, CHANTY, CHANTRY; ACCENT, CHANTICLEER, DESCANT, ENCHANT, INCANTATION, INCENTIVE, PRECENSOR, RECENT, from Latin *canere*, to sing (> *cantāre*, to sing, frequentative

of *canere*); **b.** suffixed form **kan-ā*, "singer," in Latin compound **bou-kanā* (see *g'ou-*). **3.** OSCINE, from Latin *oscin*, a singing bird used in divination (< **obs-cen*, "one that sings before [the augurs]"; *ob-*, before; see *epi*). **4.** Suffixed form **kan-men-*. CHARM, from Latin *carmen*, song, poem. [Pokorny *kan-* 525.]

kand- Also **kend-**. To shine. **1.** Suffixed (stative) form **kand-ē-*. CANDELABRUM, CANDELLILLA, CANDENT, CANDESCENCE, CANDID, CANDIDA, CANDIDATE, CANDLE, CANDOR; INCANDESCENCE, from Latin *candere* to shine. **2.** INCENDIARY, INCENSE¹, INCENSE²; FRANKINCENSE, from Latin compound *incendere*, to set fire to, kindle (*in-*, in; see *en*), from transitive **candere*, to kindle. [Pokorny *kand-* 526.]

kannabis Hemp. Late Indo-European word borrowed from an unknown source. **1.** HEMP, from Old English *hænep*, hemp, from Germanic **hana-paz*. **2.** CANNABIS, CANVAS, from Greek *kannabis*, hemp. [Not in Pokorny.]

kap- To grasp.

1. Basic form **kap-*. **1.** HEDDLE, from Old English *hefeld*, thread used for weaving, heddle (a device which grasps the thread), from Germanic **haf-*. **2.** HAFT, from Old English *haeft*, handle, from Germanic **hafjan*. **3.** Form **kap-o-*. HAVE; BEHAVE, from Old English *habban*, to have, hold, from Germanic **habai-*, **habēn*. **4.** HEAVY, from Old English *hefig*, heavy, from Germanic **hafiga-*, "containing something," having weight. **5.** HAVEN, from Old English *hæfen*, a haven, from Germanic **hafnō-*, perhaps "place that holds ships." **6.** HAWK¹, from Old English *h(e)afoc*, hawk, from Germanic **habukaz*. **7.** Latin combining form *-ceps* (< **kap-s*), "taker" (see *g'wher-*, *man-*, *per*¹). **8.** Probably from this root is Germanic **gaf-*, the source of Provençal *gafar*, to seize; GAFF¹.

II. Suffixed form **kap-yo-*. **1.** HEAVE, HEFT, from Old English *hebban*, to lift, from Germanic **hafjan*. **2.** CABLE, CACCIATORE, CAITIFF, CAPABLE, CAPACIOUS, CAPIAS, CAPSTAN, CAPTION, CAPTIOUS, CAPTIVATE, CAPTIVE, CAPTOR, CAPTURE, CATCH, CATER, CHASE¹, COP², COPPER²; ACCEPT, ANTICIPATE, CATCHPOLE, CONCEIVE, DECEIVE, EXCEPT, INCEPTION, INCIPENT, INTERCEPT, INTUSSUSCEPTION, MUNICIPAL, NUNCUPATIVE, OCCUPY, PARTICIPATE, PERCEIVE, PRECEPT, RECEIVE, RECIPE, RECOVER, RECUPERATE, SUSCEPTIBLE, from Latin *capere*, to take, seize, catch.

III. Lengthened-grade variant form **kōp-*. **1a.** BEHOOF, from Old English *behōf*, use, profit, need; **b.** BEHOOVE, from Old English *behōfian*, to have need of. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic compound **bi-hōf*, "that which binds" requirement, obligation (**bi-*, intensive prefix; see *ambhi*), from **hōf-*. **2.** COPEPOD, from Greek *kōpē*, oar, handle. [Pokorny *kap-* 527.] Compare *ghabh-*.

kap-ro- He-goat, buck. Probably derivative of *kap-*, to seize ("the grabby animal"). CABER, CABRILLA, CABRIOLET, CAPELLA, CAPER¹, CAPRINE, CAPRIOLE, CHÈVRE, CHEVRON; CAPREOMYCIN, CAPRIC ACID, CAPRICORN, CAPRIFIG, CAPROIC ACID, from Latin *caper*, he-goat, and *capra*, she-goat. [Pokorny *kap-ro* 529.]

kaput- Head. **1a.** HEAD; BEHEAD, FOREHEAD, from Old English *heafod*, head; **b.** HETMAN, from Old High German *houbit*, head. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **haubudam*, **haubidam*. **2.** CADDIE, CADET, CAPE², CAPITAL¹, CAPITAL², CAPITATION, CAPITULUM, CAPITULEUM, CAPITULUM, CAPO¹, CAPO², CAPRICE, CAPTAIN, CATTLE, CAUDILLO, CHAPTER, CHAPTER, CHEF, CHIEF, CHIEFTAIN, CORPORAL²; ACHIEVE, BICEPS, DECAPITATE, KERCHIEF, MISCHIEF, OCCUPY, PRECIPITATE, RECAPITULATE, SINCIPUT, TRICEPS, from Latin *caput*, head [Pokorny *kap-ut* 529.]

kar- Also **ker-**. Hard.

I. Variant form **ker-*. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **kor-tu-*. **a.** HARD, HARDLY, from Old English *hard*, heard, hard; **b.** Old High German *hart*, hard, hard,

bold, stern, in personal names: (i) LEONARD, from Old High German **Lewenhart* (> Old French *Leonard*), "bold as a lion" (*lewo*, lion); (ii) RICHARD, from Old High German *Ricohard*, "strong in rule" (*rihihi*, rule; see *reg-*¹); **c.** -ARD, from Germanic **hart*, **hard*, bold, hardy; **d.** STANDARD, from Old French *estandard*, rallying place, perhaps from Frankish **hard*, hard; **e.** HARDY¹, from Old French *hardir*, to make hard. **a-e** all from Germanic **hardu-*. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **krt-es-*, from earlier full-grade form **kret-es-*. **a.** -CRACY, from Greek *kratos*, strength, might, power; **b.** combining form *-kratēs* in Greek personal names like SOCRATES, from Greek *Sōkrates*, "having safe might" (*sōs*, safe; see *teuā-*¹).

II. Possible basic form **kar-* in derivatives referring to things with hard shells. **1.** Possibly Latin *carina*, keel of a ship, nutshell: CAREEN, CARINA. **2.** Possibly Greek *karuon*, nut: KARYO-; EUCARYOTE, GILLYFLOWER, SYNKARYON. **3.** Reduplicated form **kar-kr-o-*. CANCER, CANKER, CARANGID, CHANCER, from dissimilated Latin *cancer*, crab, cancer, constellation Cancer. **4.** Suffixed form **kar-k-ino-*. CARCINO-, CARCINOMA, from Greek *karkinos*, cancer, crab. [Pokorny *3. kar-* 531.]

kar- To praise loudly, extol. Hypothetical base form.

1. Perhaps Germanic **hrōthi-* in Old High German *hrōd-*, fame, in personal names: **a.** ROBERT, from Old High German *Hrōdebert* (> Old North French *Robert*), "bright fame" (*-bert*, bright; see *bherag-*); **b.** RODERICK, from Old High German *Hrōderih*, "famous rule" (*rihihi*, rule; see *reg-*¹); **c.** ROGER, from Old High German *Hrōdger* (> Old North French *Roger*), "famous spear" (*ger*, spear; see *ghaiso-*); **d.** ROLAND, from Old High German *Hrōdland*, "having a famous land" (*land*, land; see *lendh-*²); **e.** RUDOLPH, from Old High German *Hrōdulf*, "fame-wolf" (*-ulf*, from wolf, wolf; see *wjkw-*). **2.** Perhaps Germanic **hrōm-*, praise, RUMMER, from Dutch *roemen*, to praise. **3.** Lengthened-grade form **kāru-*. CADUCEUS, KERYGMA, from Greek (Doric) *kāruks* (Attic *kēruks*), herald. [Pokorny *2. kar-* 530.]

[karlaz] Man. Germanic root of uncertain origin. **1.** CHURL, from Old English *ceorl*, man, churl. **2.** CARL, CAROL, CHARLES, KARL (personal names), from Old High German *kar(a)l*, man, husband, whence Old French *Charles* and Medieval Latin *Carolus*. **3.** CARL, CARLING, from Old Norse *karl*, man, freeman. [In Pokorny *ger-* 390.]]

kars- To card. **1.** CARMINATIVE, from Latin *cārere*, *carere*, to card wool (> *carmen*, a card for wool). **2.** Perhaps Latin *carduus*, thistle, artichoke: CARD², CARDOON, CHARD. [Pokorny *kars-* 532.]

kas- Gray. (Oldest form **kas-*.) **1a.** HARE, from Old English *hara*, hare, from Germanic **hazōn-*; **b.** HASENPFEFFER, from Old High German *haso*, rabbit, from Germanic **hasōn-*. **2.** Suffixed form **kas-no-*. CANESCENT, from Latin *cānus*, white, gray, grayed hair. [Pokorny *kas-* 533.]

kat- Down. **1.** Possibly Greek *kata*, down: CATA-. **2.** Suffixed form **kat-olo-*. CADELLE, from Latin *catulus*, young puppy, young of animals ("dropped"). [Pokorny *2. kat-* 534.]

kat- To fight. (Oldest form **kat-*.) Suffixed form **kat-u-*. KERN¹, from Old Irish *ceithern*, band of soldiers, probably akin to *cath*, battle, from Celtic **katu-*. [Pokorny *kat-* 534.]

kau- To hew, strike. **1a.** HEW, from Old English *hēawan*, to hew; **b.** HAGGIS, HAGGLE; HACKSAW, from Old Norse *högga*, to cut; **c.** HOE, from Old French *houe*, a hoe. **a-c** all from Germanic **hawwan*. **2.** HAG², from a source akin to Old Norse *högga*, a gap, a cutting blow, from Germanic **hawwō*. **3.** HAY, from Old English *hiegg*, hay, cut grass, from Germanic **haujam*. **4.** Suffixed form **kau-do-*. INCUS, from Latin *cūdere* (< **caudere*), to strike, beat. [Pokorny *kau-* 535.]

kāu- To burn. (Oldest form **ke₂u-*, colored to **ka₂u-*, whence **kau-* [before consonants] and **kāw-* [before vowels].) Suffixed zero-grade form **kaw-yo-*. CALM, CAUSTIC, CAUTERY; ENCAUSTIC, HOLOCAUST, HYPOCAUST, INK, from Greek *kaiein*, to burn. [Pokorny 2. *kēu-* (*k* misprint for *k*) 595.]

ked- To go, yield. 1. Lengthened-grade form **kēd-*. CEASE, CEDE, CESSION; ABSCISS, ACCIDE, ACCESS, ANCESTOR, ANTECEDE, CONCEDE, DECEASE, EXCEED, INCESSANT, INTERCEDE, PRECEDE, PREDECESSOR, PROCEED, RECEDE, RETROCEDE, SECEDE, SUCCEED, from Latin *cedere*, to go, withdraw, yield. 2. Prefixed and suffixed form **neked-ti-*, "(there is) no drawing back" (**ne-*, not; see *ne*). NECESSARY, from Latin *nece*, inevitable, unavoidable. [In Pokorny *sed-* 884.]

keg- Hook, tooth. 1a. HAKE, from Old English *haca*, hook, akin to Old Norse *haki*, hook; b. HARQUEBUS, from Middle Dutch *hake*, hook. Both a and b from Germanic **hakan-*. 2a. HOOK, from Old English *hōc*, hook; b. HOOKER¹, from Middle Dutch *hōk*, *hoec*, hook; c. HACEK, HAKENKREUZ, from Old High German *hāko*, hook. a-c all from Germanic lengthened form **hōka-*. 3. HATCHEL, HECKLE, from Middle Dutch *hekel*, hatchel, a flax comb with long metal hooklike teeth, from Germanic **hakila-*. 4. HACK¹, from Old English *-haccian*, to hack to pieces as with a hooked instrument, from Germanic **hakkōn*. [Pokorny *keg-* 537.]

kei-¹ To lie; bed, couch; beloved, dear. (Oldest form **kei-*.)

I. Basic form **kei-*. 1. Suffixed form **kei-wo-*. a. HIND¹, from Old English *hiwan*, members of a household, from Germanic **hiwa-*; b. HIDE¹, from Old English *higid*, *hid*, a measure of land (< "household"), from suffixed Germanic form **hiwidō-*. 2. Suffixed form **kei-wi-*. CITY, CIVIC, CIVIL, from Latin *civis*, citizen (< "member of a household"). 3. Suffixed form **kei-lyo-*. CELIDH, from Old Irish *cēle*, companion.

II. O-grade form **koi-*. 1. Suffixed form **koi-nā-*. INCUNABULUM, from Latin *cūnae*, a cradle. 2. Suffixed form **koi-m-ā-*. CEMETERY, from Greek *koimān*, to put to sleep.

III. Suffixed zero-grade form **ki-wo-*. SHIVA, from Sanskrit *śiva-*, auspicious, dear. [Pokorny 1. *kei-* 539.]

kei-² Referring to various adjectives of color. (Oldest form **kei-*.) 1. Suffixed o-grade form **koi-ro-*. a. HOAR; HOREHOUND, from Old English *hār*, gray, hoary; b. HERR; HERRENVOLK, JUNKER, from Old High German *hēr*, worthy, exalted (comparative *hēr(i)ro*); c. YOUNKER, from Middle Dutch *here*, master, lord. a-c all from Germanic **haira-*, "gray-haired," old, venerable, hence master. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **ki-wo-*. HUE¹, from Old English *hiw*, *hēo*, color, appearance, form, from Germanic **hiwam*. [Pokorny 2. *kei-* 540.]

keia- To set in motion. (Oldest form **keia₂-*.)

I. Possibly extended o-grade variant from **koid-* in Germanic **hait-*, to call, summon (but this may be from a separate Ind-European root **kaid-*). 1. HIGHT, from Old English *hātan*, to call, summon, order, from Germanic **haitan*. 2. Suffixed form **koid-ti-*. a. HEST, from Old English *hæts*, a command, bidding; b. BEHEST, from Old English compound *behæts*, a vow, promise, command (*be-*, intensive prefix; see *am-bhi*). Both a and b from Germanic **haissiz*, from **hait-ti-*.

II. Zero-grade form **kiā-*. 1. Suffixed iterative form **kiā-eyo-*. CITE; EXCITE, INCITE, OSCITANCY, RESUSCITATE, SOLICITOUS, from Latin *ciere* (past participle *ciatus*), with its frequentative *ciāre*, to set in motion, summon. 2. Suffixed form **kiā-neu-*. KINEMATICS, KINESIS, KINESIS, KINETIC; BRADYKININ, CINEMATOGRAPH, HYPERKINESIA, KINESIOLOGY, KINESTHESIA, TELEKINESIS, from Greek *kinein*, to move. [Pokorny *kei-* 538.]

kek^w- Excrement. (Oldest form **kek^w-*.) Suffixed o-grade form **kok^w-ro-*. COPRO-, from Greek *kopros*, dung. [Pokorny *kek^w-* 544.]

kel-¹ To strike, cut. Hypothetical base of derivatives referring to something broken or cut off; twig, piece of wood.

I. Suffixed o-grade form **kol-o-*. COLOBOMA; COLOBUS MONKEY, from Greek *kolos*, docked, and *kolobos*, maimed.

II. Extended form **keld-*. 1. HILT, from Old English *hilt*, hilt, from Germanic **helt-*. 2. Zero-grade form **kjā-*. a. HOLT, from Old English *holt*, wood, from Germanic **hultam*; b. CLADE; CLADOCERAN, CLADODE, CLADOGENESIS, CLADOGRAM, CLADOPHYLL, PHYLOCLADE, from Greek *klados*, branch, shoot. 3. Variant Celtic zero-grade form **klad-*. a. GLADIATE, GLADIATOR, GLADIOLUS, GLAIVE, from Latin *gladius*, sword, from Celtic **klad-yo-*; b. CLAYMORE, from Old Irish *claideb*, sword, from Celtic **klad-ibo-*. 4. O-grade form **kold-*. a. LIMP, from obsolete *limphalt*, lame, probably from Old English *lemphealt*, limping, halting (*lemp-*, hanging loosely), from Germanic **hulta-*, "with a broken leg"; b. HALT¹, from Old English *healtian*, to limp, from Germanic derivative verb **haltōn*.

III. Extended form **kelā-* (oldest form **kel₂-*). 1. Zero-grade form **kjā-*, becoming **klā-* in Greek. a. CLAST, CLASTIC; OSTEOCLAST, PLAGIOCLASE, from Greek *klān*, to break; b. CLONE, from Greek *klōn* (< **kla-ōn*), twig; c. suffixed form **kjā-ro-*. CLERK, from Greek *klēros*, lot, allotment (< "that which is cut off"); d. suffixed form **kjā-my-*. CLEMATIS, from Greek *klēma*, twig; e. suffixed form **kjā-mo-*. CALAMITY, from Latin *calamitas*, injury, damage, loss. 2. O-grade form **kola-*, in suffixed form **kola-bho-*. COPE¹, COUP, from Greek *kolaphos*, a blow.

IV. Extended form **keldh-*. 1. HILDA (personal name), from Old English *Hild*, "battle." 2. MATILDA, MATILDA, MAUD (personal names), from Medieval Latin *Matilda* (> Old French *Mahhild*, *Mahault*, *Maud*), from Germanic **maht-hildiz*, "mighty in battle" (*maht*, might; see *magh-¹*). Both 1 and 2 from Germanic **hildiz*, battle. [Pokorny 3. *kel-* 545.] See also extended root *kleg-*.

kel-² To cover, conceal, save. (Oldest form **kel-*.)

I. O-grade form **kol-*. 1a. HELL, from Old English *hell*; b. HEL, from Old Norse *Hel*, the underworld, goddess of death. Both a and b from Germanic **hal-jō*, the underworld (< "concealed place"). 2a. HALL, from Old English *heall*, hall; b. VALHALLA, from Old Norse *hōll*, hall. Both a and b from Germanic **hallō*, covered place, hall. 3. Suffixed form **kol-eyo-*. COLEUS; COLEOPTERAN, COLEOPTILE, COLEORHIZA, from Greek *koleon*, *koleos*, sheath.

II. Zero-grade form **kj-*. 1a. HOLD², HULL, from Old English *hulu*, husk, pod (< "that which covers"); b. HOLE, from Old English *hol*, a hollow; c. HOLLOW, from Old English *holh*, hole, hollow; d. HAUGH, from Old English *healh*, secret place, small hollow. a-d all from Germanic **hul-*. 2a. HOLSTER, from Old High German *hulft*, covering; b. HOUSING², from Medieval Latin *hultra*, protective covering. Both a and b from suffixed Germanic form **hulff-*. 3. Extended form **kjā-* becoming **klā-*. CLANDESTINE, from Latin *clām*, in secret. 4. Suffixed variant form **kal-up-yo-*. CALYPSO¹, CALYPTRA; APOCALYPSE, EUCALYPTUS, from Greek *kalyptein*, to cover, conceal.

III. Full-grade form **kel-*. 1a. HELM², from Old English *helm*, protection, covering; b. Old High German *helm*, helmet, in personal names: (i) ANSELM, from Old High German *Ansehelm* (> Medieval Latin *Anselmus*), "having a divine helmet, having the gods for a helmet" (*ans-*, god; see *ansu-*); (ii) WILLIAM, from Old High German *Willahelm*, "will-helmet" (*willo*, will; see *wel-²*); c. HELMET, from Middle English *helmet*, helmet, from a source akin to Frankish

helm*, helmet. **a-c all from Germanic **helmaz*, "protective covering." **2.** OCCULT, from Latin *occulere* < "ob-kel- (past participle *occultus*), to cover over (ob-, over; see *epi*). **3.** Suffixed form **kel-os-*. COLOR, from Latin *color*, color, hue (< "that which covers"). **4.** Suffixed form **kel-nā-*. CELL, CELLA, CELLAR, CELLARER; RATHSKELLER, from Latin *cella*, storeroom, chamber. **5.** Suffixed form **kel-yo-*. CILIJUM, SEEL; SUPERCILIOUS, from Latin *cilium*, lower eyelid.

IV. Lengthened-grade form **kēl-*. CONCEAL, from Latin *celāre*, to hide, from suffixed form **kēl-ā-*. [Pokorny 4. *kel-* 553.] See also extended root *klep-*.

kel-³ To drive, set in swift motion. Hypothetical base of various loosely connected derivatives. **1.** Extended form **kelt-* or **keldh-*, possibly in Germanic **haldan*, to drive flocks, keep or pasture cattle. **a.** HOLD; BEHOLD, UPHOLSTERER, from Old English *healdan*, to hold, retain; **b.** HALT¹, from Old High German *haltan*, to stop, hold back; **c.** AVAST, from Middle Dutch *houden*, to hold. **2.** Suffixed form **kel-es-*. **a.** CELERITY; ACCELERATE, from Latin *celer*, swift; **b.** possibly further suffixed form **keles-ri-*. CELEBRATE, CELEBRITY, from Latin *celeber*, (of a place) much frequented, hence famous. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kl-on-*. CLONUS, from Greek *klonos*, turmoil, agitation. [Pokorny 5. *kel-* 548.]

kel-⁴ To be prominent; hill. **1.** Zero-grade form **kj-*. **a.** HILL, from Old English *hyll*, hill, from suffixed Germanic form **hul-ni-*; **b.** HOLM, from Old Norse *holmr*, islet in a bay, meadow, from suffixed Germanic form **hul-maz*. **2.** Suffixed form **kel-d-*. EXCEL, from Latin *excellere*, to raise up, elevate, also to be eminent (ex-, up out of; see *eghs*). **3.** O-grade form **kol-*. **a.** COLOPHON, from Greek *kolophōn*, summit; **b.** suffixed form **kol(u)men-*. CULMINATE, from Latin *culmen*, top, summit; **c.** extended and suffixed form **kol-umīnā-*. COLONEL, COLONNADE, COLONNETTE, COLUMN, from Latin *columna*, a projecting object, column. [Pokorny 1. *kel-* 544.]

kel-⁵ To prick. HOLLY; HOLM OAK, from Old English *hole(g)n*, holly (from its spiny leaves), from Germanic **hulin-*. [Pokorny 2. *kel-* 545.]

kel-⁶ To deceive, trick. Extended form **kelu-*, variant **kalu-*. **1.** CALUMNY, CHALLENGE, from Latin *calvi*, to deceive, trick. **2.** CAVIL, from Latin *cavilla* (< "calvillā"), a jeering. [Pokorny *kēl-* 551.]

kelb- To help. HELP, from Old English *helpan*, to help, from Germanic **helpan*. [Pokorny *kelb-* 554.]

kela-¹ Warm. (Oldest form **kēla-*, with variant [metathesized] form **klēa-*, contracted to **klē-*.) **1.** Suffixed variant form **klē-wo-*. **a.** LEE, from Old English *hlēo*, *hlēow*, covering, protection (as from cold); **b.** LUKEWARM, from Old English *-hlēow*, warm. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **hlēwaz*. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kja-ē-*. **a.** CALENTURE, CHAFE, CHAUFFEUR; DECALESCENCE, INCALESCENT, NONCHALANT, RECALESCENCE, RÉCHAUFFÉ, from Latin *calēre*, to be warm; **b.** CAULDRON, CAUDLE, CHOWDER; SCALD¹, from Latin derivative adjective *calidus*, warm. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kja-os-*. CALORIC, CALORIE; CALORECEPTOR, CALORIFIC, CALORIMETER, CALORIMETRY, from Latin *calor*, heat. [Pokorny 1. *kel-* 551.]

kela-² To shout. (Oldest form **kēla-*, with variant [metathesized] form **klēa-*, colored to **klāa-*, contracted to **klā-*.)

I. Variant form **klā-*. **1.** LOW², from Old English *hlōwan*, to roar, low, from Germanic **hlō-*. **2.** Suffixed form **klā-mā-*. CLAIM, CLAMANT, CLAMOR; ACCLAIM, DECLAIM, EXCLAIM, PROCLAIM, RECLAIM, from Latin *clamāre*, to call, cry out.

II. O-grade form **kola-*. **1.** KEELHAUL, from Middle Dutch *halen*, to haul, pull (? < "to call together, summon"). **2.** HALE³, HAUL; HALYARD, from Old French *haler*, to haul. Both **1** and **2** from Germanic **halōn*, to call.

III. Zero-grade form **kja-* (> **kal-*). **1.** Suffixed form **kal-yo-*. CONCILIATE, COUNCIL; RECONCILE, from Latin *concilium*, a meeting, gathering (< "a calling together"; con-, together; see *kom*). **2.** Suffixed form **kal-end-*. CALENDAR, CALEND, from Latin *kalendae*, the calends, the first day of the month, when it was publicly announced on which days the nones and ides of that month would fall. **3.** Suffixed form **kal-e-*. ECCLESIA, PARACLETE, from Greek *kalein* (variant *klē-*), to call. **4.** Suffixed form **kal-ā-*. INTERCALATE, NOMENCLATOR, from Latin *calāre*, to call, call out. **5.** Suffixed form **kja-ro-* or suffixed variant form **klāa-ro-* contracted to **klā-ro-*. CLEAR, GLAIR; AUFKLÄRUNG, CHIAROSCURO, CLAIRVOYANT, DECLARE, ÉCLAIR, from Latin *clārus*, bright, clear.

IV. Possibly extended zero-grade form **kj(a)d-*, becoming **klad-* in suffixed form **klad-ti-*. CLASS, from Latin *classis*, summons, division of citizens for military draft, hence army, fleet, also class in general. [Pokorny 6. *kel-* 548.]

kelp- To hold, grasp. O-grade form **kolp-* in Germanic **halb-*. **1.** HELVE, from Old English *helfe*, handle. **2a.** HELM¹, from Old English *helma*, rudder; **b.** HALBERD, from Middle High German *helm*, handle. Both **a** and **b** from suffixed Germanic form **halb-ma-*. **3.** HALTER¹, from Old English *halfstre*, halter, from suffixed Germanic form **half-tra-*. [In Pokorny 1. (*s*)*kel-* 923.]

kem-¹ Hornless. (Oldest form **kēm-*.) **1.** SCANT, from Old Norse *skammr*, "hornless," short, from Germanic **skamma-*. **2.** Suffixed form **kem-tyā-*. HIND², from Old English *hind*, doe, from Germanic **hinhjō*. [Pokorny 2. *kem-* 556.]

kem-² To compress. HEM¹, from Old English **hem(m)*, a doubling over, a hem, from Germanic **hamjam*, a compressing, hence a doubling. [Pokorny 1. *kem-* 555.]

kemb- To bend, turn, change, exchange. Zero-grade form **kmb-*. **1.** HUMP, from a Low German source akin to Dutch *homp*, hump. **2.** CAMBRIDGE, from Welsh *cam*, crooked, from suffixed Celtic form **kamb-o-*. **3.** CAMBIUM, CHANGE; EXCHANGE, INTERCHANGE, from Latin *cambiāre*, to exchange, from suffixed Celtic form **kamb-i-*. **4.** CANTEEN, CANTON; DECANT, from Latin *cantus*, iron tire, rim, from Celtic suffixed form **kamb-to-* (> **kanto-*). [Pokorny (*s*)*kamb-* 918, *kan-tho-* 526.] Compare *kamp-*.

ken-¹ To set oneself in motion, arise, make an effort. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **kon-o-*. DEACON, from Greek *diakōnos*, servant, attendant (*dia-*, thoroughly). **2.** Suffixed lengthened o-grade form **kōn-ā-*. CONATION, from Latin *cōnāri*, to endeavor. **3.** Variant form **skēn-*, seen by some in suffixed present **skēn-do-* in the forms collected under *skend-*. [Pokorny 4. *ken-* 564.]

ken-² Fresh, new, young. **1.** Suffixed form **ken-t-*. RECENT, from Latin *recēs*, young, fresh, new (*re-*, again; see *re-*). **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kj-yo-*. -CENE; CAINOTOPHOBIA, CENOZOIC, KAINITE, from Greek *kainos*, new, fresh. [Pokorny 3. *ken-* 563.]

ken-³ Empty. (Oldest form **kēn-*.) Suffixed form **kēn-wo-*. KENOSIS; CENOTAPH, from Greek *kenos*, empty. [Pokorny *ken-* 564.]

[ken-⁴ Hypothetical base of two similar Germanic roots. **1.** Root **hnekk-*, neck. **a.** NECK, from Old English *hnecca*, neck; **b.** KNACKER, from Old Norse *hnakkur*, saddle, and *hnakki*, back of the neck. **2.** Root **hnukk-*, sharp projection, tip. **a.** NOCK, from Middle English *nokke*, nock, from a source perhaps akin to Middle Dutch *nocke*, tip of a bow; **b.** NOOK, from Middle English *nok*, corner, nook, from a Scandinavian source akin to dialectal Norwegian *nok*, projection, hook. [Pokorny 1. *ken-* 558.]

k(e)nəko- Yellow, golden. HONEY, from Old English *hunig*, honey, from Germanic **hunagam*. [Pokorny *k₁nəko-* 564.]

keni- Dust, ashes. 1. CINERARIUM, CINEREOUS; INCINERATE, from Latin *cinis*, ashes. 2. O-grade form **koni-*. CONIDUM; PNEUMOCOONIOSIS, from Greek *konis*, *konia*, dust. [In Pokorny 2. *ken-* 559.]

kenk-¹ To gird, bind. Variant form **keng-*. CINCH, CINCTURE, CINGULUM; ENCEINTE², PRECINCT, SHINGLES, SUCCINCT, from Latin *cingere*, to gird. [Pokorny 1. *kenk-* 565.]

kenk-² To suffer from hunger or thirst. Suffixed zero-grade form **k₁rk-ru-*. HUNGER, from Old English *hungor*, *hungur*, hunger, from Germanic **hungruz*. [Pokorny 2. *kenk-* 565.]

kenk-³ Heel, bend of the knee. 1. HOCK¹, from Old English *hōh*, heel, from Germanic **hanhaz*. 2. HEEL¹, from Old English *hēla*, heel, from Germanic **hanhilon-*. [Pokorny 3. *kenk-* 566.]

kens- To proclaim, speak solemnly. (Oldest form **kens-*.) 1. Suffixed form **kens-ē-*. CENSOR, CENSUS; RECENTION, from Latin *censere*, to judge, assess, estimate, tax. 2. Suffixed form **kens-ti-* perhaps in the first member of the compound **ke(n)sty-an(d)rā-*, "praise of men" (**-an(d)r-*, man, men; see *ner-*), whence Greek personal name *Kessandrā*, *Kassandrā* (which is partly from another root **(s)kand-*, **(s)kend-*, to shine): CASSANDRA. [Pokorny *kens-* 566.]

Language and Culture Note

In ancient India, the fire-god Agni was sometimes called *naraśaṁsaḥ*, "praise of men," because in his role as messenger of the gods he conveyed the praise-formulae offered by poets (the "men") to the gods. The word *naraśaṁsaḥ* is a compound of *naraḥ*, "man" (from *ner-*), and *śaṁsaḥ*, "praise" (**kens-o-*, from *kens-*). The word *śaṁsaḥ* has a close relative, *śastih* (from a form of the reconstructed noun **kens-ti-*), also meaning "praise," which occurs in similar contexts. If we take the Indo-European reconstructions for *nara-* and *śasti-* and make a compound out of them, **kensti-an(e)r-*, meaning "praise of men," we have what looks exactly like the ancestor of the Greek name *Kessandrā*, from pre-Greek **ke(n)sti-anr-ā*, **kestyanrā*. (The *-ā* is the feminine ending.) This is a variant of *Kassandrā* (Cassandra), the name of the legendary prophetess who was cursed by always being disbelieved. This etymology of Cassandra's name is not universally accepted, but her gift of prophecy has close links to the world of both divine messenger and the Indo-European poet, one of whose functions was as a seer. (Compare the Sanskrit word *kaviḥ*, meaning both "poet" and "seer.")

kent- To prick, jab. 1. CENTER; AMNIOCENTESIS, DICENTRA, ECCENTRIC, from Greek *kentein*, to prick. 2. Suffixed form **kent-to-*. CESTUS¹, from Greek *kestos*, belt, girdle. [Pokorny *kent-* 567.]

ker-¹ Horn, head; with derivatives referring to horned animals, horn-shaped objects, and projecting parts. (Oldest form **ker-*.)

I. Zero-grade form **k₁r-*. 1. Suffixed form **k₁r-no-*. a. (i) HORN, HORNBEAM, from Old English *horn*, horn; (ii) ALPENHORN, ALTHORN, FLÜGELHORN, HORNBLÉNDE, from Old High German *horn*, horn. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **hurnaz*.

II. Extended o-grade form **koru-*. 1. CORYMB, from Greek *korumbos*, uppermost point (< "head"). 2. CORYPHEUS, from Greek *koruphē*, head. 3. Suffixed form **koru-do-*. CORYDALIS, from Greek *korudos*, crested lark. 4. Suffixed form **koru-nā-*. CORYNEBACTERIUM, from Greek *korunē*, club, mace.

III. Italic and Celtic blend of (I) **k₁r-no-* and (II) **koru-* yielding **kor-nu-*. CORN², CORNEA, CORNEOUS, CORNER, CORNET, CORNICULATE, CORNU; BICORNUATE,

CAPRICORN, CORNIFICATION, LAMELICORN, LONGICORN, TRICORN, UNICORN, from Latin *cornū*, horn.

IV. Extended e-grade form **keru-*. 1. Suffixed form **kerw-o-*, "having horns." a. CERVINE, SERVAL, from Latin *cervus*, deer; b. CERVIX, from Latin *cervix*, neck. 2. Suffixed form **keru-do-*. a. HART, from Old English *heort*, hart, stag; b. HARTEBEEST, from Middle Dutch *hert*, deer, hart. Both a and b from Germanic **herutaz*.

V. Extended zero-grade form **k₁r-* (oldest form **k₁rā-*). 1. CHARIVARI; CHEER, from Greek *karē*, *karā*, head. 2. CAROTID, from Greek *karoun*, to stupefy, be stupefied (< "to feel heavy-headed"). 3. CARROT, CAROTENE, from Greek *karōton*, carrot (from its hornlike shape).

VI. Suffixed further extended form **k₁rps-no-* (oldest form **k₁rā-s-no-*). 1. CRANIUM; MIGRAINE, OLECRANION, from Greek *krānion*, skull, upper part of the head. 2. HORNET, from Old English *hyrnet*, hornet, from Germanic **hurnznuta-*.

VII. E-grade further extended form **kerās-* (oldest form **kerā-s-*). 1. CARAT, CERASTES, KERATO-; CERATODUS, CERATOSPAN, CHELICERA, CLADOCERAN, KERATIN, MONOCEROS, RHINOCEROS, TRICERATOPS, from Greek *keras*, horn. 2. SIRDAR, TARBOOSH, from Persian *sar*, head, from Avestan *sarāh-*, head. 3. Suffixed form **keras-ro*. CEREBELLUM, CEREBRUM, SAVELOY, from Latin *cerebrum*, brain.

VIII. Extended form **krei-*. 1. REINDEER, from Old Norse *hreinn*, reindeer, from Germanic **hraina-*. 2. RINDERPEST, from Old High German *hrind*, ox, from Germanic **hrinda-*. 3. Possibly extended form **kri-*. CRIOSPHINX, from Greek *krios*, ram. [Pokorny 1. *ker-* 574.]

ker-² Echoic root, base of various derivatives indicating loud noises or birds.

I. Zero-grade form **k₁r-*, becoming Germanic **hr-*. 1. RING², from Old English *hring*, to resound, clink, from Germanic **hring*. 2. RETCH, from Old English *hræcan*, to clear the throat, from Germanic **hraik-*. 3. ROOK², from Old English *hrōc*, rook, from Germanic **hrōkaz*, "croaking bird," crow. 4. RAVEN¹, from Old English *hræfn*, raven, from Germanic **hrabnaz*, raven. 5. Extended form **krep-*. CREPITATE, CREVICE; DECREPIT, DECREPITATE, QUEBRACHO, from Latin *crepāre*, to crack, burst, creak. 6. Extended form **kri-*. CRICKET¹, from Old French *criquer*, to creak, click, from Germanic **krik-*.

II. Variant zero-grade form **skr-*. 1. SHRIKE, from Old English *scric*, thrush, from Germanic **skrik-*. 2. SCREAM, SCREECH, from Old Norse *skrækja*, to shriek, from Germanic **skrēkjan*. 3. SCREAM, from Middle English *scremen*, to scream, perhaps from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *scrama*, to scream, from Germanic **skrainjan*, to shout, shriek.

III. O-grade form **kor-*. 1. CORBEL, CORBINA, CORMORANT, CORVINE, CORVUS, from Latin *corvus*, raven. 2. CORACOID, from Greek *korax*, raven (> *korakias*, chough). [Pokorny 1. *ker-* 567.]

ker-³ To grow. (Oldest form **ker-*.) 1. Suffixed form **ker-es-*. CEREAL, CERES, from Latin *Cerēs*, goddess of agriculture, especially the growth of grain. 2. Extended form **krē-* (oldest form **kreā-*). a. Suffixed form **krē-yā-*. CREATE, CREATURE, CREOLE, GRIOT; PROCREATE, from Latin *creāre*, to bring forth, create, produce (< "to cause to grow"); b. suffixed form **krē-sko-*. CRESCENDO, CRESCENT, CREW¹; ACCRUE, CONCRESCENCE, CONCRETE, DECREASE, EXCRESCENCE, INCREASE, RECRUIT, from Latin *crēscere*, to grow, increase. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **kor-wo-*, "growing," adolescent. KORE, KOUROS; DIOSCURI, HYPOCORMIS, from Greek *kouros*, *koros*, boy, son, and *korē*, girl. 4. Compound **sm-kē-ro-*, "of one growth" (**sm-*, same, one; see *sem-*). SINCERE, from Latin *sincērus*, pure, clean. [Pokorny 2. *ker-* 577.]

ker-⁴ Heat, fire. 1. Suffixed form **ker-tā-*. HEARTH, from Old English *heorh*, hearth, from Germanic **herthō*. 2. Zero-grade form **kṛ-*. a. CARBON, CARBUNCLE, from Latin *carbō*, charcoal, ember; b. extended form **krem-*. CREMATE, from Latin *cremare*, to burn. 3. Possibly suffixed and extended form **kera-mo-*. CERAMIC, from Greek *keramos*, potter's clay, earthenware. 4. Possibly variant extended form **krās-*. CRASH², from Russian *krasiť*, to color. [Pokorny 3. *ker(a)*- 571.]

ker-⁵ A kind of cherry. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **kr-no-*. CORNEL, from Latin *cornus*, cornel tree. 2. Full-grade form **ker-* probably in Greek *keras*, cherry: CHERRY. [Pokorny 4. *ker*- 572.]

kerd-¹ Heart. (Oldest form **kerd-*.) 1. Suffixed form **kerd-en-*. HEART, from Old English *heorte*, heart, from Germanic **hertōn-*. 2. Zero-grade form **kṛd-*. a. CORDATE, CORDIAL, COURAGE, QUARRY¹; ACCORD, CONCORD, CORDIFORM, DISCORD, MISERICORD, RECORD, from Latin *cor* (stem *cord-*); heart; b. suffixed form **kṛd-yā-*. CARDIA, CARDIAC, CARDIO-; ENDOCARDIUM, EPICARDIUM, MEGALOCARDIA, MYOCARDIUM, PERICARDIUM, from Greek *kardiā*, heart, stomach, orifice. 3. Possibly **kred-dha-*, "to place trust" (an old religious term; **dha-*, to do, place; see *dhē-*). CREDECE, CREDIBLE, CREDIT, CREDO, CREDULOUS, GRANT; MISCREANT, RECREANT, from Latin *credere*, to believe. [Pokorny (*kerd-*) 579.]

kerd-² Craft. Suffixed form **kerd-ā-*. CAIRD, from Old Irish *cerd*, art, artist. [Pokorny 2. *kerd*- 579.]

kerdh- Row, herd. (Oldest form **kerdh-*.) Suffixed form **kerdh-ā-*. HERD, from Old English *heard*, herd, from Germanic **herdō*. [Pokorny *kerdh-* 579.]

kerā-¹ To mix, confuse, cook. (Oldest form **kerā-*, with variant [metathesized] form **kra-*, colored to **kra-*, contracted to **krā-*.) 1. Variant form **krā-*. a. UPROAR, from Middle Low German *rōr*, motion, from Germanic **hrōr-*; b. RARE², from Old English *hrer*, lightly boiled, half-cooked, possibly from Germanic **hrōr-* (see a). 2. Zero-grade form **kṛā-*. a. Suffixed form **kṛā-ti-*. IDIOSYNCRASY; DYSCRASIA, from Greek *krāsis*, a mixing; b. suffixed form **kṛā-ter-*. CRATER, KRATER, from Greek *krātēr*, mixing vessel. [Pokorny *kerā-* 582.]

kerā-² To injure, break apart. (Oldest form **kerā-*.) Suffixed zero-grade form **kṛā-yē-*. CARRIES, from Latin *carīes*, decay, caries. [Pokorny 4. *ker*- 578.]

kerp- To gather, pluck, harvest. Variant **karp-*. 1. HARVEST, from Old English *hærfest*, harvest, from Germanic **harbistaz*. 2. CARPET; EXCERPT, SCARCE, from Latin *carpere*, to pluck. 3. -CARP, CARPEL, CARPO-, -CARPOUS, from Greek *karpos*, fruit. [In Pokorny 4. *sker*- 938.]

kers-¹ Dark, dirty. 1. Suffixed form **ker(s)-no-*. CHERNOZEM, from Russian *černyj*, black. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **kṛs-no-*. KRISHNA, from Sanskrit *kr̥ṣṇa-*, black, dark. [Pokorny *kers*- 583.]

kers-² To run. (Oldest form **kers-*.) Zero-grade form **kṛs-*. 1. CORRAL, CORRIDA, CORRIDO, CORRIDOR, CORSAIR, COURANTE, COURIER, COURSE, CURRENT, CURSIVE, CURSOR, CURULE; CONCOURSE, CONCUR, DECURRENT, DISCOURSE, EXCURSION, HUSSAR, INCUR, INTERCOURSE, KRAAL, OCCUR, PERCURRENT, PRECURSOR, RECOURSE, RECUR, SUCCOR, from Latin *currere*, to run. 2. Suffixed form **kṛs-o-*. a. CAR, CAREER, CARGO, CARICATURE, CARIOLE, CARK, CAROCHE, CARRY, CHARGE, CHARIOT; DISCHARGE, from Latin *carrus*, a two-wheeled wagon; b. CARPENTER, from Latin *carpentum*, a two-wheeled carriage. Both a and b from Gaulish *carros*, a wagon, cart. [Pokorny 2. *kers*- 583.]

kert- To turn, entwine. 1. Zero-grade form **kṛt-*. a. Suffixed form **kṛt-i-*. (i) HURDLE, from Old English *hyrdel*, hurdle, frame; (ii) HOARDING, from Old French *hourd*, fence, hurdle, scaffold. Both (i) and (ii)

from Germanic **hurdiz*, wickerwork frame, hurdle; b. suffixed form **kṛt-sti-*. HORST, from Old High German *hurst*, thicket, horst, from Germanic **hursti-*. 2. Perhaps suffixed variant form **kṛt-i-*. CRATE, GRATE², GRID, GRIDDLE, GRILL; GRIDIRON, from Latin *crātis*, wickerwork hurdle. [Pokorny *kert*- 584.]

kes-¹ To scratch. 1. Extended zero-grade form **kseu-*. XYSTER, from Greek *xēin*, to scrape. 2. Nasalized extended form **ks-n-eu-*. a. SNUG¹, perhaps from a source akin to Old Norse *snögg*, close-cropped, from Germanic **snaww-*; b. NOVACULITE, from Latin *novacula*, razor. [Pokorny *kes*- 585.]

kes-² To cut. (Oldest form **kes-*.) Variant **kas-*. 1. Suffixed form **kas-tro-*. a. CASTRATE, from Latin *castrare*, to castrate; b. ALCAZAR, CASTELLAN, CASTELLATED, CASTLE, from Latin *castrum*, fortified place, camp (perhaps "separated place"), borrowed into Old English as *ceastre*, in place names: (i) -CHESTER (in place names such as WINCHESTER), from Old English *ceaster*; (ii) CHESHIRE, after Cheshire, English county, from Old English *Cestrescire*, "shire of the fort" (*scire*, shire); (iii) LANCASTER, from Old English *Lancastre*, "fort on the Lune River" (river in western England). 2. Suffixed form **kas-to-*. CASTE, CHASTE; CASTIGATE, INCEST, from Latin *castus*, chaste, pure (< "cut off from or free of faults"). 3. Suffixed (stative) form **kas-e-*. CARET, from Latin *carere*, "to be cut off from," lack. 4. Extended geminated form **kasso-*. CASHIER, QUASH¹, CASSATION, from Latin *casus*, empty, void. [Pokorny *kes*- 586.]

keud- Magical glory. Suffixed zero-grade form **kūd-es-* (replacing **keud-es-*). KUDOS, from Greek *kúdos*, magical glory. [In Pokorny 1. *keu*- 587.]

keua- To swell; vault, hole. (Oldest form **keua-*.)

I. O-grade form **koua-*. 1. Basic form **koua-* becoming **kaw-*. CAVE, CAVERN, CAVETTO, CAVITY; CONCAVE, EXCAVATE, from Latin *cavus*, hollow. 2. Suffixed form **kow-ilo-*. -CELE², CELIAC, -COEL, COELOM; ACOELOMATE, from Greek *kóilos*, hollow. 3. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **kōw-o-*. CODEINE, from Greek *kōos*, hollow place, cavity.

II. Zero-grade form **kū-* (< **kua-*). 1. Suffixed shortened form **ku-m-olo*. CUMULATE, CUMULUS; ACCUMULATE, from Latin *cumulus*, heap, mass. 2. Basic form **kū-*. a. Suffixed form **kū-ro-*, "swollen," strong, powerful. (i) CHURCH, KIRK, KYRIE; KERMIS, from Greek *kúrios* (vocative *kúrie*), master, lord; (ii) CYRIL (personal name), from Late Greek *Kúrrillos*, "lordly"; c. suffixed form **kuw-eyo-*. CYMA, CYMATIUM, CYME; CYMOPHANE, KYMOGRAPH, PSEUDOCYMA, from Greek *kuēin*, to swell, and derivative *kūma* (< **kū-mṃ*), "a swelling," wave; c. suffixed form **en-kū-yo-* (**en*, in; see *en*), ENCEINTE¹; from Latin *inciēns*, pregnant. [Pokorny 1. *keu*- 592.]

keuk- To be white, be bright, shine. (Oldest form **keuk-*.) Suffixed zero-grade form **kuk-no-*. CYGNET, CYGNUS, from Greek *kuknos*, swan. [Pokorny *keuk*- 597.]

kēw-(e)ro- North, north wind. (Oldest form **kēw-(e)ro-*, with zero-grade **kua-(e)ro-* becoming **kū-ro-*.) 1. SHOWER¹, from Old English *scūr*, shower, storm, from West Germanic **skūraz*. 2. SCOUR², from Middle English *scouren*, to range over, probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *skūr*, a shower. Both 1 and 2 from Germanic **skūr-*. [Pokorny *kēyro*- 597.]

kīgh- Fast, violent. (Oldest form **kīgh-*.) HIE, from Old English *hīgian*, to strive, exert oneself, from Germanic **hīg-*. [Pokorny *kēi-gh*- 542.]

klā- To spread out flat. (Oldest form **klea-*, colored to **kla-*, contracted to **klā-*.) Extended shortened form **klat-*. 1. LADE, from Old English *hladan*, to lade, lay on, load, from Germanic **hlathan*. 2. Suffixed form **klat-sto-*. a. LAST⁴, from Old English

hlæst, burden, load; **b.** BALLAST, from Old Swedish and Old Danish *last*, burden. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **hlasta-*. [Pokorný *klā-* 599.]

klāu- Possibly hook, peg. (Oldest form **klez-u-*, colored to **klaz-u-*, contracted to **klau-* [before consonants] and **klaw-* [before vowels].) **1.** Suffixed form **klau-do-*. CLAUSE, CLOISONNÉ, CLOISTER, CLOSE, CLOSET, CLOSURE, CLOZE; CONCLUDE, ECCLUSION, EXCLUDE, INCLUDE, OCCCLUDE, PRECLUDE, RECLUDE, SECLUDE, from Latin *claudere*, to close. **2.** Suffixed form **klaw-i-*. **a.** CLAVE³, CLAVICLE, CLAVIER, CLEF, KEVEL; CLAVICHORD, CONCLAVE, ENCLAVE, from Latin *clavis*, key; **b.** further suffixed form **klaw-i-d-*. OPHELIDE, STERNOCLEIDOMASTOID, from Greek *klēis* (stem *klēid-*), key. **3.** Suffixed form **klaw-o-*. **a.** CLOVE¹, CLOY; CLAFOUTI, from Latin *clavus*, nail; **b.** CLAVATE; CLAVIFORM, from Latin *clava*, club. **4.** Suffixed form **klaw-(i)yo-*. **a.** CLATHRATE, from Greek *klein*, to close; **b.** CLEISTOGAMOUS, CLEISTOTHECIUM, from Greek verbal adjective *kleistos*, closed. [Pokorný *klēu-* 604.]

kleg- To cry, sound. Extension of *kel-*¹. Variant form **klag-*. **1.** Variant form **klak-*. **a.** LAUGH, from Old English *hliah(h)an*, to laugh, from Germanic **hlahjan*; **b.** LAUGHTER, from Old English *hleahor*, laughter, from Germanic **hlahtraz*. **2.** Nasalized form **kla-n-g-*. CLANG, from Latin *clangere*, to sound. [Pokorný *kleg-* 599.]

klei- To lean. (Oldest form **klei-*.)

1. Full-grade form **klei-*. **1.** Suffixed form **klei-n-*. DECLINE, INCLINE, RECLINE, from Latin *clināre*, to lean, bend. **2.** Suffixed form **klei-tro-*. CLITELLUM, from Latin *clitellae*, packsaddle, from diminutive of **clitra*, litter. **3.** Suffixed form **klei-wo-*. ACCLIVITY, DECLIVITY, PROCLIVITY, from Latin *clivus*, a slope. **4.** Suffixed form **klei-tor-*, "incline, hill." CLITORIS, from Greek diminutive *kleitoris*, clitoris.

II. Zero grade form **kli-*. **1.** LID, from Old English *hlid*, cover, from Germanic **hlid-*, "that which bends over," cover. **2.** Suffixed form **kli-n-*. LEAN¹, from Old English *hlīnian* and *hleonian*, to lean, from Germanic **hlīnēn*. **3.** Suffixed form **kli-ent-*. CLIENT, from Latin *cliēns*, dependent, follower. **4.** Suffixed form **kli-to-* in compound **aus-klit-ā-* (see *ous-*). **5.** Suffixed form **kli-n-yo-*. -CLINAL, CLINE, -CLINE, -CLINIC, CLINO-, CLISIS; ACCLINE LINE, ANACLISIS, CLINANDRIUM, ENCLITIC, MATRICLINOUS, PATROCLINOUS, PERICLINE, PROCLITIC, from Greek *klīnein*, to lean. **6.** Suffixed form **kli-m-*. CLIMATE, from Greek *klima*, sloping surface of the earth. **7.** Lengthened zero-grade form **kli-*, with lengthening of obscure origin. **a.** Suffixed form **kli-n-ā-*. CLINIC; DICLINOUS, MONOCLINOUS, TRICLINUM, from Greek *klinē*, bed; **b.** suffixed form **kli-m-*. CLIMAX, from Greek *klimax*, ladder.

III. Suffixed o-grade form **kloi-tr-*. LADDER, from Old English *hlæd(d)er*, ladder, from Germanic **hlaidri-*. [Pokorný *klei-* 600.]

kleng- To bend, turn. **1a.** LINKS, from Old English *hling*, ridge; **b.** LINK¹, from Middle English *linke*, loop of a chain, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse **hlenkr*, loop of a chain; **c.** FLINCH, from Old French *flenchir*, to turn aside, flinch. **a-c** all from Germanic **hlink-*. **2a.** LANK, from Old English *hlanc*, lean, thin (< "flexible"); **b.** FIANCHETTO, FLANGE, FLANK, FLANKEN, from Old French *flanc*, hip, side (where the body curves). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **hlanka-*. [Pokorný *kleng-* 603.]

klep- To steal. (Oldest form **klep-*; extension of *kel-*².) Suffixed form **klep-yo-*. CLEPSYDRA, KLEPTOCRACY, KLEPTOMANIA, from Greek *kleptein*, to steal. [Pokorný *klep-* 604.]

kleu- To hear. (Oldest form **kleu-*.)

I. Extended form **kleus-*. LEER, from Old English *hlēor*, cheek (< "side of the face" < "ear"), from Germanic **hleusa-*.

II. Zero-grade form **klu-*. **1.** LIST⁴, from Old English *hlýstan*, to listen, from Germanic **hlustjan*. **2.** LISTEN, from Old English *hlýsian*, to listen, from Germanic **hlusinōn*. **3.** Suffixed lengthened form **klu-to-*. **a.** LOUD, from Old English *hlūd*, loud; **b.** ABLAUT, UMLAUT, from Old High German *hlūt*, sound; **c.** Germanic personal name **hlūda-wigaz*, "famous in battle." (i) LOUIS, LUDWIG, from Old High German *Hluod(o)wig* (> Old French *Louis*); (ii) CLOVIS, from Frankish *Chlodovech* (> French *Clovis*). **a-c** all from Germanic **hlūdaz*, "heard," loud.

III. Full-grade form **kleu-*. **1.** Suffixed form **kleu-yo-*. CLIO, from Greek *klein*, to praise, tell. **2.** Suffixed form **klew-es-*, "fame," in Greek personal names ending in *-klēs* (earlier *-kleēs*). **a.** DAMOCLES, from Greek (Doric) *Dāmoklēs*, "having the people's fame" (*dēmos*, *damos*, people; see *dā-*); **b.** EMPEDOCLES, from Greek *Empedoklēs*, "having lasting fame" (*empedos*, "on the ground," firmly set, lasting, from *en*, in, and *pedon*, ground; see *en* and *ped-*); **c.** HERCULES, from Latin *Herculēs*, from Greek *Hēraklēs*, *Hēraklēs*, "having Hera's fame" (*Hērā*, Hera); **d.** PERICLES, from Greek *Periklēs*, "far-famed" (*peri-*, all around; see *per-*); **e.** SOPHOCLES, from Greek *Sophoklēs*, "famed for wisdom" (*sophos*, wise); **f.** THEMISTOCLES, from Greek *Themistoklēs*, "famed in law and right" (*themis*, custom, law, right). **3.** Suffixed form **kleu-to-*. SAROD, from Middle Persian *srōd*, sarod, akin to Avestan *sraota-*, hearing, sound, from Iranian **srauta-*.

IV. Lengthened o-grade form **klōu-*. Slavic **slava*, fame, glory, appearing as **slavī* in personal names. **1a.** MIROSLAV, from Russian *Miroslav*, "having peaceful fame" (*mir*, world, peace; see *mei-*); **b.** MSTITSLAV, from Russian *Mstislav*, "having vengeful fame" (*mstī*, to have revenge; see *meit-*); **c.** YAROSLAV, from Russian *Jaroslav*, "famed for fury" (*jary*, furious). **2a.** BOHUSLAV, from Czech *Bohuslav*, "having god's fame" (*boh*, god; see *bhag-*); **b.** WENCESLAS, from Old Czech **Věceslavū* (> Medieval Latin *Venceslaus*, Modern Czech *Václav*), "having greater glory" (**vece-*, from Slavic **veŕye-*, greater). [Pokorný *kleu-* 605.]

Language and Culture Note Occasionally comparative linguists are able not only to reconstruct individual words in Indo-European, but also whole phrases; these are crucial for filling out our picture of the world-view of the Proto-Indo-Europeans, since they allow us to see how particular words and concepts were put together in discourse. Probably the most famous such phrase is **klewos ŋdhg* "hitom," "imperishable fame." The most ancient texts in Indo-European languages, such as the Vedic hymns of ancient India, the Homeric epics, the Germanic sagas, and Old Irish praise-poetry, all demonstrate that the perpetuation of the fame of a warrior or king was of critical importance to early Indo-European society. The preservation of their fame was in the hands of poets, highly skilled and highly paid professionals, who acted both as the repositories and the transmitters of the society's oral culture. The phrase **klewos ŋdhg* "hitom" (where **klewos* is a noun built to the root **kleu-*, "to hear," and can be thought of literally as "what is heard about someone, reputation") was reconstructed on the basis of the exact equation of Greek *kleos apthiton* and Sanskrit *śravah aksitam*. (Although these phrases look superficially rather different, they can both be shown to derive, sound for sound, from **klewos ŋdhg* "hitom" by regular sound change.) The Greek phrase appears in Homer's *Iliad* as the fate awaiting that poem's central character, Achilles, if he chooses to die young in battle rather than live a long but obscure peaceful life. • Not surprisingly, "fame" is a recurring element in Indo-European personal names. The name of the Greek poet

Sophocles (*Sophoklēs*) meant "famed for wisdom"; the German name *Ludwig* (Old High German *Hlūd-wīg*) means "famed in battle"; and the Czech name *Bohu-slav* means "having the fame (glory) of God."

kleuə- To wash, clean. (Oldest form **kleuə-*) 1. CLOACA, from Latin *cloāca*, sewer, canal. 2. Zero-grade form **klu(ə)-*. CLYSTER; CATACLYSM, from Greek *kluzein*, to wash out. [Pokorny 2. *kleu-* 607.]

kļə-wo- Bald. (Oldest form **kļə-wo-*) 1. CALVARIUM, from Latin *calvāria*, skull. 2. CALVARY, from Late Latin *Calvāria*, translation of Greek *Krāniou topos*, place of skull(s) (itself a translation of Aramaic *gulgultā*, skull, Golgotha). Both 1 and 2 from Latin *calvus*, bald. [Pokorny *kļəwo-* 554.]

kneiḡh- To lean on. 1. CONNIVE, from Latin *cōnivēre* (< **con-niūēre*; *con-*, together; see **kom-**). "to lean together" (said of eyelids), to close the eyes, be indulgent. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **knigʰh-to-*. NICTITATE, from Latin *nictāre*, to move the eyelids, wink. 3. NISUS; RENITENT, from Latin *nīti*, to lean forward (pre-form uncertain). [Pokorny *knei-gh-* 608.]

knēu- Nut. 1. Extended zero-grade form **knud-*. NUT, from Old English *hnutu*, nut, from Germanic **hnut-*. 2. Extended zero-grade form **knuk-*. NEWEL, NOISETTE, NOUGAT, NUCELLUS, NUCLEUS, from Latin *nux*, nut. [In Pokorny 1. *ken-* 558.]

knid- Egg of a louse. (Oldest form **knid-*.) Suffixed form **knid-ā-*. NIT¹, from Old English *hnitu*, egg of a louse, from Germanic **hnitō*. [Pokorny *knid-*, *knid-* 608.]

ko- Stem of demonstrative pronoun meaning "this." (Oldest form **ko-*.)

I. Variant form **ki-*. 1a. HE¹, from Old English *hē*, he; b. HIM, from Old English *him*, him (dative of *hē*); c. HIS, from Old English *his*, his (genitive of *hē*); d. HER, from Old English *hire*, her (dative and genitive of *heo*, she); e. IT, from Old English *hit*, it (neuter of *hē*); f. HERE, from Old English *hēr*, here; g. HENCE, from Old English *heonane*, *heonan*, from here. a-g all from Germanic **hi-*. 2. Suffixed form **ki-tro-*. HITHER, from Old English *hider*, hither, from Germanic **hi-thra-*. 3. Suffixed form **ki-s*. CIS-, from Latin *cis*, on this side of.

II. Variant form **ke-*. 1. Preposed in **ke-etero-* (**e-tero-*, a second time, again; see I-). ET CETERA, from Latin *cēterus* (neuter plural *cētera*), the other part, that which remains. 2. Postposed in Latin *-ce* (see **gho-**, **nu-**).

III. Attributed by some to this root (but more likely of obscure origin) is Germanic **hind-*, behind. 1. BEHIND, HIND¹, from Old English *behindan*, in the rear, behind (*bi*, at; see **ambhi-**). 2. HINTERLAND, from Old High German *hintar*, behind. 3. HINDER¹, HINDERANCE, from Old English *hindrian*, to check, hinder, from Germanic derivative verb **hindrōn*, to keep back. [Pokorny 1. *ko-* 609.]

kō- To sharpen, whet. (Oldest form **kēa₃-*, colored to **ko₃-*, contracted to **kō-*.) 1. Suffixed extended form **ko-i-no-*. HONE¹, from Old English *hān*, stone, from Germanic **hainō*. 2. Possibly Greek *kōnos*, cone, conical object (< "a sharp-pointed object"): CONE, CONIC; CONIFER, CONODONT. [Pokorny *kē(i)-* 541.]

-ko- See -(i)ko-.

kob- To suit, fit, succeed. HAP, HAPPEN, HAPPY; HAPLESS, MISHAP, from Old Norse *happ*, chance, good luck, from Germanic **hap-*. [Pokorny *kob-* 610.]

koksā- Body part; hip, thigh. COXA, CUISSÉ, CUSHION, from Latin *coxa*, hip. [Pokorny *koksā* 611.]

kola-mo- Grass, reed. (Oldest form **kola₂-mo-*) 1. HAULM, from Old English *healm*, *halm*, straw, from Germanic **halmaz*. 2. CULM¹, from Latin *culmus*, stalk. 3. Zero-grade form **kļə-mo-*. CALAMARI, CALA-

MITE, CALAMUS, CALUMET, CAMEL, SHAWM, from Greek *kalamos*, a reed, straw. [Pokorny *kolamo-s* 612.]

kom Beside, near, by, with. 1a. ENOUGH, GEMOT, HANDIWORK, WITANAGEMOT, YCLEPT, YEAN, from Old English *ge-*, with, also participial, collective, and intensive prefix; b. GEMÜTLICH, GEMÜTLICHKEIT, from Old High German *gi-*, abstract and collective prefix. Both a and b from Germanic **ga-*, together, with (collective and intensive prefix and marker of the past participle). 2. CUM¹; COONCAN, from Latin *cum*, *co-*, with. 3. CO-, COM-, from Latin *com-*, with (collective and intensive prefix). 4. British Celtic **kom-*, collective prefix, in compound **kombrogos* (see **merg-**). 5. Suffixed form **kom-trā-*. CON¹, CONTRA-, CONTRARY, COUNTER¹, COUNTER-, COUNTRY; ENCOUNTER, from Latin *contrā*, against, opposite. 6. Suffixed form **kom-yo-*. COENO-; CENOBITE, EPIGENE, KOINE, from Greek *koinos*, common, shared. 7. Reduced form **ko-* in compounds (see **gher-**, **mei-**, **smei-**). [Pokorny *kom* 612.]

kona-mo- Shin, leg, bone. (Oldest form **kona₂-mo-*) 1. HAM, from Old English *hamm*, ham, thigh, from Germanic **hamma-* (assimilated from **hanma-*). 2. Zero-grade form **kpa-mā-*. GASTROCNEMIUS, from Greek *knēmē*, calf of the leg. [Pokorny *konamo-* 613.]

konk- To hang. (Oldest form **konk-*.) 1a. HANG, from Old English *hōn*, to hang; b. HANKER, from Dutch (dialectal) *hankeren*, to long for; c. HINGE, from Middle English *henge*, *hinge*, hinge, possibly related (ultimately from the base of Old English *hangian*, to hang). a-c all from Germanic **hanhan* (transitive), *hangēn* (intransitive), hang. 2. Suffixed form **konk-i-t-ā-*. CUNCTATION, from Latin *cūncitārī*, to delay. [Pokorny *kenk-* 566, *konk-* 614.]

ko(n)kho- Possible word for mussel, shellfish. 1. COCKLE¹, CONCH, CONCHA, CONCHO-, from Greek *konkhē*, *konkhos*, mussel, conch. 2. COCHLEA, from Greek *kokhlos*, land snail. [Pokorny *konkho-* 614.]

kop- To beat, strike. 1. Suffixed form **kop-yo-*. APOCOPÉ, SARCOPTIC MANGE, SYNCOPÉ, from Greek *koptein*, to strike. 2. Suffixed form **kop-mj-*. COMMA, from Greek *komma*, piece cut off, short clause. 3. Suffixed form **kop-yā-*. a. PIOLET, from Old Provençal *apcha*, small ax, from a Germanic source akin to Old High German *happa*, sickle; b. HASH¹, HATCHET; NUTHATCH, QUEBRACHO, from Medieval Latin *hapia*, ax, and Old French *hache*, small ax. Both a and b from Germanic **hapjō*. 4. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **kōp-zo-*. HOOF, from Old English *hōf*, hoof, from Germanic **hōfaz*. 5. KAPEIKA, KOPEK, KOPIYKA, from Russian *kopaf*, to hack. [Pokorny *kāpho-* 530.]

kormo- Pain. HARM, from Old English *hearm*, harm, from Germanic **harmaz*. [Pokorny *kormo-* 615.]

koro- War; also war-band, host, army. 1. HERIOT, from Old English *here*, army, also in personal names (see **albho-**). 2. Old High German *heri*, army, in personal names (see **bherag-**, **man-**, **wal-**). 3. ARRIÈRE-BAN, from Old French *herban*, a summoning to military service (*ban*, proclamation, summons; see **bhā-**). 4a. HARBOR, from Old English *herebeorg*, lodging; b. HARBINGER, from Old French *herberge*, lodging. Both a and b from Germanic compound **harja-bergaz*, "army hill," hill-fort, later shelter, lodging, army quarters (**bergaz*, hill; see **bhergh-**). 5a. HERALD, from Anglo-Norman *herald*, herald; b. HAROLD (personal name), from Old Norse *Haraldr*. Both a and b from Germanic compound **harja-waldaz*, "army commander" (**wald-*, rule, power; see **wal-**). 6. HARNESS, from Old French *harnais*, harness, from Germanic compound **harja-nestam*, "army provisions" (**nestam*, food for a journey; see **nes-**). 7. HARRY, HURRY, from Old English *hergian*, to ravage, plunder, raid, from Germanic denominative **harjōn*. 8. HARANGUE, from Old Italian *aringo*, *arringa*, public square, from Germanic compound **harihring*, assembly, "host-

- ring" (**hringaz*, ring; see (s)ker-²). 1-8 all from Germanic **harjaz*, army. [Pokorny *korō-s* 615.]
- koselo-** Hazel. HAZEL, from Old English *hassel*, hazel, from Germanic **haselaz*. [Pokorny *kos(e)llo-* 616.]
- kost-** Bone. Probably related to **ost-**. COAST, COSTARD, COSTREL, CUESTA, CUTLET; ACCOST, INTERCOSTAL, STERNOCOSTAL, from Latin *costa*, rib, side. [Pokorny *kost-* 616.]
- kous-** To hear. (Oldest form **akous-*.) 1a. HEAR, from Old English *hieran*, to hear; b. HEARKEN, from Old English *he(o)rcnian*, to hearken. Both a and b from Germanic **hauzan*. 2. Suffixed form **akous-yo-*. ACOUSTIC, from Greek *akouein*, to hear. [Pokorny 1. *keu-* 587.]
- krāu-** To conceal, hide. (Oldest form **krea₂u-* [colored to **kraa₂u-*], with variant [metathesized] form **krea₂u-*, whence zero-grade **krua₂u-*, contracted to **kru-*.) Suffixed extended variant form **krap-yo-*. CRYPT, CRYPTIC, CRYPTO-, GROTESQUE, GROTTO, KRYPTON; APOCRYPHA, from Greek *kruptein*, to hide. [Pokorny *krā[u]* 616.]
- kred-** Framework, timberwork. Possible root. ROOST, from Old English *hrōst*, roost, from Germanic **hrō(d)-st-*. [Pokorny *kred-* 617.]
- krei-** To sieve, discriminate, distinguish. 1. Basic form with variant instrumental suffixes. a. Suffixed form **krei-_{ro-}*. RIDDLE¹, from Old English *hriddre*, *hriddel*, sieve, from Germanic **hridra-*; b. suffixed form **krei-_{dhro-}*. CRIBIFORM, GARBLE, from Latin *cribrum*, sieve. 2. Suffixed form **krei-men-*. a. CRIME, CRIMINAL; RECRIMINATE, from Latin *crimen*, judgment, crime; b. DISCRIMINATE, from Latin *discrimen*, distinction (*dis-*, apart). 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **kri-no-*. CERTAIN; ASCERTAIN, CONCERN, CONCERT, DECREE, DISCERN, DISCONCERT, EXCREMENT, EXCRETE, INCERTITUDE, RECREMENT, SECERN, SECRET, SECRETARY, from Latin *cernere* (past participle *crētus*), to sift, separate, decide. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **kri-n-yo-*. CRISIS, CRITIC, CRITERION; APOCRINE, DIACRITIC, ECCRINE, ENDOCRINE, EPICRITIC, EXOCRINE, HEMATOCRIT, HYPOCRISY, from Greek *krinein*, to separate, decide, judge, and *krinesthai*, to explain. [Pokorny 4. *sker-*, Section II. 945.]
- kreia-** To be outstanding, brilliant, masterly, beautiful. Greek and Indo-Iranian root. (Oldest form **kreia-*.) 1. Suffixed form **kreia-on(t)-* in Greek personal names. CREON; ANACREON, from Greek *Kreion*, *Kreōn*, ruler, master, and *Anakreōn*, "up-lord" (*ana-*, up; see **an**). 2. Zero-grade form **kri-* (< **kria-*). *śrī*, from Sanskrit *śrī-*, beauty, also used as honorific prefix in proper names: a. CEYLON, SRI LANKA, from Sanskrit *Sri Laṅkā* (> *Ceylon* via Portuguese; *Laṅkā*, older name for Sri Lanka and its chief city); b. SRINAGAR, from Sanskrit *Śrinagaram*, splendor city (*nagar-*, city). [Pokorny *krei-* 618.]
- krek-** 1. To weave, beat. 1. REEL¹, from Old English *hrēol*, reel, spool for winding cord, from Germanic **hreh-ulaz*. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **krok-u-*. CROCIDOLITE, from Greek *krokus*, nap of cloth. [Pokorny 1. *krek-* 618.]
- krek-** 2. Frog spawn, fish eggs. ROE¹, from Middle English *row*, roe, from Germanic **hrog-*. [Pokorny 2. *krek-* 619.]
- krem-** Wild garlic, onion. O-grade form **krom-*. RAMP³, RAMPS, RAMSON, from Old English *hramsa*, onion, garlic, from Germanic **hram-*. [Pokorny (*ker-*) 580.]
- krema-** To be suspended. (Oldest form **krema₂-*.) Suffixed form **krema-o-*. ASHRAM, from Sanskrit *śramati*, he is weary. [Not in Pokorny; compare Greek *kremān*, to hang (semantic connection with the Sanskrit unclear).]
- kret-** 1. To shake. O-grade form **krot-*. RATHE, RATHER; RARERIPE, from Old English *hræth(e)*, nimble, quick, prompt, ready, from Germanic **hratha-*, swift, nimble. [Pokorny 1. *kret-* 620.]
- kret-** 2. To beat. O-grade form **krot-*. CROTOXIN, DICROTISM, TRICROTISM, from Greek *krotein*, to strike, beat. [Pokorny 2. *kret-* 621.]
- krea₂u-** 1. Raw flesh. (Oldest form **krea₂u-*.) 1. Suffixed o-grade form **krowa-o-*. RAW, from Old English *hrēaw*, raw, from Germanic **hrawaz*. 2. Suffixed form **krewa-s-*. CREATINE, CREODONT, CREOSOTE, PANCREAS, from Greek *kreas*, flesh. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **kru-do-* (< **krua-do-*). a. CRUDE; ECRU, RECRUDESCENCE, from Latin *crūdus*, bloody, raw; b. CRUEL, from Latin *crūdēlis*, cruel. [Pokorny 1. A. *kreu-* 621.]
- krea₂u-** 2. To push, strike. 1. RUE¹, RUTH, from Old English *hrēowan*, to distress, grieve, from Germanic **hrewwan*. 2. Extended o-grade form **krous-*. ANACRUSIS, from Greek *krouein*, to strike. [Pokorny 3. *kreu-* 622.]
- kreus-** To begin to freeze, form a crust. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **kru₂-to-*. a. CROUTON, CRUST, CRUSTACEAN, CRUSTACEOUS, CRUSTOSE; ENCRUST, KRISTALLNACHT, from Latin *crūsta*, crust (with obscure lengthening); b. CRYSTAL, CRYSTALLINE, CRYSTALLINO, from Greek *krustallos*, ice, crystal. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **kru₂-es-*. CRYO-, from Greek *kruos*, icy cold, frost. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **kru₂-mo-*. CRYOTHERAPY, from Greek *krūmos*, icy cold, frost. [Pokorny 1. B. *kreu-* 621.]
- kreut-** Reed. REED, from Old English *hrēod*, reed, from Germanic **hredum*. [Pokorny *kreu-t-* 623.]
- krōpo-** Roof. (Oldest form **krōpo-*.) ROOF, from Old English *hrōf*, roof, from Germanic **hrōfam*. [Pokorny *krāpo-* 616.]
- krut-** Musical instrument. 1. ROTE³, from Old French *rote*, a stringed instrument, from Germanic **hrut-*. 2. Geminated form **kru₂tā-*. CROWD², from Welsh *crwth*, an ancient Celtic musical instrument. [Pokorny *krūt-* 624.]
- ksero-** Dry. (Oldest form **ksero-*.) 1. Lengthened-grade form **kšero-*. XERO-, ELIXIR, PHYLOXERA, from Greek *xēros*, dry. 2. Perhaps suffixed variant form **kseres-no-*. SERENE, from Latin *serēnus*, serene, bright, clear. [Pokorny *kšē-ro-* 625.]
- ksun** Preposition and preverb meaning "with." 1. SYN-, from Greek *sun*, *xin*, together, with. 2. Reduced form **su(n)-*. a. SOVIET, from Old Russian compound *sūvētū*, assembly; b. SPUTNIK, from Russian *so-*, *s-*, with, together. a and b from Old Russian *sū(n)-*, with, together. [In Pokorny 2. *sem-* 902.]
- kwās-** To kiss. Zero-grade form **kus-*. KISS, from Old English *cyssan*, to kiss, from Germanic **kussjan*, to kiss, denominative from **kussaz*, a kiss (with expressive gemination). [Pokorny *ku-* 626.]
- kwat-** To ferment, be sour. Possible root. Suffixed variant form **kwāt-so-*. KVAS, from Russian *kvas*, from Slavic **kvasū*. [Pokorny *kwāt(h)-* 627.]
- k^we** And (enclitic). SESQUIT-, UBIQUITY, from Latin *-que*, and, generalizing particle. [Pokorny 1. *k^we* 635.]
- k^wed-** To sharpen. 1. WHET, from Old English *hwettan*, to whet, from Germanic **hwatjan*. 2. TRIQUETROUS, TRIQUETRUM, from Latin *triquetrus*, three-cornered, probably from prefixed and suffixed form **tri-k^wed-ro-*, "having three points" (**tri-*, three; see **trei-**). [Pokorny *k^wed-* 636.]
- kwei-** To hiss, whistle. Imitative root. 1a. WHINE, from Old English *hwinan*, to whine, from Germanic suffixed form **hwīn-n-*; b. WHINGE, from Old English *hwinsian*, to complain, whine, from Germanic **hwin-ison*. 2a. WHISPER, from Old English *hwisprian*, to whisper; b. WHISTLE, from Old English *hwistlian*, to whistle. Both a and b from Germanic extended form **hwis-*. [Pokorny 2. *k^wei-* 628.]
- k^wei-¹** To pay, atone, compensate. Suffixed o-grade form **k^woi-nā-*. PAIN, PENAL, PENALTY, PINE², PUNISH;

IMPUNITY, PENOLOGY, PUNITORY, REPINE, SUBPOENA, from Greek *poinë*, fine, penalty. [Pokorny 1. *k^wei*-(t)- 636.]

k^wei-² To pile up, build, make. O-grade form **k^woi-*.

1. CHEETAH, from Sanskrit *kāyah*, body. 2. suffixed form **k^woi-wo-*, making, in denominative verb **k^woiw-eyo-*. POEM, POESY, POET, POETIC, -POESIS, -POI-ETIC; EPOPEE, MYTHOPOEIC, ONOMATOPOEIA, PHARMACOPOEIA, from Greek *poiein*, to make, create. [Pokorny 2. *k^wei*- 637.]

k^weiā-¹ To value, honor. Suffixed zero-grade form **k^wi-mā-* (< **k^wiā-mā-*). TIMOCRACY, from Greek *timē*, honor, worth. [In Pokorny 1. *k^wei*-(t)- 636.]

k^weiā-² To rest, be quiet. (Oldest form **k^weiā-*, with variant [metathesized] form **k^wyeā-*, contracted to **k^wyē-*.)

1. Suffixed zero-grade form **k^wi-lo-* (< **k^wiā-lo-*). 1a. WHILE, from Old English *hwīl*, while; b. WHILOM, from Old English *hwīlom*, sometimes. Both a and b from Germanic **hwīlō*. 2. Possibly Latin *tranquillus*, tranquil (*trāns*, across, beyond; see *tera-*²); TRANQUIL.

II. Variant form **k^wyē-* (< **k^wyeā-*). 1. Suffixed form **k^wyē-t-*. REQUIEM, from Latin *quies*, rest, quiet. 2. Suffixed form **k^wyē-ske-*. COY, QUIET, QUIT; ACQUISCE, ACQUIT, QUITCLAIM, QUITE, QUITTENT, REQUIESCAT, from Latin *quiescere* (past participle *quiesitus*), to rest. [Pokorny *k^weiā*- 638.]

k^wei-² Also **k^wei-¹**. White; to shine. (Oldest forms **k^wei-*, **k^wei-*.)

1. Suffixed variant form **k^wei-²*. a. WHITE; WHITSUNDAY, from Old English *hwīt*, white; b. WITLOOF, from Middle Dutch *wit*, white; c. WHITING², from Middle Dutch *wīting*, whiting; d. (i) EDELWEISS, from Old High German *hwiz*, wīz, white; (ii) BISMUTH, from obsolete German *Bismut*, Wismut, perhaps obscurely related to Old High German *wiz*, white. a-d all from Germanic **hwitaz*. 2. Suffixed o-grade variant form **k^woid-²*. WHEAT, from Old English *hwæte*, wheat (from the fine white flour it yields), from Germanic **hwaitjaz*. [Pokorny 3. *k^wei*- 628.]

k^wek- Also **k^weg-**. To appear, see, show. (Oldest forms **k^wek-*, **k^weg-*.) Variant form **k^weg-*. KAZE, from Russian *ukazat'*, to order, from Slavic **kaz-*. [Pokorny *k^wek*- 638.]

k^wei-¹ Also **k^wela-**.

I. Basic form **k^wel-*. COLONY, CULT, CULTIVATE, CULTURE, KULTUR; INCULT, INQUILINE, SILVICOLOUS, from Latin *colere*, to till, cultivate, inhabit (< **k^wel-o-*).

II. Suffixed form **k^wel-es-*. TELIC, TELUM, TELO-, TELOS; ENTELECHY, TALISMAN, TELELOGY, TELEOST, TELEUTOSPHERE, from Greek *telos*, "completion of a cycle", consumption, perfection, end, result.

III. Suffixed reduplicated form **k^w(e)-k^wi-l-o-*, wheel, circle. 1. WHEEL, from Old English *hwēol*, *hweogol*, wheel, from Germanic **hweolaz*. 2. CYCLE, CYCLO-, CYCLOID, CYCLONE, CYCLOSIS; BICYCLE, ENCYCLICAL, EPICYCLE, from Greek *kuklos*, circle, wheel. 3. CHAKRA, CHUKKER, from Sanskrit *cakram*, circle, wheel. 4. Metathesized form **k^we-lk^w-o-*. CHARKHA, from Old Persian **carka-*.

IV. O-grade form **k^wol-*. 1. Suffixed form **k^wol-so-*, "that on which the head turns", neck. a. (i) HAWSE, from Old Norse *hals*, neck, ship's bow; (ii) RINGHALS, from Middle Dutch *hals*, neck; (iii) HABERGEON, HAUBERK, from Old French *hauberc*, hauberk, from Germanic compound **h(w)als-berg-*, "neck-protector," gorget (**bergan*, to protect; see *bhergh-*¹). (i)-(iii) all from Germanic **h(w)alsaz*; b. COL, COLLAR, COLLET, CULLET; ACCOLADE, DECOLLATE¹, DÉCOLLÉTE, MACHICOLATE, MACHICOLATION, TORTICOLLIS, from Latin *collum*, neck. 2. Suffixed form **k^wol-ā-*. -COLOUS; PRATINCOLE, from Latin *-cola* and *incola*, inhabitant (*in-*, in; see *en*). 3. Suffixed form **k^wol-o-*. a. ANCILLARY, from Latin *anculus*, "he who bustles about," servant (*an-*, short for *ambi-*, around,

about; see *ambhi*); b. POLE¹, PULLEY, from Greek *polos*, axis of a sphere; c. BUCOLIC, from Greek *boukolos*, cowherd, from *-kolos*, herdsman. 4. Suffixed form **k^wol-es-* (probably a blend of o-grade **k^wol-o-* and expected e-grade **k^wel-es-*). CALASH, KOLACKY, from Slavic *kolo*, *koles-*, wheel. 5. Suffixed o-grade form **k^wol-eno-* in Old Iranian compound **yahā-carana-* (see *wes-*¹).

V. Suffixed zero-grade variant form **k^wiā-i-*. PALIMPSEST, PALINDROME, PALINGENESIS, PALINODE, from Greek *palin*, again (< "revolving"). [Pokorny 1. *k^wel*- 639.]

k^wel-² Far (in space and time). 1. Lengthened-grade form **k^wēl-*. TELE-, from Greek *tēle*, far off. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **k^wi-ai*. PALEO-, from Greek *palai*, long ago. [Pokorny 2. *k^wel*- 640.]

k^welp- To arch. 1. WHELM, from Old English **hwelfan*, *hwylfan*, with parallel form **hwelman* (> Middle English *whelman*), to turn over, from Germanic **hwalþjan*. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **kwolp-o-*. GULF; COLPITIS, COLPOSCOPE, COLPOSCOPY, from Greek *kolpos*, bosom, womb, vagina. [Pokorny 2. *k^welp*- 630.]

k^wen- Holy. (Oldest form **k^wen-*.) Suffixed zero-grade form **kwip-slo-*. HOUSEL, from Old English *hūsl*, *hūsel*, sacrifice, Eucharist, from Germanic **huns-lam*. [Pokorny *k^wen*- 630.]

k^went(h)- To suffer. 1. Suffixed form **k^wenth-es-*. NEPENTHE, from Greek *penthos*, grief. 2. Zero-grade form **k^wgth-*. PATHETIC, PATHO-, PATHOS, -PATHY; APATHY, PATHOGNOMONIC, SYMPATHY, from Greek *pathos*, suffering, passion, emotion, feelings. [Pokorny *k^wenth*- 641.]

k^wēp- To smoke, cook, move violently, be agitated emotionally. Hypothetical base of possibly related words; root form uncertain. 1. Suffixed variant form **kup-yo-*. COVET, CUPID, CUPIDITY; CONCUISCENCE, from Latin *cupere*, to desire. 2. Zero-grade form **kwāp-*, becoming **kwāp-*, possibly in: a. VAPOR; EVAPORATE, from Latin *vapor*, steam, vapor; b. VAPID, from Latin *vapidus*, that has emitted steam or lost its vapor, flat, poor; c. ACAPNIA, from Greek *kapnos*, smoke. [Pokorny (*kwēp*-) 596.]

k^wer- To make. 1. PRAKRIT, PUGGREE, SANSKRIT, from Sanskrit *karoti*, he makes. 2. Suffixed form **k^wer-ōr* with dissimilated form **k^wel-ōr*. PELORIA, from Greek *pelor*, monster (perhaps "that which does harm"). 3. Suffixed form **k^wer-as-*. TERA-, TERATO-, from Greek *teras*, monster. 4. Suffixed form **k^wer-mq-*. KARMA, from Sanskrit *karma*, act, deed. [Pokorny 1. *k^wer*- 641.]

k^wes- To pant, wheeze. (Oldest form **k^wes-*.) 1. WHEEZE, from Old Norse *hvesa*, to hiss, from Germanic **hwešjan*. 2. QUARREL¹, QUERULOUS, from Latin *queri*, to complain. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **kus-ti-*. CYST, CYSTO-, from Greek *kustis*, bladder, bag (< "bellows"). [Pokorny *k^wes*- 631.]

k^wēt- To shake. (Contracted from earlier **k^wea-t-*.) Zero-grade form **kwā-*, becoming **kwā-*. 1. CAS-CARA, CASK, SCUTCH, SQUASH²; CONCUSS, DISCUSS, PERCUSS, RESCUE, SOUKOUS, SUCCUSSION, from Latin *quātere* (past participle *quassus*, in composition -cussus), to shake, strike. 2. PASTA, PASTE¹, PASTEL, PASTICHE, PASTIS, PASTRY, PÂTE, PATISSERIE, PATTY, from Greek *passein*, to sprinkle. [Pokorny *k^wēt*- 632.]

k^wetwer- Four.

I. O-grade form **k^wetwor-*. 1. Probably Germanic **fe(d)wor-* (with *f-* from following numeral **fimf*, five; see *penk^we*). a. FOUR, from Old English *feower*, four; b. FORTY, from Old English *feowertig*, forty; c. FOURTEEN; FORTNIGHT, from Old English *feowertene*, fourteen (-tēne, ten; see *dekmp*). 2. QUATRIN; CAT-TER-CORNERED, QUATTROCENTO, from Latin *quattuor*, four. 3. CZARDAS, from Old Iranian *cathwārō*, four.

II. Multiplicatives **k^weturs*, **k^wetrus*, and combining forms **k^wetur-*, **k^wetru-*. **1.** CAHIER, CARILLON, CARNET, CASERN, QUATERNARY, QUATERNION, QUIRE¹, from Latin *quater*, four times. **2.** CADRE, QUADRATE, QUADRILLE¹, QUARREL², QUARRY²; ESCADRILLE, SQUAD, SQUARE, TROCER, from Latin *quadrum*, square. **3.** QUADRI-, from Latin *quadri-*, four. **4.** QUADRANT, from Latin *quadrāns*, a fourth part. **5.** QUARANTINE, from Latin *quadrāgintā*, fourth (-*gintā*, ten times; see **dekṃ**). **6.** QUADRICENTENARY, from Latin *quadri(n)genti*, four hundred. **7.** Variant form **k^wet(w)ṛ-*. **a.** TETRA-, from Greek *tetra-*, four; **b.** TESSERA; DIATESARON, from Greek *tessares*, *tettares*, four; **c.** TETRAD, from Greek *tetras*, group of four; **d.** zero-grade form **k^wt(w)ṛ-*. TRAPEZIUM, from Greek *tra-*, four.

III. Ordinal adjective **k^wetur-to-*. **1a.** FOURTH, from Old English *fēortha*, *fēowertha*, fourth; **b.** FIRKIN, from Middle Dutch *veerde*, fourth; **c.** FARTHING, from Old English *fēorthing*, *fēorhung*, fourth part of a penny; **d.** FILLER², from Old High German *fiordo*, fourth. **a-d** all from Germanic **fe(d)worthōn-*. **2.** QUADRILLE², QUADROON, QUART, QUARTAN, QUARTER, QUARTO, from Latin *quārtus*, fourth, quarter. [Pokorny *k^wetjer-* 642.]

k^wezd- A part, piece. PATCH¹, PIECE; APIECE, CODPIECE, PIECEMEAL, from Old French *pece*, piece, piece, from Gaulish **petssi*, from Celtic suffixed form **k^wezd-i-*. [Not in Pokorny; compare Russian *chast'*, part (< Slavic **čestŭ* < earlier nasalized form **k^we-n-zd-*).]

k^wo- Also **k^wi-**. Stem of relative and interrogative pronouns. **1a.** WHO, WHOSE, WHOM, from Old English *hwā*, *hwās*, *hwām*, who, whose, whom, from Germanic personal pronouns **hwas*, **hwasa*, **hwam*; **b.** WHAT, from Old English *hwæt*, what, from Germanic pronoun **hwat*; **c.** WHY, from Old English *hwȳ*, why, from Germanic adverb **hwȳ*; **d.** WHICH, from Old English *hwilc*, *hwelc*, which, from Germanic relative pronoun **hwa-lik-* (**lik-*, body, form; see **lik-**); **e.** HOW, from Old English *hū*, how, from Germanic adverb **hwō*; **f.** (i) WHEN, from Old English *hwenne*, *hwanne*, when; (ii) WHENCE, from Old English *hwanon*, whence. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic adverb **hwan-*; **g.** WHITHER, from Old English *hwider*, whither, from Germanic adverb **hwithrē*; **h.** WHERE, from Old English *hwēr*, where, from Germanic adverb **hwar-*. **a-h** all from Germanic **hwa-*, **hwi-*. **2a.** WHETHER; NEITHER, from Old English *hwæther*, *hwether*, which of two, whether; **b.** EITHER, from Old English *æghwæther*, *æther*, either, from Germanic phrase **aiwo gihwatharaz*, "ever each of two" (**aiwo*, **aiwi*, ever, and **gi-* from **ga-*, collective prefix; see **aiw-** and **kom-**). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **hwatharaz*. **3.** QUA, QUIBBLE, QUORUM, from Latin *qui*, who. **4.** HIDALGO, QUIDDITY, QUIDNUNC, QUIP; KICKSHAW, from Latin *quid*, what, something. **5.** QUASI, from Latin *quasi*, as if (< *quam* + *si*; cf. see **swō-**), from *quam*, as, than, how. **6.** QUODLIBET, from Latin *quod*, what. **7.** Suffixed form **k^wo-ti*. **a.** QUOTE, QUOTIDIAN, QUOTIENT; ALIQUOT, from Latin *quot*, how many; **b.** further suffixed form **k^wo-ty-o-*. POSOLOGY, from Greek *posos*, how much. **8.** QUONDAM, from Latin *quom*, when. **9.** COONCAN, from Latin *quem*, whom. **10.** QUANTITY, from Latin *quantus*, how great. **11.** QUALITY; KICKSHAW, from Latin *quālis*, of what kind. **12.** CUE², from Latin *quandō*, when (from **k^wām* + *-dō*, to, til; see **de-**). **13.** NEUTER, from Latin *uter*, either of two, ultimately from **k^wo-tero-* (becoming *-cater* in such compounds as *neuter*, neither, from which *uter* was abstracted out by false segmentation). **14.** UBIQUITY, from Latin *ubi*, where, ultimately from locative case **k^wo-bhi* (becoming *-cubi* in such compounds as *alicubi*, somewhere, from which *ubi* was abstracted out by false segmentation, perhaps under the influence of *ibi*, there). **15.** CHEESE³, from

Old Persian **ciš-ci-*, something (< **k^wid-k^wid*). [Pokorny *k^wo-* 644.]

kwon- Dog. (Oldest form **k^won-*). **1.** CYNIC; CYNO-SURE, PROCYON, QUINSY, from Greek *kuōn*, dog. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **k^wṛy-to-*. **a.** HOUND, from Old English *hund*, dog; **b.** DACHSHUND, from Old High German *hunt*, dog; **c.** KEESHOND, from Middle Dutch *hond*, dog. **a-c** all from Germanic **hundaz*. **3.** Nominative form **k^wō*. CORGI, from Welsh *ci*, dog. **4.** Variant **kan-i-*. CANAILLE, CANARY, CANICULAR, CANINE, CHENILLE, KENNEL¹, from Latin *canis*, dog. [Pokorny *kyon-* 632.]

k^wrep- Body, form, appearance. Probably a verbal root meaning "to appear". **1.** Suffixed form **k^wrep-es-*. MIDRIF, from Old English *hrif*, belly from Germanic **hrefiz-*. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **k^wṛp-es-*. CORPORAL¹, CORPORAL³, CORPORATE, CORPOREAL, CORPOSANT, CORPS, CORPSE, CORPULENCE, CORPUS, CORPUSCLE, CORSAGE, CORSE, CORSET; LEPRECHAUN, from Latin *corpus*, body, substance. [Pokorny *1. krep-* 620.]

k^wṛmi- Worm. Rhyme word to **wṛmi-*, worm (see **wer-**). CARMINE, CRIMSON, KERMES, from Arabic *qirmiz*, kermes, borrowed from Sanskrit compound *kṛmi-ja-*, "red dye produced by worms" (-*ja-*, produced; see **genə-**), from *kṛmi-*, worm. [Pokorny *kyṛmi-* 649.]

lab- Lapping, smacking the lips; to lick. Variant of **leb-**. **1.** LAP³, from Old English *lapan*, to lap up, from Germanic **lapjan*. **2.** Nasalized form **la-m-b-*. **a.** LAMPOON, from French *lamper*, to gulp down, from Germanic **lamp-*; **b.** LAMBENT, from Latin *lambere*, to lick. [Pokorny *lab-* 651.]

lādḥ- To be hidden. (Oldest form **leādh-*, colored to **laādh-*, contracted to **lādḥ-*). **1.** LETHE; LETHARGY, from Greek *lēthē*, forgetfulness. **2.** Zero-grade form **ladḥ-* becoming **ladḥ-*, with nasalized form **landḥ-*. LANTHANUM; ALASTOR, from Greek *lanthanein* (aorist *lathein*), to escape the notice of, with middle voice *lanthanesthai*, to forget. **3.** Suffixed (stative) variant form **lat-ē-*. LATENT, from Latin *latēre*, to lie hidden. [In Pokorny *2. lā-* 651.]

laiwo- Left. LEVO-, LEVOROTATION, LEVOROTATORY, from Latin *laevus*, left. [Pokorny *laiwo-* 652.]

Language and Culture Note While the root for "right (hand)," **deks-**, has derivatives in most branches of the Indo-European family, the root **laiwo-**, "left (hand)," only shows up in Greek (*laios*), Latin (*laevus*), and Slavic (Russian *levyi*). The reason for this is likely that the left side has traditionally been considered inauspicious, and terms for "left" are subject to taboo replacement. Particularly common are various euphemisms. In Greek, instead of *laios* one often said *aristeros*, "the better one," or *eudōmos*, "(the one) having a good name." Latin *sinister*, "left," may have been a euphemism originally, if (as some suppose) it is related to Sanskrit *sanīyān*, "more winning." The Old Irish term for "left" has cognates in Latin and Germanic meaning "good, safe," and in the Scandinavian languages, the words for "left" literally mean "friendlier, more desirable." English *left*, however, is not a euphemistic expression—just the opposite: it comes from an Old English word meaning "useless, weak."

laks- Salmon. (Oldest form **laks-*). Suffixed form **laks-o-*. **1.** LOX¹, from Old High German *lahs*, salmon. **2.** GRAVLAX, from Swedish *lax*, salmon. Both **1** and **2** from Germanic **lahsaz*. [In Pokorny *lak-* 653.]

laku- Body of water, lake, sea. **1.** LACUNA, LAGOON, LAKE¹, from Latin *lacus*, lake, pond, basin. **2.** LACCOLITH, from Greek *lakkos*, cistern. **3.** O-grade form **loku-*. LOCH, LOUGH, from Old Irish *loch*, lake. [Pokorny *laku-* 653.]

lap- To light, burn. Nasalized form **la-m-p-*. LAMP, LANTERN; ECLAMPSIA, from Greek *lampein*, to shine. [Pokorny *la[i]p-* 652.]

las- To be eager, wanton, or unruly. **1a.** LUST, from Old English *lust*, lust; **b.** WANDERLUST, from Old High German *lust*, desire; **c.** LIST², from Old English *lystan*, to please, satisfy a desire, from Germanic denominative verb **lustjan*. **a-c** all from suffixed Germanic zero-grade form **lustuz*. **2.** Suffixed form **las-ko-*. LASCIVIOUS, from Latin *lascivus*, wanton, lustful. [Pokorny *las-* 654.]

lat- Wet, moist. LATEX, from Latin *latex*, liquid. [Pokorny *lat-* 654.]

lau- Gain, profit. (Oldest form **leaz-u-*, colored to **laaz-u-*, contracted to **lau-*.) **1.** Suffixed form **lau-no-*. GUERDON, from Old High German *lōn*, reward from Germanic **launam*. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **lu-tlo-*. LUCRATIVE, LUCRE, from Latin *lucrum*, gain, profit. [Pokorny *lau-* 655.]

lē- To get. (Contracted from earlier **leaz-*.) Suffixed zero-grade form **la-tr-*. **1.** -LATRY, from Greek *latreia*, service (for pay), duties, worship. **2.** LARCENY, from Latin *latrō*, robber, from a Greek source akin to Greek *latron*, pay. **3.** IDOLATER, from Greek *-latrēs*, worshiper. [Pokorny *2. lē(i)-* 665.]

lē- To get, slacken. (Contracted from earlier **leaz-*.) **1.** Extended form **lēd-*. **1a.** LET¹, from Old English *lētian*, to allow, leave undone, from Germanic **lētan*; **b.** LIEGE, ALLEGIANCE, from Late Latin *laetus*, semiferre colonist, from Germanic derivative **lēthiga-*, freed. **2.** Zero-grade form **lad-*. **a.** LATE, LATTER, LAST¹, from Old English *læt*, late, with its comparative *lætra*, latter, and its superlative *latost*, last, from Germanic **lata-*; **b.** LET², from Old English *lēttan*, to hinder, impede (< “to make late”), from Germanic **latjan*; **c.** suffixed form **lad-to-*. LASSITUDE; ALAS, from Latin *lassus*, tired, weary.

II. Suffixed basic form **lē-ni-*. LENIENT, LENIS, LENITIVE, LENITY, from Latin *lēnis*, soft, gentle. [Pokorny *3. lē(i)-* 666.]

leb- To lick; lip. **1.** LIP, from Old English *lippa*, lip, from Germanic **lep-*. **2.** Variant form **lab-*. **a.** Suffixed form **lab-yo-*. LABIAL, LABIUM, from Latin *labium*, lip; **b.** suffixed form **lab-ro-*. LABELLUM, LABRET, LABRUM, from Latin *labrum*, lip. [Pokorny *lēb-* 655.] See also variant root *lab-*.

leg- To collect; with derivatives meaning “to speak.” (Oldest form **lēg-*.) **1.** Perhaps Germanic **lēkiaz*, enchanter, one who speaks magic words. LEECH¹, from Old English *lēce*, physician. **2.** LECTERN, LECTON, LECTURE, LEGEND, LEGIBLE, LEGION, LESSON; COIL¹, COLLECT¹, DILIGENT, ELECT, FLORILEGIUM, INTELLIGENT, NEGLECT, PRELECT, SACRILEGE, SELECT, SORTILEGE, from Latin *legere*, to gather, choose, pluck, read. **3.** LEXICON, LOGION, -LOGUE, -LOGY; ALEXIA, ANALECTS, ANTHOLOGY, CATALOG, DIALECT, DIALOGUE, DYSLEXIA, ECLECTIC, ECLOGITE, ECLOGUE, HOROLOGE, LECTOTYPE, PROLEGOMENON, from Greek *legein*, to gather, speak, with o-grade derivative *logos*, a gathering, speech (see also **6** below for derivatives independently built to *logos*). **4.** Suffixed form **leg-no-*. LIGNEOUS, LIGNI-, from Latin *lignum*, wood, firewood (< “that which is gathered”). **5.** Possibly lengthened-grade form **lēg-*. **a.** LEGAL, LEGIST, LEGITIMATE, LEX, LOYAL; LEGISLATOR, PRIVILEGE, from Latin *lēx*, law (? < “collection of rules”); **b.** LEGACY, LEGATE; COLLEAGUE, COLLEGIAL, DELEGATE, RELEGATE, from Latin denominative *lēgāre*, to depute, commission, charge (< “to engage by contract”). (It is also possible, but uncertain, that Latin *lēx* comes, like English *law*, from a form meaning “that which is set or laid down,” from *leg-*.) **6.** Suffixed o-grade form **log-o-*. LOGIC, LOGISTIC, LOGO-, LOGOS, -LOGY; ANALOGOUS, APOLOGUE, APOLOGY, DECALOGUE, EPILOGUE, HOMOLOGOUS, LOGARITHM, PARALO-

GISM, PROLOGUE, SYLLOGISM, from Greek *logos*, speech, word, reason. [Pokorny *lēg-* 658.]

leg- To dribble, trickle. **1.** LEAK; LITMUS, from Middle English *leke*, a leak. **2.** LACK, from Middle English *lack*, deficiency. Both **1** and **2** from Germanic **lek-*. [Pokorny *1. leg-* 657.]

leg- To lie, lay. **1.** Suffixed form **leg-h-yo-*. **a.** LIE¹, from Old English *licgan*, to lie, from Germanic **lig-jan*; **b.** (i) LAY¹, LEDGE, LEDGER, from Old English *legcan*, to lay; (ii) BELAY, from Old English *belegcan*, to cover, surround (*be-*, over; see *ambhi*). Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **lagjan*. **2.** Suffixed form **leg-h-ro-*. **a.** LAIR, from Old English *leger*, lair; **b.** LEAGUER¹, BELEAGUER, from Middle Dutch *leger*, lair, camp; **c.** LAAGER, LAGER; STALAG, from Old High German *legar*, bed, lair. **a-c** all from Germanic **leg-raz*. **3.** LEES, from Medieval Latin *lia*, sediment, from Celtic **leg-yā-*. **4.** Lengthened-grade form **lēgh-low¹*, from Old Norse *lǫgr*, low, from Germanic **lēga-*, “lying flat,” low. **5.** Suffixed form **leg-h-to-*. COVERLET, LITTER; WAGON-LIT, from Latin *lectus*, bed. **6.** Suffixed o-grade form **logh-o-*. **a.** LAW; BYLAW, DANELAW, from Old Norse **lagu*, *lag-*, law, “that which is set down”; **b.** FELLOW, from Old Norse *lag*, a laying down; **c.** OUTLAW, from Old Norse *lög*; **d.** ANLAGE, VORLAGE, from Old High German *lāga*, act of laying. **a-d** all from Germanic **lagam*. **7.** LAGAN, from Old Norse *lōgn*, dragnet (< “that which is laid down”), from Germanic **lag-inō-*. **8.** Suffixed o-grade form **logh-o-*. LOCHIA, from Greek *lokhos*, childbirth, place for lying in wait. [Pokorny *leg-* 658, *2. lēgh-* 660.]

leg^h- Light, having little weight. **1.** Suffixed form **leg^h-h-t-*. **a.** LIGHT², from Old English *līht*, *lēoht*, light; **b.** LIGHTER², from Old English *līhtan*, to lighten. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **līht(j)az*. **2.** Suffixed form **leg^h-wi-*. LEAVEN, LEVER, LEVITY; ALLEVATE, CARNIVAL, ELEVATE, LEGERDEMAIN, MEZZO-RELIEVO, RELEVANT, RELIEVE, from Latin *levis*, light, with its derivative *levāre*, to lighten, raise. **3.** Variant form **lag^h-*. LEPRECHAUN, from Old Irish *lú*, small. **4.** Nasalized form **(e)ng^h-*. LUNG, from Old English *lungen*, lungs (from their lightness), from Germanic **lung-*. **5.** Latin *oblivisci*, to forget, attributed by some to this root, is more likely from *lei-*. [Pokorny *leg^h-* 660.]

lei- To flow. **1.** Extended form **leib-*. LIBATION; PRELIBATION, from Latin *libāre*, to pour out, taste. **2.** Possibly suffixed extended form **leit-es-*. LITTORAL, from Latin *litus*, shore. [Pokorny *4. lēi-* 664.]

leid- To play, jest. Suffixed o-grade form **loid-o-*. LUDIC, LUDICROUS; ALLUDE, COLLUDE, DELUDE, ELUDE, ILLUSION, INTERLUDE, PRELUDE, PROLUSION, from Latin *lūdus*, game, play, and *lūdare*, to play (but both words may possibly be from Etruscan). [Pokorny *leid-* 666.]

leia- To waste away. Zero-grade form **fi-* (< **hīa-*). BULIMIA, from Greek *limos*, hunger, famine. [In Pokorny *2. lei-* 661.]

leig- To bind. (Oldest form **lēig-*.) **1.** LEECH², from Middle Low German *lik*, leech line, from Germanic **lik-*. **2.** Suffixed agent noun **(e)ig-tor-*. LICTOR, from Latin *lictor*, lictor. **3.** Zero-grade form **lig-ā-*. LEAGUE¹, LEGATO, LIABLE, LIAISON, LIANA, LIEN, LIGAMENT, LIGASE, LIGATE, LIGATURE; ALLOY, ALLY, COLLIGATE, FURL, OBLIGE, RALLY¹, RELIGION, RELY, from Latin *ligāre*, to bind. [Pokorny *4. leig-* 668.]

leig- Poor. (Oldest form **alēig-*.) Perhaps zero-grade **alig-* in Greek *oligos*, few, little: OLIGO-. [Pokorny *1. leig-* 667.]

leig- To leap, tremble. O-grade form **loig-*. **1.** WEDLOCK, from Old English *-lāc*, suffix denoting activity. **2.** LARK²; FARTLEK, from Old Norse *leika*, to play. [Pokorny *3. leig-* 667.]

leigh- To lick. (Oldest form **lēigh-*.) **1.** ELECUTARY, LEKVAR, LICHEN, from Greek *leikhein*, to lick. **2.** Ze-

ro-grade form **ligh-*. **a.** LICK, from Old English *lician*, to lick; **b.** LECHER, from Old French *lecher*, to live in debauchery. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **likkōn*. **3.** Nasalized zero-grade form **li-n-gh-*. ANILINGUS, CUNNILINGUS, from Latin *lingere*, to lick. [Pokorny *leigh-* 668.]

leik^w To leave. **1.** Basic form **leik^w*-. ECLIPSE, ELLIPSIS, from Greek *leipein*, to leave. **2.** O-grade form **loik^w*-. **a.** Suffixed form **loik^w-nes-*. LOAN, from Old Norse *lān*, loan, from Germanic **laihwniz*; **b.** LEND, from Old English *lænan*, to lend, loan from Germanic denominative **laihwnjan*. **3.** Zero-grade form **lik^w*-. **a.** Germanic compound **ain-lif-* (see *oi-no-*); **b.** Germanic compound **trwa-lif-* (see *dwo-*). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **lif-*, left. **4.** Nasalized zero-grade form **li-n-k^w*-. DELINQUENT, DERELICT, RELIQUISH, from Latin *linquere*, to leave. [Pokorny *leik^w*- 669.]

leip- To stick, adhere; fat. **1.** LIFE, LIVELY, from Old English *lif*, life (< "continuance"), from Germanic **libam*. **2a.** LIVE¹, from Old English *lifian*, *libban*, to live; **b.** LEBENSRAUM, from Old High German *lebēn*, to live. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **libēn*. **3a.** LEAVE¹, from Old English *læfan*, to leave, have remaining; **b.** DELAY, RELAY, from Old French *laier*, to leave, from Frankish **laibjan*. Both **a** and **b** from o-grade Germanic causative **laibjan*. **4.** LIVER¹, from Old English *lifer*, liver (formerly believed to be the blood-producing organ), from Germanic **librō*. **5.** Zero-grade form **lip-*. LIPO-, from Greek *lipos*, fat. **6.** Variant form **aleibh-* (earliest form **aleibh-*). ALIPHATIC; SYN-ALPHA, from Greek *aleiphein*, to anoint with oil. [Pokorny 1. *leip-* 670.]

leis- Track, furrow. **1.** O-grade form **lois-*. **a.** LAST³, from Old English *last*, *læst*, sole, footprint, from Germanic **laist-*; **b.** LAST¹, from Old English *læstan*, to continue, from Germanic **laistjan*, "to follow a track"; **c.** suffixed form **lois-ā-*. LORE¹, from Old English *lār*, learning, from Germanic **laizō*. **2.** LEARN, from Old English *leornian*, to learn, from Germanic zero-grade form **liznōn*, "to follow a course (of study)". **3.** Suffixed full-grade form **leis-ā-*. DELIRIUM, from Latin *lira*, a furrow. [Pokorny *leis-* 671.]

leis⁻² Small. LEAST, LESS, from Old English comparative *lēs*, *lēssa* and superlative *læst*, *lærest*, from Germanic comparative **lais-izō* and superlative **lais-ista-*. [In Pokorny 2. *lei-* 661.]

leit- To detest. **1.** LOATH, from Old English *lāth*, loathsome, from Germanic **laitiā-*. **2.** LOATHE, from Old English *lāthian*, to loathe, from Germanic denominative verb **laitiōn*. [Pokorny 1. *leit-* 672.]

leit⁻² To go forth, die. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **loit-eyo-*. **a.** LEAD¹, from Old English *lēdan*, to lead; **b.** LEITMOTIF, from Old High German *leitan*, to lead. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **laidjan*. **2.** Suffixed variant o-grade form **loit-ā-*. LOAD, LODGE; LIVELIHOOD, from Old English *lād*, course, way, from Germanic **laidō*. [Pokorny *leit(h)-* 672.]

leizd- Border, band. **1.** LIST², from Old English *liste*, border, edge, strip. **2.** LIST¹, from Old Italian *lista*, border, strip of paper, list. Both **1** and **2** from Germanic **listōn-*. [Pokorny *leizd-* 672.]

lek- To ward off, protect. (Oldest form **alek-*, becoming **alek-* in Greek.) **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **alk-ā-*. ANALCIME, from Greek *alkē*, strength. **2.** Extended form **aleks-*. **a.** ALEXIN, from Greek *alexin*, to protect; **b.** Greek combining form *alex-* in personal name *Alexandros* (see *ner-*); **c.** GURKHA, from Sanskrit *rakṣati*, he protects. [Pokorny *aleq-* 32.]

lĕk- To tear. (Contracted from earlier **leā,k-*.) Zero-grade form **lak-* becoming **lak-*. **1.** LACINIA, LACINIATE, from Latin *lacinia*, flap of a garment. **2.** Suffixed form **lak-ero-*. LACERATE, from Latin *lacer*, torn.

3. Nasalized form **la-n-k-*. LANCINATING, from Latin *lancināre*, to pierce, stab. [Pokorny 2. *lek-* 674.]

lem- To break in pieces; broken, soft, with derivatives meaning "crippled." **1.** LAME¹, from Old English *lama*, lame, from Germanic **lamōn-*. **2.** LAM¹, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *lemja*, to flog, cripple by beating, from Germanic **lamjan*. **3.** Perhaps Swedish dialectal *loma*, to move heavily, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *lomen*, to lumber: LUMBER². [Pokorny 1. *lem-* 674.]

lendh⁻¹ Loin. Suffixed o-grade form **londh-wo-*. LAMBADA, LOIN, LUMBAGO, LUMBAR; HUMBLE PIE, SIRLOIN, from Latin *lumbus*, loin. [Pokorny 2. *lendh-* 675.]

lendh⁻² Open land. **1a.** LAND; ISLAND, from Old English *land*, land; **b.** BILANDER, LANDSCAPE, UTTILANDER, from Middle Dutch *land*, land; **c.** AUSLANDER, GELANDESPRUNG, HINTERLAND, LANDSLEIT, LANDSMAN², from Old High German *lant*, land; **d.** LANDGRAVE, LANDGRAVINE, from Middle Low German *lant*, country; **e.** LANDSMAL, from Old Norse *land*, land. **a-e** all from Germanic **landam*. **2.** LAWN¹, from Old French *launde*, heath, pasture, from Germanic, or from Celtic **landā-*. [Pokorny 3. *lendh-* 675.]

lent-o- Flexible. **1.** Suffixed form **lent-yo-*. **a.** LITHE, from Old English *lithe*, flexible, mild, from Germanic **linthja-*; **b.** LINDEN, from Old English *lind(e)*, linden tree (from its pliant bast), from Germanic **lindjō*. **2.** Suffixed form **lent-o-*. LENTAMENTE, LANTANA, LENTANDO, LENTISSIMO, LENTO; RALENTANDO, RELENT, from Latin *lentus*, flexible, tenacious, sluggish, slow. [Pokorny *lento-* 677.]

lep⁻¹ To peel. **1.** LEMMA², LEPTO-, LEPTON¹; OOLEMMA, PLASMALEMMA, SARCOLEMMA, from Greek *lepein*, to peel, and derivative *lemma* (< **lep-mj*), husk. **2.** Suffixed form **lep-i-*. LEPER, LEPIDO-, LEPIDOTE, from Greek *lepis*, *lepos*, a scale. **3.** Suffixed variant form **lap-aro-*. LAPAROTOMY, LAPAROSCOPE, from Greek *laparos*, soft. **4.** O-grade form **lop-*. ELAPID, from Greek *elops*, *ellops*, a fish (< **en-lopōs*, having scales; *en-*, in; see *en*). [Pokorny 2. *lep-* 678.]

lep⁻² To be flat; palm, sole, shoulder blade. Lengthened o-grade form **lōp-*. **1.** GLOVE, from Old English *glōf*, glove, from Germanic **galōfō*, "covering for the hand" (*ga-*, collective prefix; see *kom*). **2.** LUFF, from Old French *lof*, spar, probably from a Germanic source akin to Middle Dutch **loef*, windward side of a ship. Both **1** and **2** from Germanic **lōfō*. [Pokorny 2. *lep-* 679.]

letro- Leather. **1.** LEATHER, from Old English *lether*, leather. **2.** LEDERHOSEN, from Old High German *ledar*, leather. Both **1** and **2** from Germanic **lethram*. [Pokorny *letro-* 681.]

leu- To loosen, divide, cut apart.

1. Extended Germanic root **leus-*. **1a.** LORN, LOSEL, from Old English *-lēosan*, to lose; **b.** (i) FORLORN, from Old English *forlēosan*, to forfeit, lose; (ii) FORLORN HOPE, from Dutch *verliezen* (past participle *verloren*), to lose. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **fer-leusan*, **far-leusan* ("fer-", "far-", prefix denoting rejection or exclusion; see *per-*). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **leusan* (with Old English and Dutch past participle *loren* from Germanic **luzana-*, from Indo-European suffixed zero-grade form **lus-ono-*). **2a.** LEASING, -LESS, from Old English *lēas*, "loose", free from, without, untrue, lacking; **b.** LOSE, LOSS, from Old English *los*, loss; **c.** LOOSE, from Old Norse *lauss*, loose, loose; **d.** LOESS, from German dialectal *lōsch*, loose. **a-d** all from Germanic **lausā-*. **3.** LEISTER, from Old Norse *lōsta*, to strike, perhaps from Germanic **leustan*.

II. Basic form **leu-*. **1.** LAG², probably from a source akin to Swedish *lagg*, barrel stave (< "split piece of wood"), from Germanic **lawwō*. **2.** Zero-grade form **lu-*. **a.** LYO-, LYSIS, LYSO-, -LYTE, LYTIC,

-LYTIC; ANALYSIS, CATALYSIS, DIALYSIS, LYASE, PALSY, PARALYSIS, TACHYLITE, from Greek *lūein*, to loosen, release, untie; **b.** LUES, from Latin *lūs*, plague, pestilence (< "dissolution, putrefaction"); **c.** prefixed form **se-lu-* (*se-*, apart; see *s(w)e-*). SOLUBLE, SOLUTE, SOLVE; ABSOLUTE, ABSOLVE, ASSOIL, DISSOLVE, RESOLUTE, RESOLVE, from Latin *solvere*, to loosen, untie. [Pokorny 2. *leu-* 681.]

leu-² Dirt; to make dirty. **1.** POLLUTE, from Latin *polluere*, to pollute (< **por-leuere*; *por-* for **prō-*, forth, forward; see *per*¹). **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **lu-to-*. LUTE², from Latin *lutum*, mud, mire, clay. [Pokorny 1. *leu-* 681.]

lū-¹ Stone. CROMLECH, from Welsh *llech*, flat stone (preform uncertain). [Pokorny 2. *lū-* 683.]

lū-² Echoic root. **1.** Extended shortened form **leut-*. LIED; VOLKSIED, from Old High German *liod*, song, from Germanic **leutham*. **2.** Extended variant form **laud-*. LAUD, from Latin *laus* (stem *laud-*), praise, glory, fame. [Pokorny 3. *lū-* 683.]

leubh- To care, desire; love.

I. Suffixed form **leubh-o-*. LIEF; LEMAN, LIVELONG, from Old English *leof*, dear, beloved, from Germanic **leubaz*.

II. O-grade form **loubh-*. **1a.** LEAVE², from Old English *lēaf*, permission (< "pleasure, approval"); **b.** FURLOUGH, from Middle Dutch *verlof*, leave, permission (*ver-*, intensive prefix, from Germanic **fer-*; see *per*¹); **c.** BELIEF, from Old English *gēleafa*, belief, faith, from Germanic **galaubō* (**ga-*, intensive prefix; see *kom*). **a-c** all from Germanic **laubō*. **2.** BELIEVE, from Old English *gelēfan*, *belēfan*, to believe, trust (*be-*, about; see *ambhi*), from Germanic **galaubjan*, "to hold dear," esteem, trust (**ga-*, intensive prefix; see *kom*).

III. Zero-grade form **lubb-*. **1.** Suffixed form **lubb-ā-*. LOVE, from Old English *lufu*, love, from Germanic **lubō*. **2.** Suffixed (stative) form **lubb-ē-*. QUODLIBET, from Latin *libere*, to be dear, be pleasing. **3.** LIBIDO, from Latin *libidō*, pleasure, desire. [Pokorny *leubh-* 683.]

leud- Small. **1a.** LITTLE, from Old English *lȳtel*, little, from West Germanic **luttila-*; **b.** LOU², from Old English *lutan*, to bend down (< "to make small"); **c.** LOU¹, from Old Norse *luta*, to bend down. **a-c** all from Germanic **lūt-*. **2.** LOITER, from Middle English *loitren*, to idle away time, perhaps akin to Middle Dutch *loteren*, to shake, totter (< "to make smaller"), perhaps from Germanic **lūt-*. [Pokorny *leud-* 684.]

leudh-¹ To go. (Oldest form **ə, leudh-*.) Zero-grade form **aludh-*, in suffixed Greek unextended form **elu-to-*. PROSELYTE, from Greek *proselutos*, "one who comes to a place," stranger (*pros-*, to; see *per*¹). [In Pokorny 6. *el-* 306.]

leudh-² To mount up, grow. (Oldest form **ə, leudh-*.) **1.** Basic form **leudh-*. LANDSLEIT, from Old High German *liut*, person, people (also in personal names; see *bhel-*²), from Germanic **liud-i-*. **2.** Suffixed form **leudh-ero-*. LIBERAL, LIBERATE, LIBERTINE, LIBERTY, LIVERY; DELIVER, from Latin *liber*, free (the precise semantic development is obscure). [Pokorny 1. *leudh-* 684.]

leu(a)- To wash. (Oldest form **leu(a₃)-*.) **1.** Suffixed form **lou-kā-*. LYE, from Old English *lēag*, lye, from Germanic **laugō*. **2.** Suffixed form **lou-tro-*. **a.** LATHER, from Old English *lēthan*, *lithran*, to lather; **b.** LUTEFISK, from Old Norse *laudhr*, soap, foam. **3.** Variant form **law-*. **a.** LOMENT, LOTION; ABLUTION, ALLUVION, COLLUVIUM, DELUGE, DILUTE, ELUENT, ELUTE, ELUVIUM, from Latin *lavare*, to wash (in compounds, *-luere*); **b.** suffixed form **law-ā-*. LAUNDER, LAVABO, LAVAGE, LAVATORY, LAVE, LAVISH, from Latin *lavāre*, to wash; **c.** LATRINE, from Latin *lavātina*, *lātrina*, a bath,

privy. **4.** O-grade form **lou-*. PYROLUSITE, from Greek *louein*, to wash. [Pokorny *lou-* 692.]

leug- To break. Suffixed (stative) form **leug-ē-*. LUGUBRIOUS, from Latin *lūgere*, to mourn (< "to be broken"). [Pokorny *leug-* 686.]

leugh- To tell a lie. **1a.** WARLOCK, from Old English *lēogan*, to lie; **b.** BELIE, from Old English *belēogan*, to deceive (*be-*, about; see *ambhi*). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **leugan*. **2.** LIE², from Old English *lyge*, a lie, falsehood, from Germanic **lugiz*. [Pokorny 1. *leugh-* 686.]

leuk- Light, brightness.

I. Basic form **leuk-*. **1.** Suffixed form **leuk-to-*. **a.** LIGHT¹, from Old English *lēoht*, *liht*, light; **b.** LIGHTNING, from Old English *lihtan*, to shine, from Germanic **leucht-jan*, to make light. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **leuhtam*. **2.** Basic form **leuk-*. LUCINA, LUCULENT, LUX; LUCIFER, LUCIFERIN, from Latin *lūx*, light. **3.** Suffixed form **leuk-smen-*. LIMBERS, LIMN, LUMEN, LUMINARY, LUMINOUS; ILLUMINATE, PHILLUMINIST, from Latin *lūmen*, light, opening. **4.** Suffixed form **leuk-snā-*. LUNA, LUNAR, LUNATE, LUNATIC, LUNE, LUNULA; MEZZALUNA, SUBLUNARY, from Latin *lūna*, moon. **5.** Suffixed form **leuk-stro-*. **a.** LUSTER, LUSTRUM, from Latin *lūstrum*, purification; **b.** ILLUSTRATE, from Latin *lūstrāre*, to purify, illuminate. **6.** Suffixed form **leuko-dhro-*. LUCUBRATE; ELUCUBRATION, from Latin *lūcubrāre*, to work by lamplight. **7.** Suffixed form **leuk-o-*. LEUKO-, from Greek *leukos*, clear, white.

II. O-grade form **louk-*. **1.** Suffixed form **louk-o-*. **a.** LEA, from Old English *lēah*, meadow (< "place where light shines"), from Germanic **lahuz*; **b.** LEVIN, from Middle English *levin*, lightning, from Germanic **lah-ubni-*. **2.** Suffixed (iterative) form **louk-eyo-*. LUCENT, LUCID; ELUCIDATE, NOCTLUCA, PELUCID, REZUCENT, TRANSLUCENT, from Latin *lūcere*, to shine.

III. Zero-grade form **luk-*. **1.** Suffixed form **luk-sno-*. LYNX², LYCHNIS, from Greek *lukhnos*, lamp. **2.** Attributed by some to this root (but more likely of obscure origin) is Greek *lynx*, lynx (as if from its shining eyes): LYNX, OUNCE². [Pokorny *leuk-* 687.]

leup- To peel off, break off. **1.** LEAF, from Old English *lēaf*, leaf, from Germanic **laubaz*. **2a.** LODGE, LOGE, from Old French *loge*, lodge; **b.** LOBBY, from Medieval Latin *lobium*, *lobia*, *laubia*, monastic cloister. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **laubja-*, "roof made from bark," shelter. **3.** Attributed by some to this root, but probably a separate Germanic root, is Germanic **lufruz*, sky (traditionally explained as < "roof of the world"). **a.** LOFT; ALOFT, from Old Norse *lopt*, air, attic, sky; **b.** LIFT, from Old Norse *lypta*, to lift, from Germanic **lufþjan*, to hold up in the air. [Pokorny *leup-* 690.]

[lik- Body, form; like, same. Germanic root. **1.** LICH-GATE, from Old English *lic*, form, body. **2.** -LY¹, -LY², from Old English -*lic*, having the form of. **3a.** ALIKE, LIKE², LIKELY, from Old English *gelic*, similar, and Old Norse (g)*likr*, like, both from Germanic **galika-* (**ga-*, with, intensive prefix; see *kom*); **b.** EACH; EVERY, from Old English *ælc*, each, from Germanic phrase **aīwo galika-*, "ever alike" (**aīwo*, **aīwi*, ever; see *aīw-*). **4.** Germanic compound **is-lik-* (see *i-*). **5.** ALIKE, from Old English *onlic*, from Germanic **ana-likaz*. **6.** FROLIC, from Middle Dutch -*lijc*, -like. **7.** LIKE¹, from Old English *lician*, to please, from Germanic **likjan*. **8.** Germanic compound **hwa-lik-* (see *k'o-*). [Pokorny 2. *lik-* 667.]

līno- Flax. **1.** Form **līno-*. LINOLEIC ACID, from Greek *linon*, flax. **2.** Form **līno-*. LENO, LINE¹, LINE², LINEAGE, LINEN, LINGERIE, LINNET, LINT; ALIGN, CRINOLINE, LINSEED, from Latin *linum*, flax, linen, thread. [Pokorny *līno-* 691.]

[līthrā A scale. Mediterranean word, probably the source of Latin *libra*, a pound, balance, and Greek

litra, unit of weight, pound. 1. LEVEL, LIBRA, LIRA, LIVRE; DELIBERATE, EQUILIBRIUM, from Latin *libra*, a pound, balance. 2. LITER, from Greek *litra*, unit of weight, pound.]

-lo- Secondary suffix, forming diminutives. 1. -ULAR, -ULE, from Latin *-ulus*, diminutive suffix, from **(o)lo-*. 2. -LET, from Latin *-ellus*, diminutive suffix, from double diminutive suffix **-olo-lo-*. 3. -LING¹, from Old English *-ling*, diminutive suffix and nominal suffix, from Germanic **-linga-* (< **-li-inga-*; see *-(i)ko-*). 4. Italic i-stem form **-li-*, appearing in various Latin adjective suffixes. a. -AL¹, -AL², -AR, from Latin *-ālis* (originally suffix **-li-* attached to stems in **-ā-*), adjective suffix, and dissimilated form *-āris* (after bases containing *l*); b. -ILE¹, from Latin *-ilis*, -ilis, adjective suffixes. [Not in Pokorny.]

lobho- Top or back of the head. LOPOPHORE, from Greek *lophos*, top of the head, crest. [Not in Pokorny; compare Tocharian A *lap*, head.]

lūs- Louse. LOUSE, from Old English *lūs*, louse, from Germanic **lūs-*. [Pokorny *lūs-* 692.]

mā- Good; with derivatives meaning "occurring at a good moment, timely, seasonable, early." (Oldest form **mea₂-*, colored to **ma₂-*, contracted to **mā-*.) 1. Suffix form **mā-tu-*. a. Further suffixed form **mā-tu-ro-*. MATURE; IMMATURE, PREMATURE, from Latin *mātūrus*, seasonable, ripe, mature; b. further suffixed form **mā-tu-to-*. MATINEE, MATINS, MATUTINAL, from Latin *Mātūta*, name of the goddess of dawn. 2. Suffix form **mā-ni-*. a. MAÑANA, from Latin *māne*, (in) the morning; b. MANES, from Latin *mānis*, *mānus*, good. [Pokorny 2. *mā-* 693.]

mā- Mother. A linguistic near-universal found in many of the world's languages, often in reduplicated form. 1. MAMMA², MAMMAL, MAMMILLA, from Latin *mamma*, breast. 2. Probably from this root is Greek *Maia*, "good mother" (respectful form of address to old women), also nurse: MAIA, MAIEUTIC; MAIASAUR. 3. MAMA, more recently formed in the same way. [Pokorny 3. *mā* 694.]

mā- Damp. (Oldest form **mea₂-*, colored to **ma₂-*, contracted to **mā-*.) 1. Suffix form **mā-ro-*. MOOR¹, from Old English *mōr*, marsh, wilderness, from Germanic **mōra-*. 2. Suffix form **mā-no-*. EMANATE, from Latin *mānāre*, to flow, trickle. [Pokorny *mā-no-* 699.]

mad- Moist, wet; also refers to various qualities of food. 1. Suffix (stative) form **mad-ē-*. MATTE²; CASEMATE, from Latin *madēre*, to be sodden, be drunk, with past participle *mattus*, stupefied (< **mad-to-*; see 3 below). 2. MYNA, from Sanskrit *madati*, it bubbles, gladdens, and derivative *madana-*, delightful, joyful. 3. Suffix form **mad-to-*. MUSTH, from Middle Persian *mast*, drunk, from Iranian **masta-*. 4. Suffix form **mad-i-*. a. MEAT, from Old English *mete*, food; b. MATE¹, from Middle Low German (*ge*)mate, "he with whom one shares one's food," companion (*ge-*, together, from Germanic **ga-*; see *kom-*). Both a and b from Germanic **mati-*. 5. Suffix form **mad-stā-*, becoming **māzdā-*. MAST², from Old English *mæst*, fodder, from Germanic **mastō*. 6. MUESLI, from Old High German *muos*, meal, mushlike food, from Germanic suffixed lengthened-grade form **mōd-sa-*. [Pokorny *mad-* 694.]

mag- Also **māk-**. To knead, fashion, fit. (Oldest forms **mag₂-*, **mak₂-*.) 1a. (i) MAKE, from Old English *macian*, to make; (ii) MASON, from Old French *masson*, mason; (iii) MAQUILLAGE, from Middle Dutch *maken*, to make. (i)-(iii) all from Germanic verb **makōn*, to fashion, fit; b. MATCH¹, from Old English *gemæcca*, mate, spouse, from Germanic compound noun **ga-mak-(i)ōn-*, "one who is fitted with (another)" (**ga-*, with, together; see *kom-*). Both a and b from Germanic **mak-*. 2a. MINGLE, from Old English

mengan, to mix; b. AMONG, MONGREL, from Old English *gemang*, mixture, crowd (*ge-*, together; see *kom-*). Both a and b from Germanic nasalized form **mangjan*, to knead together. 3. Suffix form **mak-yo-*. MAGMA, from Greek *magma*, unguent, from *massein* (aorist stem *mag-*), to knead. 4. Suffix form **māg-ya-*. MASS; AMASS, MAZAID, from Greek *māza*, maza, a (kneaded) lump, barley cake. 5. Suffix form **māk-ero-*. MACERATE, from Latin *mācerāre*, to tenderize, to soften (food) by steeping. [Pokorny *mag-* 696, 2. *māk-* 698, *men(a)k-* 730.]

magh-¹ To be able, have power. 1a. MAY¹, from Old English *magan*, to be able; b. DISMAY, from Old French *esmaier*, to frighten. Both a and b from Germanic **magan*, to be able. 2. MIGHT¹, from Old English *mihht*, power, from Germanic suffixed form **mah-ti-*, power (also in personal names; see *kel-*). 3. MAIN, from Old English *māgen*, power, from Germanic suffixed form **mag-inam*, power. 4. Suffix form **māgh-anā-*, "that which enables" MACHINE, MECHANIC, MECHANISM, MECHANON, from Greek (Attic) *mēkhanē*, (Doric) *mākhanā*, device. 5. Possibly suffixed form **magh-u-*. MAGIC, MAGUS, from Old Persian *maguš*, member of a priestly caste (< "mighty one"). [Pokorny *magh-* 695.]

magh-² To fight. (Oldest form **magh-*.) 1. TITANOMACHY, from Greek *makhēsthai*, to fight. 2. AMAZON, from Greek *Amazōn*, Amazon, possibly borrowed from a hypothetical Iranian compound **hamaz-an-*, "(one) fighting together," warrior (**ha-*, with; see *sem-*). [Pokorny *magh-* 697.]

maghu- Young person of either sex. Suffix form **magho-fi-*. 1. MAID, MAIDEN, from Old English *magden*, virgin. 2. MATJES HERRING, from Dutch *maagd*, maid. Both 1 and 2 from Germanic **magadi-*, with diminutive **magadin-*. [Pokorny *maghos* 696.]

mai-¹ To cut. (Oldest form **mea₂-*, colored to **ma₂-*, contracted to **mai-*.) 1. Suffix form **mai-d-*. a. ANT, EMMET, from Old English *æmette*, ant, from Germanic **ē-mait-jōn-*, "the biter" (prefix **ē-*, meaning uncertain; see *ē*); b. (i) MITE¹, from Old English *mite*, mite; (ii) MITE², from Middle Dutch *mite*, insect, small object, small coin. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **mitōn-*, "the biter"; c. MAIM, MANGLE¹, MAYHEM, from Old French *machaignier*, to maim (> Anglo-Norman *mangler*, to hack). a-c all from Germanic **mait-*. 2. Suffix form **mai-lo-*. a. MALCOLM (personal name), from Old Irish *Máel Coluim*, "servant of Saint Columba," from *máel*, hornless, bald, shorn, servant; b. MULEY, from a source akin to Old Irish *máel* (see above). [Pokorny 1. *mai-* 697.]

mai-² To soil, defile. Possible root. 1. Suffix form **mai-lo-*. MOLE¹, from Old English *māl*, spot, blemish, from Germanic **mail-*. 2. Suffix form **mi-an-yo-*. MIASMA; AMIANTHUS, from Greek *miainein*, to pollute. [Pokorny 2. *mai-* 697.]

māk- (Leather) bag. 1. MAW, from Old English *maga*, stomach, from Germanic **magōn-*, bag, stomach. 2. Suffix form **mak-no-*, altered in British Celtic to **mek-no-* (possibly due to a crossing with the unrelated noun **mēn-o-*, face, cheek). MINAUDIÈRE, from Breton *min*, muzzle. [Pokorny *māk-* 698.]

māk- Long, thin. (Oldest form **mea₂k-*, colored to **ma₂k-*, contracted to **māk-*.) 1. Zero-grade form **māk-* becoming **mak-*. a. (i) MEAGER, from Latin *macer*, thin; (ii) MACRO-, MACRON; AMPHIMACER, from Greek *makros*, long, large. Both (i) and (ii) from suffixed form **mak-ro-*; b. EMACIATE, from Latin *maciāre*, to make thin, from suffixed form **mak-ye-*. 2. Suffix form **māk-es-*. MECOPTERAN, PARAMECIUM, from Greek *mēkos*, length. [Pokorny *māk-* 699.]

man-¹ Also **mon-¹**. Man. **1.** Extended forms **manu-*, **manw-*. **a.** MAN; LEMAN, NORMAN¹, from Old English *man(n)* (plural *menn*), man; **b.** FUGLEMAN, LANDSMAN², from Old High German *man*, man, also in personal name HERMAN, from Old High German *Hari-man*, *Heriman*, "army man" (*heri*, army; see **koro-**); **c.** MANIKIN, MANNEQUIN, from Middle Dutch *man*, man; **d.** YEOMAN, from Old Frisian *man*, man; **e.** NORMAN¹, OMBUDSMAN, from Old Norse *madhr*, *mannr*, man; **f.** ALEMANNI, possibly from Germanic **Ala-manniz*, tribal name (< "all men": **ala-*, all; see **al-³**). **a-f** all from Germanic **man-na-* (plural **man-niz*); **g.** MANU, from Sanskrit *manuh*, man, from Indo-Iranian **manu-*. **2.** MENSCH, from Old High German *mennisco*, human, from Germanic adjective **manniska-*, human, from **man-na-* (see **1.**). **3.** MUZHNIK, from Russian *muzh*, man, male, from Slavic suffixed form **mon-gyo-*. [Pokorny *man-gyo* 700.]

man-² Hand. **1a.** MANACLE, MANAGE, MANGE, MANNER, MANUAL, MANUBRIUM, MANUS; AMANUENSIS, MAINTAIN, MANEUVER, MANICOTTI, MANICURE, MANIFEST, MANSUETUDE, MANUFACTURE, MANUMIT, MANURE, MANUSCRIPT, MASTIFF, MORTMAIN, QUADRUMANOUS, from Latin *manus*, hand; **b.** MANIPLE, MANIPULATION, from Latin *manipulus*, handful (-*pulus*, perhaps -ful; see **pela-¹**). **2.** Suffixed form **man-ko-*, maimed in the hand. MANQUÉ, from Latin *mancus*, maimed, defective. **3.** EMANCIPATE, from Latin compound *maniceps*, "he who takes by the hand," purchaser (-*ceps*, agential suffix, "taker"; see **kap-**). **4.** MANDAMUS, MANDATE, MAUNDY THURSDAY; COMMAND, COMMANDO, COMMEND, COUNTERMAND, DEMAND, RECOMMEND, REMAND, from Latin compound *mandāre*, "to put into someone's hand," entrust, order (-*dere*, to put; see **dhē-**). **5.** Suffixed zero-grade form **my-to-*. **a.** Old English *mund*, protection, in personal names: (i) EDMUND, from Old English *Eadmund*, "protector of riches" (*ead*, happiness, riches); (ii) OSMUND, from Old English *osmund*, "having divine protection" (*os*, god; see **ansu-**); **b.** Old High German *mund*, protection, in *Sigismund*, "victorious protection" (see **segh-**); **c.** RAYMOND (personal name), from Frankish *Raginmund* (> Old French *Raimund*), "counsel protector" (**ragin*, counsel), from **mund*, protection. **a-c** all from Germanic **mundō-*, "guarding hand," protection. [Pokorny *ma-r* 740.]

mari- Young woman. Suffixed form **mari-to-*, "provided with a bride." MARIACHI, MARITAL, MARRIAGE, MARRY¹, from Latin *maritus*, married, a husband. [Pokorny *merjo*- 738.]

marko- Horse. MARE¹, from Old English *mere*, *miere*, mare, from Germanic feminine **marhjon-*. [Pokorny *marko*- 700.]

māter- Mother. Based ultimately on the baby-talk form **mā-²**, with the kinship term suffix **-ter*. **1a.** MOTHER¹, from Old English *mōdor*, mother; **b.** MOTHER², from Middle Dutch *moeder*, mother. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **mōdar-*. **2.** ALMA MATER, MATER, MATERNAL, MATERNITY, MATRICULATE, MATRIX, MATRON; MADREPORE, MATRIMONY, from Latin *māter*, mother. **3.** METRO-; METROPOLIS, from Greek *mētēr*, mother. **4.** MATERIAL, MATTER, from Latin *māteriēs*, *māteria*, tree trunk (< "matrix," the tree's source of growth), hence hard timber used in carpentry, hence (by a calque on Greek *hülē*, wood, matter) substance, stuff, matter. **5.** DEMETER, from Greek compound *Dē-mētēr*, name of the goddess of produce, especially cereal crops (*dē-*, possibly meaning "earth"). [Pokorny *māter*- 700.]

math- Various insect names. (Apparent oldest form **matā-²*.) **1.** MOTH, from Old English *moththe*, moth, from uncertain (perhaps expressive) preform. **2.** Either the same or a homophonous root is **matā-²*, to steal, in Sanskrit *mathnāti*, he steals, also in myths relating to the theft of fire, and possibly Greek *math-*,

base of the name *Promētheus*: EPIMETHEUS, PROMETHEUS. (The name *Promētheus* was later interpreted by the Greeks as meaning "forethought," leading to the creation of the name *Epimētheus*, "afterthought," for his brother.) [Pokorny *1. math-* 700.]

[Māwort- Name of an Italic deity who became the god of war at Rome (and also had agricultural attributes), hence also the name of the planet Mars (doubtless from its red color, the color of blood). **1.** MARCH, MARS, MARTIAL, MARTIAN, from Latin *Mārs* (stem *Mārt-*), Mars. **2.** Suffixed (adjectival) form **mārt-iko-*. MARCIA, MARCUS, MARK (personal names), from Latin *Mārcus*, a Roman praenomen.]

mazdo- Pole, rod, mast. MAST¹, from Old English *mæst*, mast, from Germanic **mastaz*. [Pokorny *mazdo-s* 701.]

me-¹ Oblique form of the personal pronoun of the first person singular. For the nominative see **eg. 1.** ME, MYSELF, from Old English *mē* (dative and accusative), from Germanic **mē-*. **2.** Possessive adjective **mei-no-*. **a.** MINE², MY, from Old English *mīn*, my; **b.** MYNHEER, from Middle Dutch *mijn*, my. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **mīn-*. **3.** Possessive adjective **me-yo-*. MADAME, MADONNA, MONSIEUR, from Latin *meus*, mine. **4.** Genitive form **me-wo*. MAVOURNEEN, from Old Irish *mō*, my. [Pokorny *1. me-* 702.]

me-² In the middle of. **1.** Suffixed form **me-dhi*. MIDWIFE, from Old English *mid*, among, with, from Germanic **mid-*. **2.** Suffixed form **me-ta*. META-, from Greek *meta*, between, with, beside, after. [Pokorny *2. me-* 702.] See also **medhyo-**.

mē-¹ Expressing certain qualities of mind. (Contracted from earlier **mea-¹*.) **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **mō-to-*. **a.** MOOD¹, from Old English *mōd*, mind, disposition; **b.** GEMÜTLICH, GEMÜTLICHKEIT, from Old High German *gimuoti*, spirits, feelings, from *muot*, mind (*gi-*, collective prefix; see **kom-**). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **mōthaz*. **2.** Perhaps suffixed o-grade form **mō-s-*. MORAL, MORALE, MORES, MOROSE, from Latin *mōs*, wont, humor, manner, custom. [Pokorny *5. mē-* 704.]

mē-² To measure. (Contracted from earlier **mea-¹*.)

1. Basic form *mē-*. **1.** Suffixed form **mē-lo-*. MEAL², PIECEMEAL, from Old English *mæl*, "measure, mark, appointed time, time for eating, meal," from Germanic **mēlaz*. **2.** Suffixed form **mē-ti-*. **a.** MEASURE, MENSURAL; COMMENSURATE, DIMENSION, IMMENSE, from Latin *mētiri*, to measure; **b.** METIS, from Greek *mētis*, wisdom, skill. **3.** Possibly Greek *metron*, measure, rule, length, proportion, poetic meter (but referred by some to **med-**): METER¹, METER², METER³, -METER, METRICAL, -METRY; DIAMETER, GEOMETRY, ISOMETRIC, METROLOGY, METRONOME, SYMMETRY. **4.** Reduplicated zero-grade form **mi-mā-*. MAHOUT, MAUND, from Sanskrit *mimīte*, he measures.

II. Extended and suffixed forms **mēn-*, **mēn-en-*, **mēn-ōt-*, **mēn-s-*, moon, month (an ancient and universal unit of time measured by the moon). **1.** MOON; MONDAY, from Old English *mōna*, moon, from Germanic **mēnōn-*. **2.** MONTH, from Old English *mōnath*, month, from Germanic **mēnōth-*. **3.** MENO-; AMENORRHEA, CATAMENIA, DYSMENORRHEA, EMENAGOGUE, MENARCHE, MENISCUS, MENOPAUSE, from Greek *mēn*, *mēnē*, month. **4.** MENSES, MENSTRUAL, MENSTRUATE; BIMESTRIAL, SEMESTER, TRIMESTER, from Latin *mēnsis*, month. [Pokorny *3. mē-* 703, *mēnōt* 731.]

mē-³ Big. (Contracted from earlier **mea-¹*.) **1.** Suffixed (comparative) form **mē-is-*. MORE¹, from Old English *māra*, greater, and *māre* (adverb), more, from Germanic **maizōn-*. **2.** Suffixed (superlative) form **mē-isto-*. MOST, from Old English *māest*, most, from Germanic **maista-*. **3.** Suffixed form **mē-ro-*, **mē-ri-*. MARCHEN, from Old High German *māri*, news, narration. **4.** Suffixed o-grade form **mō-ro-*.

CLAYMORE, from Gaelic *mōr*, big, great. [Pokorny 4. *mē*- 704.]

me⁻⁴ To cut down grass or grain with a sickle or scythe. (Oldest form **₂mea₁-*, contracted to **₂mē-*.) **1.** MOW², from Old English *māwan*, to mow, from Germanic **mē-*. **2.** Suffixed form **mē-ti-*. AFTERMATH, from Old English *mæth*, a mowing, a mown crop, from Germanic **mēdiz*. **3.** Suffixed form **mē-twā-*, a mown field. MEAD², MEADOW, from Old English *mæd*, meadow, from Germanic **mēdwō*. [Pokorny 2. *mē*- 703.]

med- To take appropriate measures. **1a.** METE¹, from Old English *metan*, to measure (out), from Germanic **metan*; **b.** MEET², from Old English *gemēte*, “commensurate,” fit (ge-, with; see **kom**), from Germanic derivative **mēdō*, measure. **2a.** MEDICAL, MEDICATE, MEDICINE, MEDICO; METHEGLIN, REMEDY, from Latin *mederi*, to look after, heal, cure; **b.** MEDITATE, from Latin *meditari*, to think about, consider, reflect. **3.** Suffixed form **med-es-*. **a.** MODEST; IMMODEST, from Latin *modestus*, “keeping to the appropriate measure,” moderate; **b.** MODERATE; IMMODERATE, from Latin *moderari*, “to keep within measure,” to moderate, control. Both **a** and **b** from Latin **modes-*, replacing **medes-* by influence of *modus* (see 5 below). **4.** MEDUSA, from Greek *medeia*, to rule (feminine participle *medousa* < **med-ont-ya*). **5.** Suffixed lengthened e-grade form **mēd-es-*. DIOMEDES (personal name), from Greek *Diomēdēs*, “having Zeus’s counsel” (*Dio-*, Zeus; see **dyeu-**), from *mēdos*, counsel, plan. **6.** Suffixed o-grade form **mod-o-*. MODAL, MODE, MODEL, MODERN, MODICUM, MODIFY, MODULATE, MODULE, MODULUS, MOLD¹, MOOD², MOULAGE; ACCOMMODATE, COMMODE, COMMODIOUS, COMMODITY, from Latin *modus*, measure, size, limit, manner, harmony, melody. **7.** Suffixed o-grade form **mod-yo-*. MODIOLUS, MUTCHKIN, from Latin *modius*, a measure of grain. **8.** Possibly lengthened o-grade form **mōd-*. **a.** MOTE², MUST¹, from Old English *mōtan*, to have occasion, to be permitted or obliged; **b.** EMPTY, from Old English *æmetta*, rest, leisure, from Germanic compound **ē-mōt-ja* (prefix **ē-*, meaning uncertain; see **ē**). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **mōt-*, ability, leisure. [Pokorny 1. *med-* 705.]

medhu- Honey; also mead. **1.** MEAD¹, from Old English *meodu*, mead, from Germanic **medu*. **2.** METHYST, METHYLENE, from Greek *methu*, wine. [Pokorny *mēdh-* 707.]

medhyo- Middle. **1a.** MID¹, MIDST; AMID, from Old English *midd(e)*, middle; **b.** MIDDLE, from Old English *middel*, middle, from West Germanic diminutive form **mid-dila-*; **c.** MIDGARD, from Old Norse *Midh-gardhr*, Midgard, from Germanic compound **mid-ja-gardaz*, “middle zone,” name of the earth conceived as an intermediate zone lying between heaven and hell (**gardaz*, enclosure, yard; see **gher-**). **a-c** all from Germanic **midja-*. **2.** MEAN², MEDAL, MEDIAL, MEDIAN, MEDIASTINUM, MEDIATE, MEDIUM, MEZZALUNA, MEZZANINE, MEZZOTINT, MIZZEN, MOIETY, MULLION; INTERMEDIATE, MEDIEVAL, MEDIOCRRE, MEDITERRANEAN, MERIDIAN, MILIEU, from Latin *medius*, middle, half. **3.** MESO-, from Greek *mesos*, middle. **4.** Celtic **medio-* in Gaulish *medio-*. MILAN, from Italian *Milano*, from Gallo-Roman *Mediolanum*, “in the middle of the plain” (-*lanum*, plain; see **pela-**). [Pokorny *medhi-* 706.] See also **me⁻²**.

meg- Great. (Oldest form **meg-*.) **1a.** MICKLE, MUCH, from Old English *micel*, *mycel*, great; **b.** MICKLE, from Old Norse *mikill*. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic suffixed form **mik-ila-*. **2.** Suffixed form **mag-no-*. MAGNATE, MAGNITUDE, MAGNUM; MAGNANIMOUS, MAGNIFIC, MAGNIFICENT, MAGNIFICO, MAGNIFY, MAGNILOQUENT, from Latin *magnus*, great. **3.** Suffixed (comparative) form **mag-yos-*. **a.** MAJOR, MAJOR-DOMO, MAJORITY, MAJUSCULE, MAYOR, from Latin *maior*, great-

er; **b.** MAESTOSO, MAJESTY, from Latin *maiestās*, greatness, authority; **c.** MAESTRO, MAGISTERIAL, MAGISTRAL, MAGISTRATE, MASTER, MISTER, MISTRAL, MISTRESS, from Latin *magister*, master, high official (< “he who is greater”). **4.** Suffixed (superlative) form **mag-samo-*. MAXIM, MAXIMUM, from Latin *maximus*, greatest. **5.** Suffixed (feminine) form **mag-ya-*, “she who is great.” MAY², MAY, from Latin *Maia*, name of a goddess. **6.** Suffixed form **meg-a(-l-)* (< earlier **meg-ə-*). MEGA-, MEGALO-; ACROMEGALY, OMEGA, from Greek *megas* (stem *megal-*), great. **7.** Suffixed (superlative) form *meg-(ə)-isto-*. ALMAGEST, HERMES TRISMEGISTUS, from Greek *megistos*, greatest. **8.** Variant (satem language) form **megh-* (< earlier **meg-ə-*). MAHAHARATA, MAHARAJAH, MAHARANI, MAHARISHI, MAHATMA, MAHAYANA, MAHOUT, from Sanskrit *mahā*, *mahat-*, great. [Pokorny *meg(h)-* 708.]

mei⁻¹ To change, go, move; with derivatives referring to the exchange of goods and services within a society as regulated by custom or law. **1.** MEATUS; CONGE, IRREMEABLE, PERMEATE, from Latin *meare*, to go, pass. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **moi-to-*. **a.** MAD, from Old English **gemædan*, to make insane or foolish, from Germanic **ga-maid-jan*, denominative from **ga-maid-az*, “changed (for the worse),” abnormal (**ga-*, intensive prefix; see **kom**); **b.** MEW¹, MOLT, MUTATE; COMMUTE, PERMUTE, REMUDA, TRANSMUTE, from Latin *mūtare*, to change; **c.** MUTUAL, from Latin *mūtus*, “done in exchange” borrowed, reciprocal, mutual. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **mi-tā-*. AZIMUTH, ZENITH, from Latin *semita*, sidetrack, side path (< “thing going off to the side”; *sē-*, apart; see **(s)ve-**). **4.** Suffixed extended zero-grade form **mit-to-*. **a.** MIS⁻¹, from Old English *mis-*, mis-, and Old French *mes-* (from Frankish **miss-*); **b.** AMISS, MISTAKE, from Old Norse *mis(s)*, *mis(s)-*, miss, mis-; **c.** MISS¹, from Old English *missan*, to miss, from Germanic **missjan*, to go wrong. **a-c** all from Germanic **missa-*, “in a changed manner,” abnormally, wrongly. **5.** Suffixed o-grade form **moi-n-* in compound adjective **ko-moin-i-*, “held in common” (**ko-*, together; see **kom**). **a.** MEAN², DEMEAN², from Old English *gemæne*, common, public, general, from Germanic **gamaini-*; **b.** COMMON, COMMUNE¹, COMMUNE², COMMUNICATE, COMMUNISM; EXCOMMUNICATE, INCOMMUNICADO, from Latin *communis*, common, public, general. **6.** Suffixed o-grade form **moi-n-es-*. **a.** MUNICIPAL, MUNIFICENT, REMUNERATE, from Latin *mūnus*, “service performed for the community,” duty, work, “public spectacle paid for by a magistrate,” gift; **b.** IMMUNE, from Latin *immūnis*, exempt from public service (*in-*, negative prefix; see **ne**). **7.** Extended form **(ə)meig-* (oldest form **₂meig-*). **a.** AMOEBA, from Greek *ameibein*, to change; **b.** MIGRATE; EMIGRATE, from Latin *migrāre*, to change one’s place of living. **8.** Suffixed extended zero-grade form **mit-ti-*. Slavic **misti*, revenge, and **mistiti*, to take revenge, in Russian *mstii*, to take revenge, in personal name *Mstislav* (see **kieu-**). [Pokorny 2. *mei-*, 3. *mei-* 710, *mei-g-* 713, 2. *mei-t(h)-* 715.]

mei⁻² Small. **1.** MEIOSIS; MIOCENE, from Greek *meiōn*, less, lesser, from extended variant **meiu-*. **2.** Zero-grade compounded suffixed form **ne-mi-s* (see **ne**). **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **mi-nu-*. **a.** MENU, MINCE, MINUEND, MINUET, MINUTE¹, MINUTIA, COMMUNUTE, DIMINISH, from Latin *minuere*, to reduce, diminish; **b.** MINOR, MINUS; MINUSCULE, from Latin *minor* (influenced by the comparative suffix -*or*), less, lesser, smaller; **c.** further suffixed (superlative) form **minu-mo-*. MINIM, MINIMUM, from Latin *minimus*, least; **d.** MINSTRONE, MINISTER, MINISTRY, MYSTERY², from Latin *minister*, an inferior, servant (formed after *magister*, master; see **meg-**); **e.** MENSHEVIK, from Russian *men’she*, less. [Pokorny 5. *mei-* 711.]

mei-³ To fix; to build fences or fortifications. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **moi-ro-*. a. **MERE³**, from Old English *mære*, boundary, border, landmark, from Germanic **mair-ja-*; b. **MURAL**, MURE; IMMURE, MURAMIC ACID, from Latin *mūrus*, wall. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **moi-ni-*. MUNITION; AMMUNITION, PRAEMUNIRE, PREMUNITION, from Latin *mūnīre*, to fortify, protect, strengthen. 3. Possibly suffixed lengthened-grade form **mēi-t-*. METE³, from Latin *mēta*, boundary stone, limit. [Pokorny 1. *mei-* 709.]

mei-⁴ To tie. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **mi-tro-*, "that which binds." a. **MITER**, from Greek *mitrā*, headband, earlier a piece of armor worn around the waist; b. **MITRA**, from Sanskrit *Mitrah*, Mitra; c. **MITHRAS**, MITHRAEUM, from Avestan and Old Persian *Mithra-*, Mithras. Both b and c from Indo-Iranian **mitram*, contract, whence **mitras*, contractual partner, friend, divinized as a god **Mitras*; d. (i) **MIR**, from Russian *mir*, world, peace; (ii) Old Church Slavonic *mirū*, peace, in personal name *Vladimirū* (see *wal-*). Both (i) and (ii) from Slavic **mirū*, commune, joy, peace (possibly borrowed from Iranian). 2. Possibly suffixed zero-grade **mi-to-*. MITOSIS; DIMITY, MITOCHONDRION, SAMITE, from Greek *mitos*, a warp thread. [Pokorny 4. *mei-* 710.]

Language and Culture Note The contract was an important type of reciprocal exchange relationship in ancient Indo-European societies. In fact, the first documentarily attested word in any Indo-European language is the Hittite word for "contract," appearing as a loanword in Akkadian (see note at *sai-²*). In Indo-Iranian, the word for "contractual partner," **mitra-*, was divinized as the god Mitra, one of the preeminent deities in the pantheon. His name is also one of the earliest Indic words we possess, being found in clay tablets from Anatolia dating to about 1500 B.C.

mēi- Mild. (Oldest form **mea₁i-*, with variant [metathesized] form **mei₁a-*, whence zero-grade **mi₁-*, contracted to **mī-*.) Suffixed zero-grade form **mī-ti-*. MITIGATE, from Latin *mitis*, soft. [Pokorny 7. *mēi-* 711.]

meigh- To urinate. (Oldest form **a₂meigh-*.) 1a. **MIST**, from Old English *mist*, mist; b. **MIZZLE¹**, from Middle English *misellen*, to drizzle, from a source perhaps akin to Dutch dialectal *mieselen*, to drizzle; c. **MISSEL** THRUSH, MISTLETOE, from Old English *mistel*, mistletoe, from Germanic diminutive form **mihst-ila-*, mistletoe (which is propagated through the droppings of the mistle thrush). a-c all from Germanic suffixed form **mih-stu-*, urine, hence mist, fine rain. 2. Suffixed form **migh-tu-*. MICTURATE, from Latin *micturne*, to want to urinate (desiderative of *meiere*, to urinate). [Pokorny *meigh-* 713.]

meik- Also **meig-**. To mix. (Oldest forms **meik-*, **meig-*.) 1. Zero-grade variant form **mig-*. AMPHIMIXIS, APOMIXIS, PANMIXIA, from Greek *mignunai*, to mix, and noun *mixis* (< **mig-ti-*), a mingling. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **mik-sk-*. MEDDLE, MEDLEY, MÉLANGE, MELEE, MESCLUN, MESTIZO, MISCELLANEOUS, MISCEBLE, MIX, MIXTURE, MUSTANG; ADMIX, COMMIX, IMMIX, MISCEGENATION, PELL-MELL, PROMISCUOUS, from Latin *miscere* (past participle *mixtus*), to mix. 3. Possibly Germanic **maisk-* (phonological details unclear). MASH, from Old English **māsc*, **mācs*, *māx-*, mashed malt. [Pokorny *mei-k-* 714.]

mei-no- Opinion, intention. 1. **MOAN**, from Old English **mān*, opinion, complaint, from Germanic **main-*. 2. **MEAN¹**; BEMOAN, from Old English *mānan*, to signify, tell, complain of, moan, from Germanic **mainjan*. [Pokorny *mei-no-* 714.]

mel-¹ Soft; with derivatives referring to soft or softened materials of various kinds.

I. Extended form **meld-*. 1. **MELT**, from Old English *meltan*, to melt, from Germanic **meltan*. 2. Possibly Germanic **miltjam*. MILT, from Old English *milte*, spleen, and Middle Dutch *milte*, milt. 3. Possibly Germanic **maltam*. MALT, from Old English *mealt*, malt. 4. Suffixed variant form **mled-sno-*. BLENNY, from Greek *blennos*, slime, also a name for the blenny. 5. Suffixed zero-grade form **mld-wi-*. MOIL, MOLLIFY, MOLLUSK, MOUILLE; EMOLLIENT, from Latin *mollis*, soft. 6. Possibly nasalized variant form **mld-*. BLAND, BLANDISH, from Latin *blandus*, smooth, caressing, flattering, soft-spoken.

II. Variant form **smeld-*. 1. Germanic **smelt-*. a. **SMELT¹**, from Middle Dutch or Middle Low German *smelten*, to smelt; b. **SCHMALTZ**, from Old High German *smalz*, animal fat; c. **SMALT**, from Italian *smalto*, enamel, glaze; d. **ENAMEL**, from Old French *esmail*, enamel. 2. **SMELT²**, from Old English *smelt*, smelt, a marine fish, smelt, perhaps from Germanic **smelt-*.

III. Extended form **meldh-*. 1a. **MILD**, from Old English *milde*, mild; b. **MILDRED** (personal name), from Old English *Mildrhyth*, "mild strength" (*thryth*, strength). Both a and b from Germanic **mildja-*. 2. Zero-grade form **mldh-*, possibly in Greek *maltha*, a mixture of wax and pitch; MALTHA.

IV. Suffixed form **mel-sko-*. MULCH, from Old English *mel(i)sc*, *mylsc*, mild, mellow, from Germanic **mil-sk-*.

V. Extended form **mþk-* (oldest form **mþ₂k-*). BONANZA, CHONDROMALACIA, MALACOCLOGY, OSTEOMALACIA, from Greek *malakos*, soft.

VI. Possibly Celtic **molto-*, sheep. MUTTON, from Old French *moton*, sheep.

VII. Suffixed zero-grade form **(a)ml-u-* (oldest form **a₂ml-u-*). AMBLYGONITE, AMBLYOPIA, from Greek *amblyos*, blunt, dull, dim. [Pokorny 1. *mel-* 716.]

mel-² Of a darkish color. 1. **MELANO-**, MELENA; MELANCHOLY, PSILOMELANE, from Greek *melas*, black. 2. **MULLET**; SURMULLET, from Greek *mullos*, a marine fish. 3. **MULB²**, from Latin *mulleus*, reddish purple (used only to designate a ceremonial shoe worn by Roman magistrates). 4. Perhaps Germanic **mal-*. MAULSTICK, from Middle Dutch *malen*, to paint. [Pokorny 6. *mel-* 720.]

mel-³ A limb. MELISMA; ACROMELIC, MELODRAMA, MELODY, from Greek *melos*, limb, hence a musical member or phrase, hence music, song, melody. [Pokorny 5. *mel-* 720.]

mel-⁴ Strong, great. 1. Suffixed (comparative) form **mel-yos-*. AMELIORATE, MELIORATE, MELIORISM, from Latin *melior*, better. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **mj-to-*. MOLTO, MULTI-, MULTITUDE, from Latin *multus*, much, many. [Pokorny 4. *mel-* 720.]

mel-⁵ False, bad, wrong. 1. **MAL-**, MALICE, MALIGN; DISMAL, MALADY, MALARIA, MALEDICT, MALEFACTOR, MALEFIC, MALENTENDU, MALEVOLENCE, MALISON, MALVERSATION, from Latin *malus*, bad, and *male*, ill (> *malignus*, harmful). 2. Perhaps suffixed zero-grade form **mj-s-*. BLAME, BLASPHEME, from Greek *blasphēmos*, blasphemous, perhaps from **mjs-bhā-mo-*, "speaking evil" (**bhā-*, to speak; see *bhā-²*). 3. Suffixed form **mel-yo-*. MARKHOR, from Avestan *maurīia-*, treacherous. [Pokorny 2. *mel-* 719, *melo-* 724.]

meldh- To pray, speak words to a deity. Suffixed form **meldh-ā-*. MELD¹, from Old High German *meldōn*, to proclaim, reveal, from Germanic **meldōn*, from **meldō*, declaration. [Pokorny 1. *meldh-* 722.]

melə- Also **mel-**. To crush, grind; with derivatives referring to various ground or crumbling substances (such as flour) and to instruments for grinding or crushing (such as millstones). (Oldest form **melə₂-*.) 1. O-grade form **mol-*. MÆLSTROM, from Middle Dutch *malen*, to whirl, from Germanic **mal-*. 2. Full-grade form **mel-*. MEAL¹, from Old English *melu*,

flour, meal, from Germanic suffixed form **mel-wa-*.

3. Zero-grade form **ml̥-*. MOLD³, MOLDER, from Old English *molde*, soil, from Germanic suffixed form **mul-dō*. **4.** Full-grade form **mel-*. **a.** MEUNIÈRE, MILL¹, MOLA², MOLAR², MOLE¹, MOULIN; EMOLUMENT, IM-MOLATE, ORMOLU, from Latin *molere*, to grind (grain), and its derivative *mola*, a millstone, mill, coarse meal customarily sprinkled on sacrificial animals; **b.** possible suffixed form **mel-iyō-*. MEALIE, MILIARY, MILIUM, MILLET; GROMWELL, from Latin *miliū*, millet. **5.** Suffixed variant form **mal-ni-*. MALLEABLE, MALLEOLUS, MALLET, MALLEUS, MAUL; PALL-MALL, from Latin *malleus*, hammer, mallet. **6.** Zero-grade form **ml̥-*. AMYLUM, MYLONITE, from Greek *mulē*, mulos, millstone, mill. **7.** Possibly extended form **ml̥i-*. BLINI, BLINTZ, from Old Russian *blinū*, pancake. [Pokorny 1. *mel-* 716.]

melg- To rub off; also to milk. (Oldest form **amēlg-*.)

1. Zero-grade form **ml̥g-*. EMULSION, from Latin *mulgēre*, to milk. **2.** Full-grade form **melg-*. **a.** MILK, from Old English *mealc*, *milc*; **b.** MILCH, from Old English *-milce*, milch, from Germanic suffixed form **meluk-ja-*, giving milk; **c.** MILCHIG, from Old High German *miluh*, milk. **a-c** all from Germanic **melkan*, to milk, contaminated with an unrelated noun for milk, cognate with the Greek and Latin forms given in **II** below, to form the blend **meluk-*.

II. Included here to mark the unexplained fact that no common Indo-European noun for milk can be reconstructed is another root **g(a)lag-*, **g(a)lakt-*, milk, found only in: **a.** GALACTIC, GALACTO-, GALAXY; AGALACTIA, POLYGALA, from Greek *gala* (stem *galakt-*), milk; **b.** LACTATE, LACTEAL, LACTESCENT, LACTO-, LATTE, LETTUCE, from Latin *lac*, milk; **c.** the blended Germanic form cited in **I. 2.** above. [Pokorny *mēlg-* 722, *glag-* 400.]

melit- Honey. **1a.** HYDROMEL, MARMALADE, MELILOT, OENOMEL, from Greek *melē* (stem *melit-*), honey; **b.** suffixed form **melit-ya*. MELISSA (personal name), from Greek (Ionic) *melissa*, honeybee. **2a.** MELLIFEROUS, MELLIFLUOUS, MOLASSES, from Latin *mel* (stem *mel-*), honey, from **melid-*, syncopated from **melid-*; **b.** suffixed zero-grade form **ml̥d-to-*, "honed." MOUSSE, from Latin *mulsus*, honey-sweet. **3.** MILDEW, from Old English *mildew*, honeydew, nectar, from Germanic compound **melith-dauwaz*, honeydew (a substance secreted by aphids on leaves; it was formerly imagined to be distilled from the air like dew; **dauwaz*, dew; see *dheu-*), from **melith-*. [Pokorny *meli-t* 723.]

mēlon An apple, or any seed- or pit-bearing fruit. Attic Greek noun (Doric *mālon*), possibly borrowed from a Mediterranean language. (Oldest form **mao-lo-*, attested in Hittite *maḫla-*, grapevine, branch.) MELON; CHAMOMILE, CHRYSOMELID, MALIC ACID, MARMALADE.]

mēms- Flesh, meat. **1.** Suffixed form **mēms-ro-*. MEMBER, MEMBRANE, from Latin *membrum*, limb, member. **2.** Suffixed form **mēms-no-*. MENINX, from Greek *mēnix*, membrane. **3.** Thought by some to come from this root is Latin *mēnsa*, table (? < "food (on a table)"): MESA, MENSA, MENSA, MENSAL; COMMENSAL. [Pokorny *mēms-* 725.]

men-¹ To think; with derivatives referring to various qualities and states of mind and thought.

1. Zero-grade form **my-*. **1.** Suffixed form **my-ti-*. **a.** MIND, from Old English *gemynd*, memory, mind, from Germanic **ga-mundi-* (**ga-*, intensive prefix; see *kom-*); **b.** MENTAL¹; AMENT², DEMENT, from Latin *mēns* (stem *ment-*), mind; **c.** MENTION, from Latin *mentio*, remembrance, mention. **2.** Suffixed form **my-to-*. AUTOMATIC, from Greek *-matos*, "willing." **3.** Suffixed form **my-yo-*. **a.** MAENAD, from Greek *mainesthai*, to be mad; **b.** AHRIMAN, from

Avestan *mainiuiš*, spirit. **4a.** MANIA, MANIAC, MANIC, from Greek *maniā*, madness; **b.** BALLETO MANE, from Greek *-manēs*, ardent admirer.

II. Full-grade form **men-*. **1.** Suffixed form **men-ti-*. **a.** MINNESINGER, from Old High German *minna*, love; **b.** MINIKIN, from Middle Dutch *minne*, love. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **minthjō*. **2a.** MEMENTO, from Latin reduplicated form *meminisse*, to remember; **b.** COMMENT, from Latin *communiscā*, to contrive by thought (*com-*, intensive prefix; see *kom-*); **c.** REMINISCENT, from Latin *reminiscī*, to recall, recollect (*re-*, again, back; see *re-*); **d.** possibly Latin *Minerva*, name of the goddess of wisdom: MINERVA. **3a.** MENTOR, from Greek *Mentōr*, Mentor, man's name (probably meaning "adviser"); **b.** -MANCY, MANTIC, MANTIS, from Greek *mantis*, seer (vocalism obscure). **4.** MANDARIN, MANTRA, from Sanskrit *mantraḥ*, counsel, prayer, hymn. **5.** Suffixed form *men-es-*. EUMENIDES, from Greek *menos*, spirit.

III. O-grade form **mon-*. **1.** Suffixed (causative) form **mon-eyo-*. MONISH, MONITION, MONITOR, MONSTER, MONUMENT, MUSTER; ADMONISH, DEMONSTRATE, PREMONITION, SUMMON, from Latin *monēre*, to remind, warn, advise. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **mon-twa*. MOSAIC, MUSE, MUSEUM, MUSIC, from Greek *Mousa*, a Muse.

IV. Extended form **mnā-* (contracted from **mnas-*, colored from oldest form **mneas-*). **1.** AMNESIA, AMNESTY, ANAMNESIS, from Greek reduplicated form *mnimnēskēin*, to remember. **2.** MNEMONIC, from Greek *mnēmōn*, mindful. **3.** MNEMOSYNE, from Greek *mnēmē*, memory.

V. Suffixed form **men-s* (zero-grade **my-s-*), mind, in Indo-European verb phrase **mens dhē-*, "to set mind" (**dhē-*, to put; see *dhē-*), underlying compound noun **mys-dhē-*. AHURA MAZDA, MAZDAISM, ORMAZD, from Avestan *mazdā-*, wise. [Pokorny 3. *men-* 726, *mendh-* 730.]

men-² To project. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **my-to-* in a western Indo-European word for a projecting body part, variously "chin, jaw, mouth." **a.** MOUTH, from Old English *mūth*, mouth, from Germanic **munthaz*; **b.** MENTAL², from Latin *mentum*, chin. **2.** MENACE, MINACIOUS; AMENABLE, Demean¹, PROMENADE, from Latin *minae*, projecting points, threats. **3.** EMINENT, IMMINENT, PROMINENT, PROMONTORY, from Latin *-minēre*, to project, jut, threaten. **4.** Suffixed o-grade form **mon-ti-*. MONS, MONTAGNARD, MONTANE, MONTE, MONTICULE, MOUNT¹, MOUNT², MOUNTAIN; AMOUNT, ULTRAMONTANE, from Latin *mōns* (stem *mont-*), mountain. [Pokorny 1. *men-* 726, 2. *menth-* 732.]

men-³ To remain. Variant suffixed (stative) form **man-ē-*. MANOR, MANSE, MANSION, MÉNAGE; IMMANT, PERMANENT, REMAIN, from Latin *manēre*, to remain. [Pokorny 5. *men-* 729.]

men-⁴ Small, isolated. **1.** MANOMETER, from Greek *manos*, rare, sparse. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **mon-wo-*. MONAD, MONASTERY, MONK, MONO-; PSEUDOMONAD, from Greek *monos*, alone, single, sole. **3.** Possibly also suffixed form **men-i-*, a small fish. MINNOW, from Middle English *menue*, a small fish, from a source akin to Old English *myne*, *myrwe*, minnow. [Pokorny 4. *men-* 728, *m_ni-* 731.]

-men- Ablaut variants **-mon-*, **-my-*. Suffix forming nouns and adjectives, as in **krei-men-*, a judging (see *krei-*). [Not in Pokorny.]

mend- Physical defect, fault. **1.** MENDICANT; AMEND, EMEND, MEND, from Latin *mendum*, *menda*, defect, fault. **2.** MENDACIOUS, from Latin *mendāx*, lying, liar. [Pokorny *mend(ā)* 729.]

mendh-¹ To learn. Zero-grade form **mydh-*. MATHEMATICAL, MATHEMATICS; CHRESTOMATHY, POLYMATH, from Greek *mathanein* (aorist stem *math-*), to learn. [Pokorny *mendh-* 730.]

mendh-² To chew. **1.** MANDIBLE, MANGE, MANGER; BLANCMANGE, from Latin *mandere*, to chew. **2.** Zero-grade form **mydh-*. **a.** MASSETER, from Greek *masāsthai*, to chew (< **math-ya-*); **b.** MOSTACCIOLI, MUSTACHE, from Greek (Doric) *mustax*, upper lip, mustache, expressive word modeled on *mastax*, mouth; **c.** MASTICATE, from Greek *mastikhān*, to grind the teeth. [Pokorny 2. *menth-* 732.]

menegh- Copious. MANY, from Old English *manig*, *mænig*, many, from Germanic **managa-*. [Pokorny *men(e)gh-* 730.]

mer-¹ To flicker; with derivatives referring to dim states of illumination. **1.** Suffixed form **mer-o-*. MERE¹, from Latin *merus*, pure, unadulterated (< “unmixed wine”). **2.** Extended form **merk-*. **a.** MORN, MORNING, MORROW, from Old English *morgen*, morning; **b.** MORGEN, from Middle Dutch *morghen*, morning; **c.** MORGANATIC, from Old High German *morgan*, morning. **a-c** all from Germanic **murgana-*. **3.** Possibly extended root **mergʷ-*. MURK, from Old English *mirce*, darkness, from Germanic **merkwiā-*, twilight. [Pokorny 2. *mer-* 733.]

mer-² To rub away, harm.

I. **1.** NIGHTMARE, from Old English *mare*, *mære*, goblin, incubus, from Germanic **marōn-*, goblin. **2.** MARASMUS; AMARANTH, from Greek *marainein*, to waste away, wither. **3.** Probably suffixed zero-grade form **myt-to-*, “ground down.” MORTAR, from Latin *mortārium*, mortar. **4.** Possibly extended root **merd-*. MORDACIOUS, MORDANT, MORDENT, MORSEL; PREMORSE, REMORSE, from Latin *mordere*, to bite. **5.** Possibly suffixed form **mor-bho-*. MORRID, from Latin *morbus*, disease (but this is more likely of unknown origin).

II. Possibly the same root is **mer-*, “to die,” with derivatives referring to death and to human beings as subject to death. **1.** Zero-grade form **my-*. **a.** Suffixed form **myt-ro-*. MURDER, from Old English *morthor*, murder, from Germanic suffixed form **mur-thra-*; **b.** suffixed form **myt-ti-*. MORT¹, MORTAL; AMORTIZE, MORTIFY, POSTMORTEM, from Latin *mors* (stem *mort-*), death; **c.** suffixed form **myt-yo-*. MORIBUND, MORTGAGE, MORTMAIN, MORTUARY, MURRAIN, from Latin *mori*, to die, with irregular past participle *mortuus* (< **myt-two-*), replacing older **myt-to-* (for which see **d**); **d.** prefixed and suffixed form **y-myt-to-*, “undying, immortal” (**y-*, negative prefix; see **ne**). (i) IMMORTAL, from Latin *immortalis*; (ii) AMBROSIA, from Greek *ambrotos*, immortal, divine (*a-* + *-mbrotos*, *brotos*, mortal); (iii) AMRITA, from Sanskrit *amṛtam*, immortality (*a-* + *mṛta-*, dead). **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **mor-t-yo-*. MANTICORE, from Greek *mantikhōras* (corrupted from *marti(o)khōras*), manticore, probably from Iranian compound **mar-tiya-khvāra-*, “man-eater” (**khvāra-*, eating; see **swel-¹**), from Old Persian *martiya-*, a mortal man. [Pokorny 4. *mer-*, 5. *mer-* 735.] See also extended root **smerd-**.

mera- To hinder, delay. (Oldest form **mera₂-*.) MORA, MORATORIUM, MORATORY; DEMUR, REMORA, from Latin *mora*, a delay. [In Pokorny (*s*)*mer-* 969.]

merg- Boundary, border. (Oldest form **merg-*.) **1a.** MARK¹, from Old English *mearc*, boundary, landmark, sign, trace; **b.** MARGRAVE, from Middle Dutch *marc*, border; **c.** MARCH², MARQUEE, MARQUIS, MARQUISE, from Old French *marc*, *marche*, border country; **d.** MARCHESE, MARCHIONNESS, from Medieval Latin *marca*, boundary, border; **e.** DEMARCATION, from Old Italian *marcare*, to mark out; **f.** MARK², from Old English *marc*, a mark of weight or money; **g.** MARKKA, from Swedish *mark*, a mark of money; **h.** MARKA, from Middle High German *marke*, mark of money. **a-h** all from Germanic **mark-*, boundary, border territory; also to mark out a boundary by walking around it (ceremonially “beating the bounds”); also a landmark, boundary marker, and a mark in general (and

in particular a mark on a metal currency bar, hence a unit of currency); these various meanings are widely represented in Germanic descendants and in Romance borrowings. **2.** LETTERS OF MARQUE, MARQUETRY; REMARK, from Old Norse *merki*, a mark, from Germanic **markja-*, mark, border. **3.** MARC, MARCH¹, from Frankish **markōn*, to mark out, from Germanic denominative verb **markōn*. **4.** MARGIN; EMARGINATE, from Latin *margin*, border, edge. **5.** Celtic variant form **mrog-*, territory, land. CYMRU, from Welsh *Cymro*, Wales, from British Celtic **kom-brogos*, fellow countryman (**kom-*, collective prefix; see **kom**), from **brogos*, district. [Pokorny *mereg-* 738.]

mergh- To wet, sprinkle, rain. Variant form **mregh-*. EMBROGATE, from Greek *brekhein*, to wet. [Pokorny *meregh-* 738.]

merk-¹ To decay. MARCESCENT, from Latin *marcēre*, to decay, wither. [Pokorny 1. *merk-* 739.]

[merk-² Italic root, possibly from Etruscan, referring to aspects of commerce. **1.** MARKET, MART, MERCER, MERCHANT; COMMERCE, from Latin *merx*, merchandise, and derivative *mercāri*, to trade. **2.** MERCENARY, MERCY, from Latin *mercēs*, pay, reward, price. **3.** Probably Latin *Mercurius*, the god of (inter alia) commerce: MERCURY. [In Pokorny *merk-* 739.]]

[merph- Form. Greek root of unknown origin. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **morph-* -MORPH, MORPHEME, MORPHO-, MORPHOSIS, from Greek *morphē*, form, beauty, outward appearance. **2.** FORM, -FORM, FORMAL, FORMANT, FORMAT, FORMULA; CONFORM, DEFORM, FIRMER CHISEL, INFORM, PLATFORM, REFORM, TRANSFORM, UNIFORM, from Latin *fōrma*, form, shape, contour, appearance, beauty, possibly borrowed from Greek *morphē* via Etruscan. [In Pokorny 2. *mer-* 733.]]

mers- To trouble, confuse. Suffixed o-grade form **mors-eyo-*. MAR, from Old English *merran*, *mierran*, to impede, from Germanic **marzjan*. [In Pokorny 6. *mer-* 737.]

meua-¹ To push away. MOB, MOBILE, MOMENT, MOMENTOUS, MOMENTUM, MOSSO, MOTIF, MOTION, MOTIVE, MOTOR, MOVE, MOVEMENT; COMMOTION, EMOTION, PROMOTE, REMOTE, REMOVE, from Latin *movēre*, to move. [Pokorny 2. *meu-* 743.]

meua-² Abundant, reproductively powerful. A root found in Anatolian, Greek, Latin, and Irish. (Oldest form **meua₁-* or **meua₂-*.) Suffixed zero-grade form **mū-ri-* (< **mu-a-ri-*), abundance, in possessive derivative form **mūri-o-*, “having abundance” abundant. MYRIAD, from Greek *mūrios*, countless. [Not in Pokorny; compare Hittite *mūri-*, cluster of grapes, Hittite (from Luvian) *mūwa-*, power (< “that comes from or results in abundance”), Latin *mūtō*, penis, and Middle Irish *moth*, penis.]

meua-³ To be silent. (Oldest form **meua₂-*.) **1.** Zero-grade form **mū-* (< **mu-a-*). MUTE, from Latin *mūtus*, silent, dumb. **2.** MIOSIS, MYSTERY¹, MYSTIC; MYOPIA, from Greek *mūein*, to close the eyes (< “to close the lips”). **3.** MUM, independent creation imitative of the vocal gesture of closing the lips. [Pokorny 1. *mū-* 751.]

meug- Slimy, slippery; with derivatives referring to various wet or slimy substances and conditions. Related to **meus-**. **1.** Nasalized zero-grade form **mu-n-g-*. EMUNCTORY, from Latin *mungere*, to blow the nose. **2.** Possibly Germanic **(s)muk-*, referring to wetness and also to figurative slipperiness. **a.** SMOCK, from Old English *smoc*, shirt; **b.** SMUG, from Middle Low German *smucken*, to adorn (< “to make sleek”); **c.** SCHMUCK, from Middle High German *smuck*, “clothing,” adornment, jewels; **d.** MUGGY, from Middle English *muggen*, to drizzle, from a source akin to Old Norse *mugga*, drizzle; **e.** SMUGGLE, from Low German *smukkelen*, *smuggeln*, to smuggle (< “to slip

contraband through"); **f.** MOLD², from Middle English *molde*, mold, from a source akin to Old Norse *mygla*, mold, mildew. **3.** MEEK, from Old Norse *mjúkr*, soft, from Germanic **meuk-*. **4.** Variant form **meuk-*. MOIST, MUCILAGE, MUCO-, MUCUS, MUSTY, from Latin *mucus*, mucus. **5.** Zero-grade form **muk-*. **a.** -MYCETE, MYCO-; SACCHAROMYCES, STREPTOMYCES, STREPTOMYCIN, from Greek *mykēs*, fungus, mushroom; **b.** suffixed form **muk-so-*. MATCH², MYXO-, from Greek *muxa*, mucus, lamp wick (< "nozzle of a lamp" < "nostril"). [Pokorny 2. *meug-* 744.]

meus- Damp; with derivatives referring to swampy ground and vegetation and to figurative qualities of wetness. Related to *meug-*. **1a.** MOSS, from Old English *mos*, bog; **b.** LITMUS, from Middle Dutch *mos*, moss, and from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *mosi*, bog, moss. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **meus-*. **mus-*. **2.** MIRE; QUAGMIRE, from Old Norse *mýrr*, bog, from Germanic suffixed form **meuz-i-*. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **mus-to-*. MUST³, MUSTARD, from Latin *mustus*, new, newborn (< "wet"). **4.** Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **mus-so-*. MYSPHOBIA, from Greek *musos*, uncleanness. [Pokorny 1. *meu-* 741.]

mezg-¹ To dip, plunge. MERGE; DEMERSAL, EMERGE, IMMERSE, SUBMERGE, from Latin *mergere*, to dip, dive. **2.** MERGANSER, from Latin *mergus*, diver (water bird). [Pokorny 1. *mezg-* 745.]

mezg-² To knit. MESH, from Middle Dutch *masche*, *maesche*, knitted fabric, from Germanic *mēsk-*. [Pokorny 2. *mezg-* 746.]

[mittere] To let go, send off, throw. Latin verb of unclear origin and formation; oldest form probably **mittere* (in archaic spelling *cosmittere* of Classical Latin compound *committere*, to bring together). MASS, MESS, MESSAGE, MISSILE, MISSION, MISSIVE; ADMIT, CHRISTMAS, COMMIT, COMPROMISE, DEMIT, DISMISS, EMIT, INTERMIT, INTROMIT, LAMMAS, MARTINMAS, MICHAELMAS, OMIT, PERMIT, PREMISE, PRETERMIT, PROMISE, REMIT, SUBMIT, SURMISE, TRANSMIT. [In Pokorny **smeit-* 968.]]

mizdho- Reward. MEED, from Old English *mēd*, reward, compensation, meed, from West Germanic **mēdō-*, from Germanic **mizdō*. [Pokorny *mizdhō-* 746.]

-mno- Suffix forming passive participles to verbs, such as **al-o-mno-*, being nourished (see *al-*³). [Not in Pokorny.]

mō- To exert oneself. (Oldest form **mea₃-*, colored to **moa₃-*, contracted to **mō-*.) Suffixed form **mō-l-*. MOLE³, MOLECULE, MOLEST; DEMOLISH, from Latin *mōlēs*, heavy bulk, mass, massive structure, and irregular derivative *molestus*, labored, difficult, troublesome. [Pokorny *mō-* 746.]

-mo- Adjective and noun suffix, appearing ultimately in English -ISM, from Greek -ismos, abstract noun suffix to verbs in stem -id-. [Not in Pokorny.]

mōd- To meet, assemble. (Oldest form **mea₃d-*, colored to **moa₃d-*, contracted to **mōd-*.) **1.** MEET¹, from Old English *mētan*, to meet, from Germanic **mōtjan*. **2.** MOOT; FOLKMOOT, GEMOT, WITENAGEMOT, from Old English *mōt*, *gemōt*, meeting, moot, assembly, council (*ge-*, together; see *korn*), from Germanic **mōta-*. **3.** Perhaps suffixed zero-grade form **mad-tlo-*. **a.** MELVIN (personal name), from Old English *Mælwine*, "friend of the council" (*wine*, friend; see *wen-*¹), from *mæl*, council; **b.** MAIL²; BLACKMAIL, BOKMÅL, RIKSMÅL, from Old Norse *māl*, speech, agreement. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **mathla-*. [Pokorny *mōd-* 746.]

modhro- A color. MADDER¹, from Old English *mædere*, madder, from Germanic **madraz*. [Pokorny *modhro-* 747.]

molko- Skin bag. MAIL¹, from Old French *male*, bag, from a Germanic source akin to Old High German *malha*, pouch, bag, from Germanic **malhō*. [Pokorny *molko-* 747.]

mon- Neck, nape of the neck. **1.** MANE, from Old English *manu*, mane, from Germanic **manō*. **2.** MONILIFORM, from Latin *monile*, necklace. [Pokorny *mono-* 747.]

mori- Body of water; lake (?), sea (?). **1a.** MERE²; MERMAID, from Old English *mere*, sea, lake, pond; **b.** MARRAM, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *mar*, sea; **c.** MEERSCHAUM, from Old High German *mar*, sea; **d.** MEERKAT, from Middle Dutch *meer*, sea. **a-d** all from Germanic **mari-*. **2a.** MARSH, from Old English *mersc*, *merisc*, marsh; **b.** MORASS, from Old French *maresc*, *mareis*, marsh. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **mariska-*, water-logged land. **3.** MAAR, MARE², MARINARA, MARINE, MARITIME; BÊCHE-DE-MER, CORMORANT, MARICULTURE, ORMER, ULTRAMARINE, from Latin *mare*, sea. **4.** MURIEL (personal name), from a Celtic source akin to Gaelic *Muirgheal*, "sea-bright," from Old Irish *muir*, sea (*gheal*, bright, from Old Irish *gel*; see *gel-*¹). [Pokorny *mori* 748.]

moro- Blackberry, mulberry. **1.** SYCAMORE, from Greek *sikomoros*, an African fig tree, probably borrowed from Semitic but folk-etymologized under the influence of Greek *moron*, mulberry. **2.** MORULA, MURREY; MULBERRY, from Latin *mōrum*, mulberry (probably from Greek *moron*). [Pokorny *moro-* 749.]

morwi- Ant. **1.** PISMIRE, from Middle English *mire*, ant, from a Scandinavian source akin to Danish *myrte*, ant, from Germanic variant form **meur-*. **2.** Variant form **morm-*. **a.** MYRMECO-, from Greek *myrmēx*, ant; **b.** FORMIC, FORMICARY; FORMICIVOROUS, from Latin *formica*, ant (with dissimilation). [Pokorny *moru¹-* 749.]

mozgo- Marrow. MARROW, from Old English *mærg*, *mærh*, marrow, from Germanic **mazgō*. [Pokorny *mozg-o-* 750.]

mregh-m(n)o- Brain. **1.** BRAIN, from Old English *brægen*, brain, from Germanic **brag-na-*. **2.** BREGMA, from Greek *bregma*, the front part of the head. [Pokorny *mregh-m(n)o-* 750.]

mregh-u- Short. (Oldest form **mregh-u-*.)

1. Suffixed form **mregh-wi-*. BRIEF, BRUMAL; ABBREVIATE, ABRIDGE, from Latin *brevis*, short.

II. Zero-grade form **mrghu-*. **1a.** MERRY, from Old English *myrge*, *mirige*, pleasant; **b.** MIRTH, from Old English *myrgith*, pleasure, joy, from Germanic **murgithō*, pleasantness. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **murgja-*, short, also pleasant, joyful. **2.** BRACHY-; AMPHIBRACH, TRIBRACH, from Greek *brakhus*, short. **3.** BRACE³, BRACERO, BRACHIMUM, BRASSARD, BRASSIERE, PRETZEL; EMBRACE, from Greek comparative *brakhūōn*, shorter, hence also "upper arm" (as opposed to the longer forearm). [Pokorny *mreghu-* 750.]

mu- Gnat, fly. Imitative root. **1.** MIDGE, from Old English *mycg*, midge, from Germanic **mugō*. **2.** Suffixed extended form **mus-kā-*. MOSQUITO, MUSCA, MUSCID, MUSCARINE, MUSH², MUSKET, from Latin *musca*, a fly. **3.** Suffixed extended form **mus-ya*. MYIASIS, from Greek *muia*, *mūa*, a fly. [Pokorny 2. *mū-* 752.]

mūs- A mouse; also a muscle (from the resemblance of a flexing muscle to the movements of a mouse). **1.** MOUSE, from Old English *mūs* (*plural mýs*), mouse, from Germanic **mūs-* (*plural *mūsiz*). **2.** MURINE, MUSCLE, MUSSEL, MUSTELINE, from Latin *mūs*, mouse. **3.** MYELO-, MYO-; EPIMYSIUM, MYOSOTIS, MYSTICETE, PERIMYSIUM, SYRINGOMYELIA, from Greek *mūs*, mouse, muscle. **4.** Perhaps suffixed reduced form **mus-ko-*. MUSCADET, MUSCAT, MUSCATEL, MUSK, MUST³; NUTMEG, from Sanskrit *muśkaḥ*, testicle, scrotum (? < "little mouse"). [Pokorny *mūs* 752.]

-n- Verbal infix to form transitive presents. Infix to verbal root in the zero grade, as in **yu-n-g-*, to yoke (see **yeug-**). Reflected in English in such pairs as *tangible*: *tactile*, where the first word comes from a Latin nasal present and the second from a Latin past participle without the nasal (see **tag-**). [Not in Pokorny.]

nā- To help. (Oldest form **a₃ne₂-*, colored to **a₃na₂-*, contracted to **a₃nā-*.) JUGGERNAUT, from Sanskrit *nāthate*, he helps, protects (exact preform obscure). [Pokorny 1. *nā-* 754.]

nana Child's word for a nurse or female adult other than its mother. 1. NANISM, NANO-, from Greek *nanna*, aunt, whence *nannās*, uncle, whence *nannos*, *nānos* "little old man", dwarf. 2. NUN¹, from Late and Medieval Latin *nonna*, aunt, old woman, nun. 3. NANA, NANNY, from English baby-talk. [Pokorny *nana* 754.]

nas- Nose. 1. NOSE, NUZZLE; NOSTRIL, from Old English *nosu*, nose, from Germanic zero-grade form **nuso-*. 2. NESS, from Old English *næss*, headland, from Germanic **nasjaz*. 3. Lengthened-grade form **nās-*. a. NARIS, from Latin *nāris*, nostril; b. expressive form **nāss-*. NASAL, NASO-; NASTURTIUM, PINCE-NEZ, from Latin *nāsus*, nose. 4. NARK², from Romany *nāk*, nose, from expressive Indo-Aryan form **nakka-*. [Pokorny *nas-* 755, *neu-ks-* 768.]

nāw- Death; to be exhausted. (Oldest form **ne₂u-*, colored to **na₂u-*, contracted to **nau-* [before consonants] and **nāw-* [before vowels].) 1. Suffixed form **nau-ti-*. NEED, from Old English *neōd*, *nēd*, distress, necessity, from Germanic **naudī-*. 2. Suffixed form **nāw-i-*, corpse. NARWHAL, from Old Norse *nār*, corpse, from Germanic **nāwi-*. 3a. NUDNIK, from Polish *nuda*, boredom; b. NUDGE², from Russian *nudnyĭ*, tedious. Both a and b from Slavic suffixed extended form **naud-ā-*. [Pokorny 2. *nāw-* 756.]

nāu- Boat. (Oldest form **ne₂u-*, colored to **na₂u-*, contracted to **nau-* [before consonants] and **nāw-* [before vowels].) 1. NACELLE, NAVAL, NAVE¹, NAVICULAR, NAVIGATE, NAVY, from Latin *nāvis*, ship. 2. NAUSEA, NAUTICAL, NAUTILUS, NOISE; AERONAUT, AQUANAUT, ARGONAUT, ASTRONAUT, COSMONAUT, from Greek *naus*, ship, and *nautēs*, sailor. [Pokorny 1. *nāus-* 755.]

ndher- Under. 1a. UNDER, UNDER-, from Old English *under*, under; b. U-BOAT, from Old High German *untar*, under. Both a and b from Germanic **under-*. 2. INFERIOR, from Latin *inferus*, lower. 3. INFERNAL, INFERNAL, from Latin *infernus*, lower. 4. INFRA-, from Latin *infra*, below. [Pokorny *ndhos* 771.]

ne Not. 1a. NAUGHT, NAUGHTY, NEITHER, NEVER, NILL, NO¹, NO², NONE, NOR¹, NOT, NOTHING, from Old English *ne*, not, and *nā*, no; b. NAY, from Old Norse *ne*, not; c. NIX², from Old High German *ne*, *ni*, not. a-c all from Germanic **ne-*, **na-*. 2. ANNUL, NEFAARIOUS, NESCIENCE, NEUTER, NICE, NULL, NULLIFY, NULLIPARA, from Latin *ne-*, not, and *nullus*, none (*ne-* + *ūllus*, any; see **oi-no-**). 3. NIMETTY, from Latin *nimis*, too much, excessively, very (< **ne-mi-s*, "not little"; **mi-*, little; see **mei-**). 4. NIHILISM, NIHILITY, NIL; ANNIHILATE, from Latin *nihil*, *nīl*, nothing, contracted from *nihilum*, nothing (< **ne-hilum*, "not a whit, nothing at all"; *hilum*, a thing, trifle; origin unknown). 5. NON-; NONPLUS, NONSUIT, from Latin *nōn*, not (< **ne-oīnom*, not one thing; **oīno-*, one; see **oi-no-**). 6. NISI, from Latin *nisi*, unless, from Archaic Latin *neset* (see, if; see **swō-**). 7a. NEGLIGENCE, NEGLIGENCE, NEGOTIATE, from Latin prefix *neg-*, not; b. NEGATE; ABNEGATE, DENY, RENEGADE, RENEG, from Latin *negāre*, to deny. Both a and b from Italic **nek*, not. 8. NEPENTHE, from Greek *nē-*, not. 9. Zero-grade combining form **n-*. a. (i) UN-, from Old English *un-*, not; (ii) ZUG-UNRUHE, from Old High German *un-*, not. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **un-*; b. IN-, from Latin *in-*, not; c. A-, AN-, from Greek *a-*, *an-*, not; d. AHIMSA, from Sanskrit *a-*, *an-*, not; e. compound **n-mf-to-* (see **mers-**). [Pokorny 1. *nē* 756.]

nebh- Cloud. 1. Suffixed form **nebh-(e)lo-*. a. NIEFHEIM, from Old Norse *nifl-*, "mist" or "dark" probably from Germanic **nibilaz*; b. NIBELUNG, from Old High German *Nibulunc*, *Nibilung*, from Germanic suffixed patronymic form **nibul-unga-*, beside Old High German *nebul*, mist, fog, from Germanic **neblaz*. 2. Suffixed form **nebh-clā-*. a. NEBULA, NEBULOUS, from Latin *nebula*, cloud; b. NEPHELINE, NEPHELOMETER, from Greek *nephelē*, cloud. 3. Suffixed form **nebh-es-*. NEPHOLOGY, from Greek *nephos*, cloud. 4. Nasalized form **ne-m-bh-*. NIMBUS, from Latin *nimb-us*, rain, cloud, aura. [Pokorny 2. (*enebh-*) 315.]

ned- To bind, tie. 1. O-grade form **nod-*. a. NET¹, from Old English *net(t)*, a net, from Germanic **nati-*; b. NETTLE, from Old English *netel(e)*, *netle*, nettle, from Germanic **nat-ilōn-*, a nettle (nettles or plants of closely related genera such as hemp were used as a source of fiber); c. OUCH², from Anglo-Norman *nouch*, brooch, from Germanic **nat-sk-*. 2. Lengthened o-grade form **nōdo-*. NODE, NODULE, NODUS, NOIL, NOOSE; DÉNOUEMENT, from Latin *nōdus*, a knot. 3. With re-formation of the root. NEXUS; ADNEXA, ANNEX, CONNECT, from Latin *nectere* (past participle *nexus*), to tie, bind, connect. [Pokorny 1. *ned-* 758.]

negh-ro- Kidney. NEPHRO-, NEPHRON; MESONEPHROS, METANEPHROS, PERINEPHRIUM, PRONEPHROS, from Greek *nephros*, kidney. [In Pokorny *engh-* 319.]

nei- To be excited, shine. 1. Suffixed form **nei-to-*. NIDDERING, from Old Norse **nið*, scorn (in *nidhingi*, villain), from Germanic **niþa-*, animosity. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **ni-to-*. NATTY, NEAT¹, NET², NIT², from Latin *nitēre*, to shine. 3. Possibly suffixed form **nei-t-slo-*. NEIL (personal name), from Old Irish *niall*, brave. 4. Possibly Sanskrit *nīla-*, dark blue; LILAC; ANIL, NILGAI. [Pokorny 2. *nei-* 760.]

neia- To lead. NAINSOOK, from Sanskrit *nyayati*, he leads. [Pokorny 1. *nei-* 760.]

neigw- To wash. NIX¹, from Old High German *nihhus*, river monster, water spirit, from Germanic **nikwiz*, **nikuz*. [Pokorny *neigw-* 761.]

nek- Death. (Oldest form **nek-*.) 1. INTERNECINE, PERNICIOUS, from Latin *nex* (stem *nec-*), death. 2. Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **nok-eyo-*. NOCENT, NOCUOUS, NUISANCE; INNOCENT, INNOCUOUS, from Latin *nocēre*, to injure, harm. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **nok-s-*. NOXIOUS; OBNOXIOUS, from Latin *nox*, injury, hurt, damage entailing liability. 4. Suffixed full-grade form **nek-ro-*. NECRO-, NECROSIS; NECROMANCY, from Greek *nekros*, corpse. 5. NECTAR, NECTARINE, from Greek *nektar*, the drink of the gods, "overcoming death" (**tar-*, overcoming; see **tera-**). [Pokorny *nek-* 762.]

nek- To reach, attain. (Oldest form **a₂nek-*.) O-grade form **nok-*. ENOUGH, from Old English *genōg*, enough, from Germanic **ganōga-*, sufficient, from **ga-nah*, "suffices" (**ga-*, intensive prefix; see **kom**). [Pokorny *enek-* 316.]

nek- To bring. (Oldest form **a₂nek-*.) Variant form **enk-*. 1. ONCOGENESIS, ONCOLOGY, from Greek reduced *enkein*, to carry (suppletive aorist of *pherein*, to carry; see **bher-**), with derived noun *onkos*, a burden, mass, hence a tumor (from suffixed o-grade **onk-o-*; see 2 below). 2. Suffixed o-grade form **onk-o-*, perhaps in Sanskrit *amśah*, part, portion: BAISA, PAISA, PICE. 3. Compound root **bhrenk-* (see **bher-**). [Pokorny *enek-* 316.]

nek*-t- Night. Probably from a verbal root **negw-*, to be dark, be night. O-grade form **nok*-t-*. 1a. NIGHT; FORTNIGHT, from Old English *niht*, *neaht*, night; b. KRISTALLNACHT, from Old High German *naht*, night. Both a and b from Germanic **naht-*. 2. NOCTI-, NOCTURN, NOCTURNAL, EQUINOX, from Latin *nax* (stem *noct-*), night. 3. NOCTUID, NOCTULE, from Latin *noctua*, night owl. 4. NYCTALOPIA, NYCTITROPISM, from

Greek *nux* (stem *nukt-*), night. **5.** Suffixed plain verbal root **negh-ro-*, dark. NEGRO, NIELLO, NIGELLA, NIGRESCENCE, NIGROSINE; DENIGRATE, STREPTONIGRIN, from Latin *niger*, black. [Pokorny *nekh-(t-)* 762.]

nem- To assign, allot; also to take. **1a.** NIM¹, NUMB; BENUMB, from Old English *niman*, to take, seize; **b.** NIMBLE, from Old English *næmel*, quick to seize, and *numol*, quick at learning, seizing; **c.** NIM², from Old High German *nēman*, to take. **a-c** all from Germanic **neman*, to take. **2.** NEMESIS; ECONOMY, from Greek *nemein*, to allot. **3.** O-grade form **nom-*. **a.** LUMMA, NOME, -NOMY; ANOMIE, ANTINOMIAN, ANTINOMY, ASTRONOMER, ASTRONOMY, AUTONOMOUS, DEUTERONOMY, METRONOME, NOMOGRAPH, NOMOLOGY, NOMOTHETIC, NUMISMATIC, from Greek *nomos*, portion, usage, custom, law, division, district; **b.** NOMA, from Greek *nomē*, pasturage, grazing, hence a spreading, a spreading ulcer; **c.** NOMAD, from Greek *nomas*, wandering in search of pasture; **d.** NUMMULAR, NUMMULITE, from Greek *nomimos*, legal. **4.** Perhaps suffixed o-grade form **nom-eso-*. NUMBER, NUMERAL; ENUMERATE, INNUMERABLE, SUPERNUMERARY, from Latin *numerus*, number, division. [Pokorny 1. *nem-* 763.]

nepōt- Grandson, nephew. Feminine **nepti-*. NEPHEW, NEPOTISM, NIECE, from Latin *nepōs*, grandson, nephew, and *neptis*, granddaughter, niece. [Pokorny *nepōt-* 764.]

ner-¹ Under, also on the left; hence, with an eastward orientation, north. Suffixed zero-grade form **n̥r(t)ro-*. **1.** NORDIC, NORTH, from Old English *north*, north. **2.** NORTHERN, from Old English *northerne*, northern. **3.** NORSE, from Middle Dutch *nort*, north. **4.** NORMAN¹, NORWEGIAN, from Old Norse *nordhr*, north. **1-4** all from Germanic **northa-*. [Pokorny 2. *ner-* 765.] Compare *deks-*.

ner-² Man; basic sense "vigorous, vital, strong." (Oldest form **a₂ner-*.) **1a.** ANDRO-, -ANDROUS, -ANDRY; PHILANDER, from Greek *anēr* (stem *andr-*, from zero-grade form **anr-*), man; **b.** Greek combining form *andro-*, -andros, man, hero, in personal names: (i) ANDROMEDA, from Greek *Andromedā*, feminine of **Andromēdos*, probably "ruling over men" (-*medos*, from *medein*, to rule over; see *med-*); (ii) ALEXANDER, ALEXANDRINE, ALEXANDRITE, from Greek *Alexandros*, "defender of men" (*alex-*, from *alexein*, to defend; see *lek-*); (iii) LYSANDER, from Greek *Lūsandros*, "releasing men" (*lūs-*, from *luein*, to release; see *leu-*). **2.** Italic **ner-*, magistrate, "strongman," base of the Latin name *Nerō*: NERO. [Pokorny 1. *ner-(t-)* 765.]

nes-¹ To return safely home. **1.** HARNESS, from Old French *harneis*, harness, possibly from a Germanic source akin to Old English, Old High German (in composition), and Old Norse *nest*, food for a journey, from Germanic **nes-tam*. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **nos-to-*. NOSTALGIA, from Greek *nostos*, a return home. [Pokorny *nes-* 766.]

nes-² Oblique cases of the personal pronoun of the first person plural. For the nominative see *we-*. **1.** Zero-grade form **ns-*. US, from Old English *ūs*, us (accusative), from Germanic **uns*. **2.** Suffixed (possessive) zero-grade form **ns-ero-*. OUR, OURS, from Old English *ūser*, *ūre*, our, from Germanic **unsara-*. **3.** O-grade form **nos-*, with suffixed (possessive) form **nos-t(e)ro-*. NOSTRATIC, NOSTRUM; PATERNOSTER, from Latin *nōs*, we, and *noster*, our. [Pokorny 3. *ne-* 758.]

nē-tr- Snake. (Contracted from earlier **ne₂-tr-*.) ADDER, from Old English *nædre*, snake, from Germanic **nēthrō*. [Pokorny *nē-tr* 767.]

neu-¹ To shout. Suffixed (participial) o-grade form **now-ent-(yo-)*, "shouting." NUNCIO; ANNOUNCE, DENOUNCE, ENUNCIATE, INTERNUNCIO, PRONOUNCE, RENOUNCE, from Latin *nūntius*, "announcing," hence a

messenger, also a message, and *nūntium*, message. [Pokorny 1. *neu-* 767.]

neu-² To nod. **1.** NUTATION; INNUENDO, from Latin **nuere*, to nod (attested only in compounds), and frequentative *nutāre*, to nod. **2.** Suffixed form **neu-men-*, NUMEN, from Latin *nūmen*, "a nod," hence "command," divine power, deity. [Pokorny 2. *neu-* 767.]

neud- To make use of, enjoy. **1.** NEAT², from Old English **nēat*, bovine animal. **2a.** MATELOTE, from Middle Dutch *ghenōt*, *noot*, fellow; **b.** HUGUENOT, from Old High German *ginōz*, companion. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic compound **ga-nautaz*, **ga-nautō-*, "he with whom one shares possessions," companion, fellow (**ga-*, with; see *kom*). Both **1** and **2** from Germanic **nautam*, "thing of value, possession." [Pokorny *neu-d-* 768.]

newn Nine. **1.** NINE, NINETEEN, NINETY, NINTH, from Old English *nigon*, nine, with derivatives *nigonti*, ninety, and *nigontēne*, nineteen (-*tēne*, ten; see *dekmp*), from Germanic **nigun*, variant of **niwun*. **2.** NOVEMBER, NOVENA; NONAGENARIAN, from Latin *novem*, nine (< **noven*, with *m* for *n* by analogy with the *m* of *septem*, seven, and *decem*, ten). **3.** Ordinal form **neweno-*. NONA-, NONES, NOON; NONAGON, NONANOIC ACID, from Latin *nōnus*, ninth. **4.** Prothetic or prefixed forms **a₁newn*, **a₁nwn*. ENNEAD, from Greek *ennea*, nine (< **ennewa*, **emwa-*). [Pokorny *e-nuyen* 318.]

newo- New. Related to *nu-*. **1.** Suffixed form **new-yo-*. **a.** NEW, from Old English *nēowe*, *niwe*, new; **b.** NYNORSK, SPAN-NEW, from Old Norse *nýr*, new. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **neuja-*. **2.** Basic form **newo-*. NEO-, NEON, NEOTERIC; MISONEISM, from Greek *neos*, *neos*, new. **3.** Suffixed form **new-aro-*. ANEROID, from Greek *nēron*, water, from *nēros*, fresh (used of fish and of water), contracted from *nearos*, young, fresh. **4.** Basic form **newo-*. NOVA, NOVATION, NOVEL¹, NOVEL², NOVELTY, NOVICE, NOVILLADA, NOVILLERO; INNOVATE, RENOVATE, from Latin *novus*, new. **5.** Suffixed form **new-er-ko-*. NOVERCAL, from Latin *noverca*, stepmother (< "she who is new"). **6.** Slavic **novŭ*. RUSSIAN *novyj*, new, in compound *Novgorod* (see *gher-*). [Pokorny *neuos* 769.]

ni Down. **1.** Suffixed form **ni-t-*. BENEATH, UNDERNEATH, from Old English *nithan*, *neothan*, below, from Germanic **nith-*. **2.** Suffixed (comparative) form **ni-tero-*, lower, NETHER, from Old English *nith-er*, lower, from Germanic **nithra-*. **3.** Perhaps suffixed form **ni-mno-*, "lowland, marshland," perhaps dissimilated in Greek *limnē*, lake, pool; LIMNETIC; HY-POLIMNION, LIMNOLOGY. **4.** Basic form **ni*. SANNYASI, UPANISHAD, from Sanskrit *ni-*, down. **5.** Compound **ni-zdo-* (see *sed-*). [In Pokorny 1. *en* 311.]

-no Also **-eno-**, **-ono-**. Suffix forming adjectives. When the base is verbal, they are participial (*tak-en*); when the base is nominal, they are adjectival (*braz-en*). Found ultimately in the following English suffixes: **a.** the past participial suffix *-en* (as in *taken*), from Old English *-en*, from Germanic **-ana-*, from Indo-European variant form **-ono-*; **b.** -EN², from Old English *-en*, suffix forming adjectives of material, from Germanic **-ina-*; **c.** -AN¹, -ANA-, -IAN-, -IANA-, from Latin *-ānus*, adjective suffix (originally from **-no-* suffixed to nouns with stem vowel **-ā-*); **d.** -INE², from Latin *-inus* and Greek *-inos*, adjective suffixes. [Not in Pokorny.] Compare *-to-*.

nobh- Also *ombh-*. Navel; later also "central knob," boss of a shield, hub of a wheel. (Oldest form **a₂nobh-*, with variant [metathesized] form **a₂ombh-* becoming **a₂ombh-*.) **1a.** NAVE², from Old English *nafu*, *nafa*, hub of a wheel; **b.** AUGER, from Old English *nafogār*, auger, from Germanic compound **na-bō-gaizaz*, tool for piercing wheel hubs (**gaizaz*, spear, piercing tool; see *ghaiso-*). Both **a** and **b** from

Germanic **nabō*. 2. Variant form **ombh-*. UMBO, from Latin *umbō*, boss of a shield. 3. Suffixed form **nobh-alo-*. NAVEI, from Old English *nafele*, navel, from Germanic **nabalō*. 4. Suffixed variant form **ombh-alo-*. a. UMBILICUS; NOMBRIL, from Latin *umbilicus*, navel; b. OMPHALOS, from Greek *omphalos*, navel. [Pokorny 1. (*enebh-*) 314.]

nogh- Nail, claw. (Oldest form **a₃nogh-*, with variant [metathesized] form **a₃ongh-*.) 1. SUFFIXED (diminutive) form **nogh-elo-*. NAIL, from Old English *naegl*, nail, from Germanic **naglaz*. 2. Form **nogh-*. ONYX; PARONYCHIA, PERIONYCHUM, SARDONYX, from Greek *onux* (stem *onukh-*), nail. 3. Variant form **ongh-*. UNGICULATE, UNGUIS, UNGULATE, from Latin *unguis*, nail, claw, hoof, with diminutive *ungula*, hoof, claw, talon (< **ongh-elā-*). [Pokorny *onogh-* 780.]

nogw- Naked. 1. Suffixed forms **nogw-eto-*, **nogw-oto-*. NAKED, from Old English *nacod*, naked, from Germanic **nakweda-*, **nakwada-*. 2. Suffixed form **nogw-edo-*. NUDE, NUDI-; DENUDE, from Latin *nūdus*, naked. 3. Suffixed form **nogw-mo-*. GYMNASIUM, GYMNAST; GYMNASOPHIST, GYMNASPERM, from Greek *gymnos*, naked (with metathesis due to taboo deformation). 4. Suffixed form **nogw-no-*. NAAN, from Old Persian **nagna-*, bare, naked. [Pokorny *nogw-* 769.]

nō-mn Name. (Oldest form **a₁no(a₃)-mn*; zero-grade form **a₁ṽ(a₃)-men-*.) 1. NAME, from Old English *nama*, name, from Germanic **namōn-*. 2. NOMINAL, NOMINATE, NOUN; AGNOMEN, BINOMIAL, COGNOMEN, DENOMINATE, IGNOMINY, MISNOMER, NOMENCLATOR, NUNCUPATIVE, PRAENOMEN, PRONOUN, RENOWN, from Latin *nōmen*, name, reputation. 3. ONOMASTIC, -ONYM, -ONYMY; ALLONYM, ANONYMOUS, ANTONOMASIA, EPONYM, EPONYMOUS, EUONYMUS, HETERONYMOUS, HOMONYMOUS, MATRONYMIC, METONYMY, ONOMATOPOEIA, PARONOMASIA, PARONYMOUS, PATRONYMIC, PSEUDONYM, SYNONYMOUS, from Greek *onoma*, *onuma*, name (assimilated from *enuma*, preserved in proper names in Laconian). 4. MONIKER, from Old Irish *aímn*, name. [Pokorny *en(o)mn-* 321.]

nōt- Buttock, back. (Oldest form **nea₃t-*, colored to **nea₃t-*, contracted to **nōt-*.) 1. NOTOCHORD, from Greek *nōton*, *nōtos*, back. 2. Zero-grade **nat-*. NATES; ATTCHBONE, from Latin *natis*, buttock. [Pokorny *nōt-* 770.]

nsi- Sword. ENSIFORM, from Latin *ēnsis*, sword. [Pokorny *nsi-s* 771.]

-nt- Also **-ent-**, **-ont-**. Suffix forming active participles to verbs. Appears ultimately in the following English suffixes: a. -ING¹, from Old English *-ende*, present participial suffix; b. -ANCE, -ANCY, -ANT, -ENCE, -ENCY, -ENT, from Latin *-āns*, *-ēns* (stems *-ant-*, *-ent-*), present participial suffixes to verbs in *-ā-* and *-ē-*; c. -ONT, from Greek *ōn* (stem *ont-*), present participle of *einai*, to be (see **es-**); d. -ON¹, from Greek *ion* (stem *iont-*), neuter present participle of *ienai*, to go (see **ei-**). [Not in Pokorny.]

nu- Now. Related to **newo-**. 1. NOW, from Old English *nū*, now. 2. QUIDNUNC, from Latin *nunc*, now (< **nun-ce-*, *-ce*, a particle meaning "this," "here"; see **ko-**). [Pokorny *nu-* 770.]

-nu- Verbal suffix marking present tense, usually transitive, as in **mi-nu-*, to reduce (see **mei-2**). Derives from what was originally a nasal infix *-n-* (see **-n-**) to roots ending in *-u-*. [Not in Pokorny.]

ō- To believe, hold as true. (Oldest form **(a₃)ea₃-*, colored to **(a₃)oa₃-*, contracted to **(a₃)ō-*.) Suffixed form **ō-men-*. OMEN, from Latin *ōmen*, a prognostic sign, omen. [Not in Pokorny; compare Hittite *hā-*, to consider true.]

-o- The "thematic" suffix, forming nouns, adjectives, and verbs. Ultimately appears in the English combining vowel *-o-*, from Latin and Greek combining vowel

-o- (used to join the members of a compound). [Not in Pokorny.]

obhel- To avail. (Oldest form **a₃(e)bhel-*.) ANOPHELES, from Greek *ophelos*, advantage. [Pokorny *obhel-* 772.]

od-1 To smell. 1. Suffixed form **od-os-*. ODOR, from Latin *odor*, smell. 2. Suffixed form **od-es-*. CACODYL, COLLODION, GEODE, PHYLLODE, from Greek *-ōdēs*, adjective suffix, originally "having the smell of," hence characterized by (with secondary lengthening). 3. Suffixed form **od-ē-*. OLFACTORY, REDOLENT, from Latin *olēre*, to smell (with *l* for *d* representing a Sabine borrowing). 4. Suffixed form **od-yo-*. OZONE; OZOSTOMIA, from Greek *ozein*, to smell. 5. Suffixed form **od-mā-*. OSMATIC, OSMIUM; ANOSMIA, OSMETERIUM, PAROSMIA, from Greek *osmē* (earlier *odmē*), smell. [Pokorny 1. *od-* 772.]

od-2 To hate. ANNOY, ENNUI, NOISOME, ODIUM, from Latin *ōdi*, I hate, and *odium*, hatred. [Pokorny 2. *od-* 773.]

ōg- Fruit, berry. (Oldest form **ea₃g-*, colored to **oa₃g-*, contracted to **ōg-*.) 1. Zero-grade form **āg-*. ACORN, from Old English *æcern*, acorn, from Germanic **ak-ran-*. 2. UVEA, UVULA; PYRUVIC ACID, from Latin *uva* (preform uncertain), grape. [Pokorny *ōg-* 773.]

og^whi- See **ang^whi-**.

oid- To swell. (Oldest form **a₃eid-*, colored to **a₃oid-*.) 1. OAT, from Old English *āte*, oat, possibly ultimately from this root, but the cultivation of oats is no earlier than the Iron Age. 2. EDEMA; OEDIPUS, from Greek *oidēin*, to swell. 3. Possibly suffixed nasalized zero-grade form **i-n-d-ro-*. INDRA, from Sanskrit *Indrah*, Indra (divine name). [Pokorny *oid-* 774.]

oi-no- One, unique.

1. Basic form **oi-no-*. 1a. A¹, AN¹, ONCE, ONE; ALONE, ANON, ATONE, LONE, LONELY, NONCE, NONE, from Old English *ān*, one; b. ELEVEN, from Old English *endeleofan*, eleven, from Germanic compound **ain-lif-*, "one left (beyond ten)," eleven (**lif-*, left over; see **leik^w-**); c. EINKORN, TURNVEREIN, from Old High German *ein*, one. a-c all from Germanic **aina-*. 2. UNI-, UNION, UNITE, UNITY; COADUNATE, TRIUNE, UNANIMOUS, UNICORN, UNIVERSE, from Latin *ūnus*, one. 3. Celtic **oīno-*. Old Irish *oen*, one, in personal name *Oengus* (see **geus-**). 4. INDRICOTHERE, from Old Russian *inū*, one. 5. Latin compound **ne-oīnom* (see **ne-**).

II. Suffixed form **oīno-ko-*. 1. ANY, from Old English *ænig*, one, anyone, from Germanic **ainiga-*. 2. UNIQUE, from Latin *ūnicus*, sole, single. 3. INCH¹, OUNCE¹, UNCLAL; QUINCUNX, from Latin *ūncia*, one twelfth of a unit.

III. Suffixed form **oīno-lo-*. Latin *ūllus*, any, in compound **ne-ūllus*, *nūllus* (see **ne-**). [Pokorny 3. D. e- 281.]

oīto- An oath. Probably a suffixed o-grade form **oi-to-* (**a₃oi-to-*) derived from **ei-**. 1. OATH, from Old English *āth*, oath. 2. HUGUENOT, from Old High German *eid*, oath. Both 1 and 2 from Germanic **ai-thaz*. [In Pokorny 1. *ei-* 293.]

oktō(u) Eight. (Oldest form **oktō(u)*.) 1a. EIGHT, EIGHTEEN, EIGHTY, from Old English *eahta*, eight, with derivatives *eahatig*, eighty, and *eahatēne*, eighteen (*-tēne*, ten; see **dekmp**); b. ATTO-, from Old Norse *átján*, eighteen (*tján*, ten; see **dekmp**). Both a and b from Germanic **ahtō*. 2. OCTANS, OCTANT, OCTAVE, OCTAVO, OCTET, OCTO-, OCTOBER, OCTONARY; OCTO-DECIMO, OCTOGENARIAN, from Latin *octō*, eight. 3. OCTAD, OCTO-, OCTOPUS, from Greek *oktō*, eight. 4. AT¹, from Sanskrit *aṣṭā*, eight. [Pokorny *oktō(u)* 775.]

ōku- Swift. (Oldest form **ōku-*.) 1. OXYTOCIC, from Greek *ōkus*, swift. 2. Possibly altered zero-grade form **aku-* in compound **aku-petro-*, "swift-flying" (**pet-ro-*, flying; see **pet-**). ACCIPITER, from Latin *accipiter*, hawk. [Pokorny *ōkū-s* 775.] See also **ekwo-**.

okw- To see. (Oldest form **a₃ekw-*, colored to **a₃okw-*; zero-grade **a₃k-*.) **1a.** EYE; DAISY, from Old English *æge*, eye; **b.** WALLEYED, WINDOW, from Old Norse *auga*, eye; **c.** OGLE, from Low German *oog*, eye, eye. **a-c** all from Germanic **augōn-* (perhaps with taboo deformation). **2.** Suffixed form **okw-olo-*. **a.** EYELET, OCELLUS, OCULAR, OCULIST, OCULUS, ULLAGE; ANTLER, INOCULATE, MONOCLE, OCULOMOTOR, PINOCCHIO, from Latin *oculus*, eye; **b.** INVEIGLE, from French *aveugle*, blind, from Gallo-Latin compound **ab-oculus*, blind, calqued on Gaulish *exs-ops*, blind ("with eyes out": *exs-*, out + *ops*, eye). **3.** Form **okw-s*. CERATOPSIAN, METOPIC, MYOPIA, NYCTALOPIA, PELOPS, PHLOGOPITE, PROSOPGRAPHY, PROSOPPOPEIA, PYROPE, TRICERATOPS, from Greek *ōps*, eye (and stem **op-*, to see). **4.** Suffixed form **okw-ti-*. OPSIN, -OPSIS, -OPSY; AUTOPSY, DROPSY, IODOPSIN, RHODOPSIN, SYNOPSIS, from Greek *opsis*, sight, appearance. **5.** Suffixed form **okw-to-*. OPTIC; DIOPTR, OPTOELECTRONICS, OPTOMETRY, PANOPTIC, from Greek *optos*, seen, visible. **6.** Suffixed form **okw-ā-*. METOPE, from Greek *opē*, opening. **7.** Suffixed form **okw-mq-*. OMMATIDIUM, OMMATOPHORE, from Greek *omma* (< **opma*), eye. **8.** Suffixed form **okw-tro-*. CATOPTIC, from Greek *katoptron*, "back-looker," mirror (*kata-*, down, back; see *kat-*). **9.** OPHTHALMO-; EXOPHTHALMOS, from Greek *ophthalmos*, eye (with taboo deformation). **10.** Zero-grade form **a₃k-*, in compounds (see *ant-*, *āter-*, *ghwer-*). [Pokorny *okw-* 775.]

olā- To destroy. (Oldest form **a₃elā-*, colored to **a₃olā-*, with variant [metathesized] form **a₃leā-*, contracted to **a₃lē-*.) Possibly suffixed variant form **lē-to-*. LETHAL, from Latin *lētum*, lethum, death. [Pokorny *ol(-e)-* 777.]

om- Raw; sharp-tasting. **1.** Possibly Latin *amārus*, bitter-tasting (though doubtful in form): AMARELLE, AMARETTO, MARASCA, MARASCHINO, AORELLO. **2.** Suffixed form **om-ro-*. AMBARELLA, froi... Sanskrit *amla-*, tart. [Pokorny *om-* 777.]

ombh-ro- Rain. **1.** Zero-grade form **ṁbh-ro-*. IMBRI-CATE; IGNIMBRITE, from Latin *imber*, rain. **2.** Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **ṁbh-u-*. IMBUE, from Latin *imbuiere*, to moisten, stain. [In Pokorny 2. (*enebh-*) 315.]

om(e)so- Shoulder. **1.** Form **omso-*. OS³, from Old Norse *äss*, a (mountain) ridge, from Germanic **am-sa-*. **2.** Form **omeso-*. HUMERUS, from Latin *humerus*, shoulder. **3.** Lengthened-grade form **omso-*. ACROMI-ON, from Greek *ōmos*, shoulder. [Pokorny *om(e)so-s* 778.]

oner- Dream. Suffixed form **oner-yo-*. ONEIROMANCY, from Greek *oneiros*, dream. [Pokorny *oner-* 779.]

ongw- To salve, anoint. OINTMENT, UNCTION, UNCTU-OS, UNGUENT; ANOINT, INUNCTION, PREEN, from Latin *unguere*, to smear, anoint. [Pokorny *ongw-* 779.]

-ono- See *-no-*.

-ont- See *-nt-*.

op-¹ To work, produce in abundance. (Oldest form **a₃ep-*, colored to **a₃op-*.) **1.** Suffixed form **op-es-*. OPERA¹, OPERATE, OPEROSE, OPUS; COOPERATE, INURE, MANEUVER, MANURE, OFFICIAL, STOVER, from Latin *opus* (stem *oper-*), work, with its denominative verb *operāri*, to work, and secondary noun *opera*, work. **2.** Italic compound **opi-fici-om* (see *dhē-*). **3.** Suffixed form **op-en-ent-*. OPULENT, from Latin dissimilated *opulentus*, rich, wealthy. **4.** Suffixed form **op-ni-*. OMNI-, OMNIBUS; OMNIUM-GATHERUM, from Latin *omnis*, all (< "abundant"). **5.** Suffixed (superlative) form **op-tamo-*. OPTIMUM, from Latin *optimus*, best (< "wealthiest"). **6.** COPIOUS, COPY; CORNUCOPIA, from Latin *cōpia*, profusion, plenty, from prefixed form **co-op-* (*co-*, collective and intensive prefix; see *kom-*). [Pokorny 1. *op-* 780.]

op-² To choose. **1.** OPTION, from Latin *optio*, choice (from **opere*, to choose). **2.** OPT, OPTATIVE; ADOPT, CO-OPT, from Latin *optāre*, to choose (frequentative of **opere*, to choose). **3.** Possibly suffixed form **op-ein-o-*, whence Italic denominative verb **op-ein-ā-*. OPINE, OPINION, from Latin *opināri*, to be of an opinion. [Pokorny 2. *op-* 781.]

or- Large bird. (Oldest form **a₃er-*, colored to **a₃or-*.) **1.** Suffixed form **or-n-*. **a.** ERNE, from Old English *earn*, eagle; **b.** ARNOLD (personal name), from Old High German *Arenwald*, "eagle power," from *ara*, *arn*, eagle (-*walt*, power; see *wal-*). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **arōn-* (extended to **arnuz*), eagle. **2.** Suffixed form **or-n-ith-*. ORNITHO-; AEPYORNIS, ICHTHY-ORNIS, NOTORNIS, from Greek *ornis* (stem *ornith-*), bird. [Pokorny 1. *er-* 325.]

ōr- To pronounce a ritual formula. ORACLE, ORATION, ORATOR, ORATORY¹, ORATORY²; ADORE, INEXORABLE, PERORATE, from Latin *ōrāre*, to speak, plead, pray. [Pokorny *ōr-* 781.]

orbh- To change allegiance, pass from one status to another. (Oldest form **a₃erbh-*, colored **a₃orbh-*.) Suffixed form **orbh-o-*, "bereft of father," also "deprived of free status." **1.** ORPHAN, from Greek *orphanos*, orphaned. **2.** ROBOT, from Czech *robota*, compulsory labor, drudgery, from Old Church Slavonic *rabota*, servitude, from *rabū*, slave, from Old Slavic **orbū*. **3.** GASTARBEITER, from Old High German *arabēit(i)*, labor, from Germanic **arb-aithi-* (source of suffix uncertain). [Pokorny *orbho-* 781.]

Language and Culture Note

Reconstructing the form of roots and words in a dead language like Proto-Indo-European is often easy; the phonetic shape of the reconstructed word may be easy to deduce on the basis of its descendant cognates and a knowledge of sound laws. But the meanings of these reconstructed roots and words are often much harder to determine. A case in point is the root *orbh-*, some of whose descendants mean "orphan" or "orphaned" (Greek *orphanos*, Latin *orbus*, Armenian *orb*), some "inheritance" (Old Irish *orbe*, German *Erbe*), and some "slave" (Russian *rab*). Formally, all these words must go together; but the meaning of the putative root from which they are all derived was not clear until a Hittite cognate was discovered in the 20th century. Hittite has a verb *harb-*, with the basic meaning "change allegiance": in the Hittite Laws it is used of a cow that wanders out of its owner's fold into another's. With this new piece of information, the disparate senses "orphan," "inheritance," and "slave" could now all be understood as stemming from an original concept "to go from one sphere of belonging to another" or "to change status or allegiance." Orphans were no longer in the tutelage of their kin-group; inherited property passed from one holder to another; and slaves were persons whose social status had changed from being free to being unfree.

ōrd- To arrange; arrangement. Italic root of uncertain origin; oldest form **ōrād(h)-*. **1a.** ORDAIN, ORDER, ORDINAL, ORDINANCE, ORDINARY, ORDINATE, ORDO; COORDINATION, INORDINATE, SUBORDINATE, from Latin *ōrdō*, order (originally a row of threads in a loom); **b.** ORNAMENT, ORNATE; ADORN, SUBORN, from Latin *ōrnāre* (< **ōrd(i)nā*) to adorn. **2.** EXORDIUM, PRIMORDIAL, from Latin *ōrdiri*, to begin to weave. [In Pokorny 1. *ar-* 55.]

ors- Buttocks, backside. **1.** Suffixed form **ors-o-*. **a.** ASS², from Old English *ærs*, ears, backside; **b.** DODO, from Middle Dutch *ørs*, backside, tail. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **arsaz*. **2.** Suffixed form **ors-ā-*. **a.** URO-³, -UROUS; ANTHURIUM, ANURAN, CYNOSURE, DASYURE, EREMURUS, OPHIUROID, OXYURIASIS, SCIURID, SQUIRREL, TRICHURIASIS, from Greek *ourā*, tail; **b.** SIL-

URID, from Greek *silouros*, sheatfish, probably from *ourā*, tail (with an obscure first element). [Pokorny *ers-* 340.]

os- Ash tree. *ASH*², from Old English *æsc*, ash, from Germanic **askiz* [Pokorny **ōs-* 782.]

ōs- Mouth. (Oldest form perhaps **ōs-ōs-*, but precise preform uncertain.) 1. ORAL, OS¹, OSCILLATE, OSCULATE, OSCULUM, OSTIARY, OSTIUM, USHER; INOSULATE, ORIFICE, ORINASAL, OROTUND, OSCITANCY, PERORAL, from Latin *ōs* (stem *ōr-*), mouth, face, orifice, and derivative *ōstium* (< suffixed form **ōs-to-*), door. 2. Possibly Latin *auriga*, charioteer (< **ōr-ig-*, "he who manages the (horse's) bit"; -*ig-*, lengthened from *ig-*, driving, from **ag-*; see *ag-*¹): AURIGA. [Pokorny 1. *ōus-* 784.]

-os- See **-es-**.

ost- Bone. (Oldest forms **a₂ost-*, **a₂est-*, the latter colored to **a₂ast-*.) 1. OS², OSSEROUS, OSSICLE, OSSUARY; OSSIFRAGE, OSSIFY, from Latin *os* (stem *oss-*), bone. 2. OSTEO-; ENDOSTEUM, EXOSTOSIS, PERIOSTEUM, SYNOSTOSIS, TELEOST, from Greek *osteon*, bone. 3. Suffixed form **ost-r-*. a. OSTRACIZE, OSTRACOD, OSTRACON; OSTRACODERM, PERIOSTRACUM, from Greek *ostrakon*, shell, potsherd; b. form **ast-*. OYSTER, from Greek *ostreōn*, oyster; c. ASTRAGAL, ASTRAGALUS, from Greek *astragalos*, vertebra, ball of the ankle joint, knucklebone, Ionic molding. [Pokorny *ost(h)-* 783.]

-oto- See **-to-**.

ous- Ear. (Oldest forms **a₂ous-*, **a₂eus-*, the latter colored to **a₂aus-*.) 1. Suffixed form **ous-en-*. EAR¹, from Old English *ēare*, ear, from Germanic **auzōn-*. 2. Suffixed form **aus-i-*. AURAL¹, AURICLE; AURIFORM, ORMER, from Latin *auris*, ear. 3. AUSCULTATION, SCOUT¹, from Latin *auscultāre*, to listen to (< **aus-klit-ā-*; **aus-* + **kli-to-*, inclined; see *klei-*¹). 4. Suffixed basic form **ous-os-*. OTIC, OTO-; MYOSOTIS, PAROTID GLAND, from Greek *ous* (stem *ōt-*), ear. 5. Basic form **ous-* in Greek compound **lag-ous-* (see *slēg-*). [Pokorny 2. *ōus-* 785.]

owi- Sheep. (Oldest form **a₂owi-*.) 1. EWE, from Old English *ēwe*, *eōwū*, ewe, from Germanic **awiz*. 2. OVINE, from Latin *ovis*, sheep. [Pokorny *ōgi-s* 784.]

pā- To protect, feed. (Oldest form **pae₂-*, colored to **pae₂-*, contracted to **pā-*.) 1. Suffixed form **pā-trom*. a. FODDER, from Old English *fōðor*, fodder; b. FORAGE, FORAY, FOURRAGERIE, from Old French *fourre*, fodder; c. FUR, FURRIER, from Old French *forre*, *fuerre*, trimming made from animal skin, fur (< "sheath, case, lining"). a-c all from Germanic **fōðram*. 2. Suffixed form **pā-dhlom* (doublet of **pā-trom*). PABULUM, from Latin *pābulum*, food, fodder. 3. Extended form **pāt-*. a. FOOD, from Old English *fōða*, food, from Germanic **fōd-*, food; b. FEED, from Old English *fēdan*, to feed, from Germanic denominative **fōðjan*, to give food to; c. suffixed form **pāt-tro-*. FOSTER, from Old English *fōstōr*, food, nourishment, from Germanic **fōstra-*. 4. Extended form **pās-*. a. Suffixed form **pās-sko-*. PASTURE; ANTIPIASTO, REPAST, from Latin *pāscere*, to feed; b. suffixed form **pās-tor-*. PASTERN, PASTOR, PESTER, from Latin *pāstor*, shepherd; c. suffixed form **pās-ti-ni-*. PANADA, PANATELA, PANIC GRASS, PANNIER, PANOCCHA, PANTRY, PASTILLE, PENUCHE; APPANAGE, COMPANION¹, COMPANY, from Latin *pānis*, bread. 5. Suffixed form **pā-tor-*. BEZOAR, from Persian *pād*, protecting against, from Iranian **pātar-* (Avestan *pātar-*). 6. Suffixed form **pā-won-*, protector. SATRAP, from Old Persian *khshathra-pāva*, protector of the province. [Pokorny *pā-* 787, 1. *pō(i)-* 839.]

paewr Fire. (Oldest form **pae₂wr*, colored to **pae₂wr*, with zero-grade **pae₂ur-* metathesized to **pae₂r-*, contracted to **pūr-*.) Zero-grade form **pūr-*. 1. FIRE, from Old English *fyr*, fire, from Germanic suffixed form **fūr-i-*. 2. PYRE, PYRETIC, PYRITES, PYRO-, PYROSIS, PYR-

RHOTITE; EMPYREAL, from Greek *pūr*, fire. [Pokorny *peūr* 828.]

pag- Also **pak-**. To fasten. (Oldest forms **pāg-*, **pak-*.) 1. Lengthened-grade form **pāk-*. PAY¹, from Old English *fēgan*, to fit closely, from Germanic **fōgjan*, to join, fit. 2. Nasalized form **pā-n-g-*, also **pā-n-k-*. a. (i) FANG, from Old English *fang*, *feng*, plunder, booty, from Germanic **fangam*, **fangiz*; (ii) VANG, from Dutch *vangen*, to catch, from remade Germanic verb **fangan*; (iii) NEWFANGLED, from Middle English **-fangel*, taken, akin to Old High German *-fangolon*, to close, from Germanic **fanglōn*, to grasp. (i)-(iii) all derivatives of Germanic **fanhan*, to seize; b. COMPACT¹, IMPACT, IMPINGE, SPINTO, from Latin *pangere*, to fasten. 3. Root form **pāk-*. a. PACE², PAX, PAY¹, PEACE; APPEASE, PACIFIC, PACIFY, from Latin *pāx*, peace (< "a binding together by treaty or agreement"); b. PACT, PATIO, from Latin *pacisci*, to agree. 4. Suffixed form **pak-slo-*. a. PALÉ², PALISADE, PAWL, PEEL³, POLE²; IMPALE, TRAVAIL, TRAVEL, from Latin *pālus*, stake (fixed in the ground); b. probably Latin *pāla*, spade; PALETTE, PEEL². 5. Lengthened-grade form **pāg-*. a. PAGAN, PEASANT, from Latin *pāgus*, "boundary staked out on the ground," district, village, country; b. PAGE¹, PAGEANT, from Latin *pāgina*, "trellis to which a row of vines is fixed," hence (by metaphor) column of writing, page; c. PROPAGATE, from Latin *prōpāgāre*, to propagate (< "to fix before"; *prō-*, before, in front; see *per*¹); d. PECTIN, PEGMATITE; AREOPAGUS, MASTOPEXY, from Greek *pēgnunai*, to fasten, to coagulate, with derivative *pagos* (< **pag-o-*), mass, hill. [Pokorny *pāk-* 787.]

pāl- To touch, feel, shake. (Oldest form **pae₂l-*, colored to **pae₂l-*, contracted to **pāl-*.) 1a. FEEL, from Old English *fēlan*, to examine by touch, feel; b. SPRACHGEFÜHL, from Old High German *vuolen*, to feel. Both a and b from Germanic **fōljan*, to feel. 2. Reduplicated zero-grade form **pal-p-* (from **pal-p(a)-*). a. PALP, from Latin *pālpus*, a touching; b. PALPABLE, PALPATE¹, PALPITATE, from Latin *pālpāri*, *pālpāre*, to stroke gently, touch; c. PALPEBRA, from Latin *pālpēbra*, eyelid (< "that which shakes or moves quickly"). 3. Perhaps expressive reduplicated form **pal-pal-*. PAPILIONACEOUS, PAPILLON, PAPILLOTE, PAVILION, from Latin *pāpiliō*, butterfly. 4. Perhaps suffixed zero-grade form **pal-yo-*. CATAPULT, from Greek *pālēin*, to sway, brandish. 5. Perhaps suffixed form **psal-yo-*. PSALM, PSALTERY, from Greek *psallein*, to pluck, play the harp (but more likely of imitative origin). [Pokorny 1. G. *pel-* 801, *polo-* 841.]

pan- Fabric. 1a. VANE, from Old English *fana*, flag, banner, weathercock; b. Germanic compound **gund-fanōn-* (see *g^{wh}en-*). Both a and b from Germanic **fanōn*. 2. Extended form **panno-*. PANE, PANEL, from Latin *pannus*, piece of cloth, rag. [Pokorny *pān-* 788.]

pant- All. Root found only in Tocharian and Greek. PAN-; DIAPASON, PANCRATIUM, PANCREAS, from Greek *pās* (neuter *pan*, stem *pant-*), all. [In Pokorny 1. *keu-* 592.]

papa A child's word for "father," a linguistic near-universal found in many languages. 1. PAPA, from French *papa*, father. 2. PAPPUS, POPE, from Greek *pappās*, father, and *pappos*, grandfather. [Pokorny *pap(p)a* 789.]

pāso- Kinsman. PARRICIDE, from Latin *parricida* (oldest form *parcidas*), murderer of a near relative, with *parri-* perhaps for *pāri-* (but *parri-* is more likely from **parso-*, related to Sanskrit *pārusaḥ*, man). [Pokorny *pāsō-s* 789.]

past- Solid, firm. 1a. FAST¹; SHAMEFACED, STEADFAST, from Old English *fæst*, fixed, firm; b. AVAST, from Middle Dutch *vast*, firm, fast. Both a and b from Germanic **fastu-*, firm, fast. 2. FASTEN, from Old English *fæstnian*, to fasten, establish, from Germanic **fastinōn*, to make firm or fast. 3. HANDFAST, from

Old Norse *festa*, to fix, affirm, from Germanic causative **fastjan*, to make firm. **4a.** FAST¹, from Old English *fastan*, to abstain from food; **b.** BREAKFAST, from Old Norse *fasta*, to abstain from food. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **fasten*, to hold fast, observe abstinence. [Pokorny *pasto*- 789.]

pau-¹ Few, little. (Oldest form **pe₂u-*, colored to **pa₂u-*, contracted to **pau-*.)

I. Adjectival form **pau-*, few, little. **1.** FEW, from Old English *fēawe*, few, from Germanic **fawa-*. **2.** Suffixed form **pau-ko-*. PAUCITY, POCO, from Latin *paucus*, little, few. **3.** Suffixed form **pau-ro-*. **a.** Metathetical form **par-wo-*. PARAFFIN, PARVOVIRUS, from Latin *parvus*, little, small, neuter *parvum*, becoming *parum*, little, rarely; **b.** further suffixed form **pau-ro-lo-*. PAUL (personal name), from Latin *paulus*, paulus, small. **4.** Compound **pau-paros*, producing little, poor (**-paros*, producing; see *pera-*). PAUPER, POOR, POVERTY; DEPAUPERATE, IMPOVERISH, from Latin *pauper*, poor.

II. Suffixed zero-grade form **pu-lo-*, young of an animal. **1.** FOAL, from Old English *fola*, young horse, colt, from Germanic **fulōn-*. **2.** FILLY, from Old Norse *fylja*, young female horse, from Germanic derivative **fuljā*.

III. Basic form **pau-* and zero-grade form **pū-*, boy, child. **1.** Suffixed form **pu-ero-*. PUERILE, PUERPERAL, from Latin *puer*, child. **2.** Extended form **put-*. **a.** POLTROON, PONY, POOL², POULARD, POULTRY, PULLET, PUNCHINELLO; CATCHPOLE, POULTER'S MEASURE, from Latin *pullus* (< **putslo-*), young of an animal, chicken; **b.** PUSILLANIMOUS, from Latin *pusillus* (< **putslo-lo-*), old diminutive of *pullus*; **c.** further suffixed form **put-o-*. PUTTO, from Latin *putus*, boy. **3.** Suffixed form **paw-id-*. PEDO²; ENCYCLOPEDIA, ORTHOPEDICS, from Greek *pais* (stem *paid-*), child (> *paideia*, education). [Pokorny *pōu-* 842.]

pau-² To cut, strike, stamp. (Oldest form **pe₂u-*, colored to **pa₂u-*.) **1.** Suffixed (participial) zero-grade form **pu-to-*, cut, struck. **a.** PUTAMEN, PUTATIVE; ACCOUNT, AMPUTATE, COMPUTE, COUNT¹, DEPUTE, DISPUTE, IMPUTE, REPUTE, from Latin *putāre*, to prune, clean, settle an account, think over, reflect; **b.** possibly Latin *puteus*, well: PIT¹. **2.** Basic form **pau-*. **a.** Suffixed form **pau-yo-*. PAVE, PAVÉ, from Latin *pavire*, to beat; **b.** suffixed (stative) form **paw-ē-*. PAVID, from Latin *pavēre*, to fear (< "to be struck"); **c.** perhaps Greek *paiein*, to beat: ANAPEST. [Pokorny 3. *pēu-* 827.]

paus- To leave, desert, cease, stop. PAUSE, PESADE, POSADA, POSE¹; COMPOSE, DIAPAUSE, MARIPOSA LILY, REPOSE¹, from Greek *pauein*, to stop (> Latin *pausa*, a stopping). [Pokorny *paus-* 790.]

ped-¹ Foot.

I. Nominal root. **1.** Lengthened o-grade form **pōd-*. FOOT, from Old English *fōt*, foot, from Germanic **fōt-*. **2.** Suffixed form **ped-ero-*. FETTER, from Old English *fetor*, *feter*, leg iron, fetter, from Germanic **feterō*. **3.** Suffixed form **ped-el-*. FETLOCK, from Middle English *fitlock*, *fetlock*, fetlock, from a Germanic source akin to Old High German *vizzelach*, fetlock, from Germanic **fetel-*. **4.** Basic form **ped-*. PAWN², -PED, PEDAL, PEDATE, PEDESTRIAN, PEDI-, PEDICEL, PEDUNCLE, PEON, PES, PIONEER; MILLPEDE, SESQUIPEDAL, TRIPEDAL, TRIVET, VAMP¹, from Latin *pēs* (stem *ped-*), foot. **5.** Suffixed form **ped-yo-*. **a.** EXPEDITE, from Latin *expedire*, to free from a snare (*ex-*, out of; see *eghs*); **b.** IMPEDE, from Latin *impedire*, "to put in fetters, hobble, shackle," entangle, hinder (*in-*, in; see *en*). **6.** Suffixed form **ped-ikā-*. IMPEACH, from Latin *pedica*, fetter, snare. **7.** O-grade form **pod-*. **a.** FEW, -POD, PODITE, PODIUM; ANTIPODES, APODAL, APPOGIATURA, APUS, LYCOPodium, MONOPodium, OCTOPUS, OEDIPUS, PECELYPTOD, PHALAROPUS, PLATYPUS, PODAGRA, PODIATRY, PODOPHYLLIN, POLYP, POLYPD, RHIZOPUS, SYMPODIUM, XENOPUS, from Greek *pous* (stem

pod-), foot; **b.** PODZOL, from Russian *pod*, under. **8.** Suffixed form **ped-ya*. TRAPEZIUM, from Greek *peza*, foot. **9.** Suffixed form **ped-o-*. **a.** PEDO¹; PARALLELEPIPED, from Greek *pedon*, ground, soil; **b.** BAISA, PADA, PAISA, PICE, PIE¹, PUG², from Sanskrit *padam*, footstep, foot, and *pāt*, foot; **c.** PAJAMA, TEAPOY, from Middle Persian *pāi*, leg, foot; **d.** lengthened-grade form **pēd-o-*. (i) PILOT, from Greek *pedon*, rudder, steering oar; (ii) DIAPEDESIS, from Greek *pedān*, to leap. **10.** Suffixed form **ped-i-*. CYPRIPIEDUM, from Greek *pedilon*, sandal.

II. Verbal root **ped-*, to walk, stumble, fall. **1.** FETCH¹, from Old English *fetian*, *feccean*, to bring back, from Germanic **fetēn*. **2a.** Suffixed (comparative) form **ped-yos-*. PEJORATION; IMPAIR, from Latin *pēior*, worse (< "stumbling"); **b.** suffixed (superlative) form **ped-samo-*. PESSIMISM, from Latin *pessimus*, worst; **c.** suffixed form **ped-ko-*. PECCADILLO, PECCANT, PECCAVI; IMPECCABLE, from Latin *peccāre*, to stumble, sin. **a-c** all from Latin **ped-*. [Pokorny 2. *pēd-* 790.]

ped-² Container. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **pod-om-*. VAT, from Old English *fæt*, cask, from Germanic **fatam*. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **pod-ilo-*. FETTLER, from Old English *fetel*, girdle, from Germanic **fatilaz*. **3.** Probably full-grade form **ped-*. FRITTER¹, from obsolete English *fritter*, fragment, probably from a source akin to Middle High German *vetze*, "clothes," rags, from Germanic **fet-*. [Pokorny 1. *pēd-* 790.]

peg- Breast. **1.** Suffixed variant form **pek-tos-*. PECTORAL; EXPECTORATE, PARAPET, from Latin *pectus*, breast. **2.** Possibly suffixed variant form **pek-so-*. PUNKA, from Sanskrit *paṣṣaḥ*, wing. [Pokorny (peg-) 792.]

pē(i)- To hurt. (Oldest form **pe₁(i)-*, zero-grade **pē₁(i)-*, with variant [metathesized] full-grade form **pe₁a-*, whence zero-grade **pi₁a-*, contracted to **pi-*.) **1.** Suffixed (participial) form **pi-ont-* (< **pi₁ont-*). FIEND, from Old English *fēond*, *fiond*, enemy, devil, from Germanic **fijand-*, hating, hostile. **2.** Possibly **pē-* in suffixed zero-grade form **pa-to-*. PASSIBLE, PASSION, PASSIVE, PATIENT; COMPASSION, from Latin *pati*, to suffer. [Pokorny *pē(i)-* 792.]

peia- To be fat, swell.

I. Zero-grade form **pi-* (< **pia-*). **1.** Possibly suffixed form **pi-tu-*. PIP², PITUITARY, from Latin *pituita*, moisture exuded from trees, gum, phlegm. **2.** Possibly suffixed form **pi-nu-*. PINE¹, PINEAL, PINNACE, PINON, PINOT; PINA CLOTH, from Latin *pinus*, pine tree (yielding a resin). **3.** Suffixed form **pi-won-*. PROPIONIC ACID, from Greek *piōn*, fat. **4.** Suffixed form **pi-wer-*, "fat, fertile." **a.** EIRE, ERIN, ERSE, HIBERNIA, IRISH; IRELAND, from **īwer-ia*, the prehistoric Celtic name for Ireland, whence Latin *Hibernia*, Ireland, Old Irish *Ériu*, Ireland, dative *Érinn* (> Irish Gaelic *Éire*), and Old English *Iras*, the Irish; **b.** PIERIAN SPRING, from Greek *Pieriā*, a region of Macedonia, from **Pīwer-ia*.

II. Extended o-grade form **poid-*. FAT, from Old English *fæt(i)*, fat, from Germanic past participle **faitida-*, fattened, from derivative verb **faijan*, to fatten, from **fai₁a-*, plump, fat. [Pokorny *pē₁(a)-* 793.]

peig-¹ Also **peik-** (oldest forms **peik-*, **peik-*). To cut, mark (by incision). **1.** Alternate form **peik-*. FILE², from Old English *fil*, *feol*, file, from Germanic **fih₁hal*, cutting tool. **2.** Nasalized zero-grade form **pi-n-g-*. PAINT, PICTOR, PICTURE, PICTURESQUE, PIGMENT, PIMENTO, PINT, PINTO; DEPICT, PICTOGRAPH, from Latin *pingere*, to embroider, tattoo, paint, picture. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **pik-ro-*. PICRO- from Greek *pikros*, sharp, bitter. **4.** O-grade form **poik-*. POIKILOtherm, from Greek *poikilos*, spotted, pied, various. [Pokorny 1. *peig-* 794.]

peig-² Also **peik-**. Evil-minded, hostile. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **pig-olo-*. FICKLE, from Old English

ficol, treacherous, false, from Germanic **fikala-*. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **poik-o-*. FOE, from Old English *gafāh*, enemy, from Germanic **gafaihaaz* (**ga-*, collective prefix; see *kom*). 3. Suffixed o-grade form **poik-yo-*. FEY, from Old English *fæge*, fated to die, from Germanic **faiga-*. 4. Suffixed o-grade form **poik-itā-*. FEUD¹, from Old French *faida*, hostility, feud, from Germanic **faihiðhō*. [Pokorny 2. *peig-* 795.]

peis-¹ To crush. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **pis-to-*. PESTO, PESTLE, PISTE, PISTIL, PISTOU, from Latin *pistillum*, pestle. 2. Nasalized zero-grade form **pi-n-s-*. PISTON, from Latin *pīnsāre*, to pound. 3. Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **pis-lo-*. FILE², from Latin *pīlum*, javelin, pestle. 4. Perhaps Greek *ptisein* (pt-for-), to crush, peel: PTISAN, TISANE. [Pokorny 1. (*peis-*?) 796.]

peis-² To blow. FIZZLE, from Middle English *fise*, fart, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *fisa*, to fart. [Pokorny 2. *peis-* 796.]

peisk- Fish. Zero-grade form **pisk-*. 1a. FISH, from Old English *fisc*, fish; b. WEAKFISH, from Middle Dutch *vische*, vis, fish; c. LUTEFISK, from Old Norse *fiskr*, fish. a-c all from Germanic **fiskaz*, fish. 2. Suffixed form **pisk-i-*. PISCARY, PISCATORIAL, PISCES, PISCIC, PISCINA, PISCINE; GRAMPUS, PORPOISE, REPECHAGE, from Latin *piscis*, fish. [Pokorny *peisk-* 796.]

pek-¹ To make pretty. (Oldest form **pek-*.) 1. Possibly Germanic **fagra-*. FAIR¹, from Old English *fæger*, beautiful. 2. Possibly Germanic **fagin-*, **fagan-*, to enjoy. PAIN, FAWN¹, from Old English *fægen*, joyful, glad, and derivative *fagnian*, to rejoice. [Pokorny 1. *pek-* 796.]

pek-² To pluck the hair, fleece, comb. (Oldest form **pek-*.) 1. Extended form **pekt-*. FIGHT, from Old English *fehtan*, to fight, from Germanic **fehthan*, to fight. 2. Suffixed extended form **pekt-en-*. a. PECTEN, from Latin *pecten*, a comb; b. zero-grade form **pkt-en-*. CTENIDIUM; CTENOID, CTENOPHORE, from Greek *kteis* (stem *kten-* < **ptken-*), a comb. [Pokorny 2. *pek-* 797.]

peku- Wealth, movable property, livestock. (Oldest form **peku-*.) 1a. FELLOW, from Old Norse *fé*, property, cattle; b. FEE, FIEF, ENFEOFF, FEOFFMENT, from Old French *fie*, fief, and Old English *feoh*, cattle, goods, money; c. FEUD², from Medieval Latin *feudum*, feudal estate. a-c all from Germanic **feh-*. 2. PECORINO, from Latin *pecus*, cattle. 3. Suffixed form **peku-n-*. PECUNIARY; IMPECUNIOUS, from Latin *pecūnia*, property, wealth. 4. Suffixed form **peku-l-*. PECULATE, PECULIAR, from Latin *peculium*, riches in cattle, private property. [In Pokorny 2. *pek-* 797.]

Language and Culture Note The Indo-Europeans typically differentiated between movable and immovable wealth, and in the case of the former, between two- and four-footed wealth. Slaves constituted two-footed chattels, typically expressed by the root *wi-ro-*, “man.” Four-footed chattels, or livestock, were designated *peku-*, also a general term for “wealth” and the source of English *fee*. Both these roots are frequently combined in phrases referring to the totality of one’s movable wealth: compare Sanskrit *virāpśa-* (< earlier **vīra-pśva-* < **wīro-pkw-o-*), “abundance of men and livestock,” Avestan *pasu vīra* “men (and) livestock,” Latin *pecudēsque virōsque* “both men and livestock,” and Umbrian *uīro peguo* “men (and) livestock.” These phrases continue an Indo-European phrase, **wīro-peku-*, **peku-wīro-*, for the same concept. Another way in which the Indo-Europeans expressed this partitioning was to use words that literally translate as “two-footed” and “four-footed,” as in Sanskrit *dvipade catuṣpade* and Umbrian *dupursus peturpursus*, both meaning “two-footed (and) four-footed (chattels).” • In an

inherited verb phrase found in Sanskrit and Avestan, and Latin and Umbrian, “man (and) livestock” is the object of a verb meaning “protect, keep safe,” *pā-*, the root of Latin *pāstor*, “shepherd.” (See also note at *sol-*.)

pek-² To cook, ripen. 1. Assimilated form (in Italic and Celtic) **k²ek²*. a. COOK, CUISINE, KITCHEN, QUITTOR; APRICOT, BISCOTTO, BISCUIT, CHARCUTERIE, CONCOCT, DECOCT, PRECOCIOUS, RICOTTA, TERRA COTTA, from Latin *coquere*, to cook; b. CULINARY, KILN, from Latin *culina*, kitchen, deformed from *coquina*. 2. PEPO; PUMPKIN, from Greek *pepōn*, ripe. 3. PEPIC, PEP-TIZE; DRUPE, EUPEPTIC, PEPIN, PEPTONE, from Greek *peptēin*, to cook, ripen, digest (> *peptos*, cooked). 4. DYSPEPSIA, from Greek *-pepsia*, digestion. 5. PUKKA, from Sanskrit *pakva-*, cooked, roasted, ripe. [Pokorny *pek-* 798.]

pel-¹ Dust, flour. 1. POLENTA, POLLEN, from Latin *pol-len*, fine flour, dust, and *polenta* (? < **pollen-tā*), crushed grain. 2. POWDER, PULVERIZE, from Latin *pulvis*, dust. 3. PAILLASSE, PALEA, from Latin *palea*, chaff. 4. PALYNOLOGY, from Greek *palunein*, to sprinkle flour. 5. POULTICE, PULSE², from Latin *pulus*, pottage, probably borrowed (via Etruscan) from Greek *poltos*, porridge (made from flour). 5. Probably Latin *pulpā*, fruit pulp: PAUPIETTE, PULP. [Pokorny 2b. *pel-* 802.]

pel-² Pale. 1. Suffixed variant form **pal-wo-*. a. (i) FALLOW DEER, from Old English *fealu*, reddish yellow; (ii) FAUVISM, from Frankish **faww-*, reddish-yellow. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **falwa-*; b. PALE², PALLID, PALLOR; APFALL, from Latin *pallēre*, to be pale; c. PALOMINO, from Latin *palumbēs* (influenced in form by Latin *columbus*, dove), ringdove, “gray-bird.” 2. Probably suffixed form **pel-ko-*. FALCON; GYRFALCON, from Late Latin *falcō*, falcon, from Germanic **falkōn-*, falcon (< “gray bird”; but this is also possibly from the Late Latin). 3. Suffixed extended form **peli-wo-*. a. PELOPS, from Greek *pelios*, dark; b. o-grade form **peli-wo-*. POLIOMYELITIS, from Greek *polios*, gray. 4. Perhaps Greek *pelargos*, stork (< **pel-awo-argos*, “black-white bird”; *argos*, white; see *arg-*): PELARGONIUM. 5. Suffixed extended form **peli-to-*. FLOYD, LLOYD (personal names), from Welsh *llwyd*, gray. [Pokorny 6. *pel-* 804.]

pel-³ To fold. 1. Extended o-grade form **polt-*. a. FOLD¹, from Old English *fealdan*, *faldan*, to fold; b. FALTBOT, from Old High German *faldan*, to fold; c. FURBELOW, from Italian *falda*, fold, flap, pleat; d. (i) FALDSTOOL, from Medieval Latin compound *faldistolium*, folding chair; (ii) FAUTEUIL, from Old French *faldestoel*, *faldstool*. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic compound **faldistōlaz*, “folding stool” (**stōlaz*, stool; see *stā-*); e. -FOLD, from Old English *-feald*, *-fald*, -fold, from Germanic combining form **-falthaz*, **-faldaz*. a-e all from Germanic **falthan*, **faldan*. 2. Combining form **-plo-*. a. DECUPL, MULTIPLE, OCTUPLE, QUADRUPLE, QUINTUPLE, SEPTUPLE, SEXTUPLE, TRIPLE, from Latin *-plus*, -fold (as in *tripulus*, threefold); b. -PLOID; TRILOBLASTIC, from Greek *-plos*, *-ploos*, -fold (as in *haploos*, *haploos*, single, and *triploos*, triple). [Pokorny 3a. *pel-* 802.]

pel-⁴ Skin, hide. 1. Suffixed form **pel-no-*. FELL¹, from Old English *fell*, skin, hide, from Germanic **feinam*. 2. FILM, from Old English *filmen*, membrane, from Germanic suffixed form **fel-man-ja-*. 3. Suffixed form **pel-ni-*. PELISSE, PELLICIE, PELT¹, PELTRY, PILLION; PELLAGRA, SURPLICE, from Latin *pellis*, skin. 4. ERYSIPELAS, from Greek *-pelas*, skin. 5. Suffixed form **pel-to-*. PELTATE, from Greek *pelte*, a shield (made of hide). [Pokorny 3b. *pel-* 803.]

pel-⁵ To sell. Lengthened o-grade form **pōl-*. BIBLIO-POLE, MONOPOLY, from Greek *pōlein*, to sell. [Pokorny 5. *pel-* 804.]

pel-6 To thrust, strike, drive.

1. Suffixed form **pel-de-*. **1a.** ANVIL, from Old English *anfil(e)*, *anfealt*, anvil ("something beaten on"); **b.** (i) FELT¹, from Old English *felt*, felt; (ii) FILTER, FILTRATE, from Medieval Latin *filtrum*, filter, piece of felt. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **feliaz*, **filitz*, compressed wool. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **felt-*, **falt-*, to beat. **2.** PELT², POUSETTE, PULSATE, PULSE³, PUSH; COMPEL, DISPEL, EXPEL, IMPEL, IMPULSE, PROPEL, REPEL, from Latin *pellere* (past participle *pulsus*), to push, drive, strike. **3a.** Suffixed o-grade form **pol-o-*, fuller of cloth. POLISH, from Latin *polire*, to make smooth, polish (< "to full cloth"); **b.** suffixed o-grade form **pol-o-* (with different accentuation from the preceding), full (of cloth). INTERPOLATE, from Latin compound adjective *interpolis* (also *interpolis*), refurbished (*inter-*, between; see **en**).

II. Extended form **pelā-*. **1.** Present stem **pelnā-*. **a.** APPEAL, PEAL, RAPPEL, REPEAL, from Latin *appellāre*, "to drive to", address, entreat, appeal, call (*ad-*, to; see **ad-**); **b.** COMPELLATION, from Latin *compellare*, to accost, address (*com-*, intensive prefix; see **kom**). **2.** Possible suffixed zero-grade extended adverbial form **pela-ti-*, or locative plural **pela-si*. PLESIOSAUR, from Greek *plēsios*, near (< "pushed toward"), from pre-Greek **plāti* or **plāsi*. [Pokorny 2a. *pel-* 801.]

pelā-1 To fill; with derivatives referring to abundance and multitude. (Oldest form **pelā-*, with variant [metathesized] form **pleā-*, contracted to **plē-*.)

1. Zero-grade form **pā-*. **1.** Suffixed form **pā-no-*. FULL¹, from Old English *full*, full, from Germanic **fulla-* (< **fulna-*), full. **2.** FILL, from Old English *fyllan*, to fill (from Germanic derivative verb **fulljan*, to fill), and *fyllu*, full amount (from Germanic abstract noun **full-inō-*, fullness). **3.** PLENARY, PLENTITUDE, PLENTY, PLENUM; PLENIPOIENTIARY, REPLENISH, TERREPLEIN, from Latin *plēnus*, full, from Latin stem **plēno-*, replacing **plāno-* (influenced by Latin verb *plere*, to fill; see **IV**. 1. below). **4.** Suffixed form **pā-go-*. **a.** FOLK, from Old English *folc*, people; **b.** HERRENVOLK, VOLKSLIED, from Old High German *folc*, people. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **folkam*.

II. Suffixed form **p(e)la-u-*. **1.** Obscure comparative form. PIU, PLURAL, PLUS; NONPLUS, PLUPERFECT, SURPLUS, from Latin *plūs*, more (Archaic Latin *plous*). See also **IV**. 5. below. **2.** O-grade form **pol(a)-u-*. POLY-; HOI POLLOI, from Greek *polus*, much, many. **3.** Possibly from this root (but more likely from *pel-1*) is Latin *palus*, marsh (? < "inundated"): PALUDAL.

III. Suffixed form **p(e)la-o-*. Latin compound *manipulus* (see **man-2**).

IV. Variant form **plē-*. **1.** ACCOMPLISH, COMPLETE, COMPLETE, COMPLIMENT, COMPLY, DEplete, EXpletive, IMPLEMENT, REplete, SUPpletive, SUPPLY, from Latin *plēre*, to fill. **2.** Possibly suffixed form **plē-dhw-*. PLEBE, PLEBEIAN, PLEBS; PLEBISCITE, from Latin *plēbs*, *plēbēs*, the people, multitude. **3.** Suffixed form **plē-dhwo-*. PLETHORA; PLETHYSMOGRAPH, from Greek derivative verb *plēthein*, to be full. **4.** Suffixed adjective (positive) form **plē-ro-*. PLEOCEROICOID, from Greek *plērēs*, full. **5.** Suffixed (comparative) form **plē-(s)on-*. PLEO-, PLEONASM; PLEIOXY, PLEIOTROPISM, PLEOCENE, from Greek *pleōn*, *pleōn*, more. **6.** Suffixed (superlative) form **plē-isto-*. PLEISTOCENE, from Greek *pleistos*, most.

V. Possibly Sanskrit *pūrah*, cake (< "that which fills or satisfies"): POORI. [Pokorny 1. *pel-* 798.]

pelā-2 Flat; to spread. (Oldest form **pelā-*, with variant [metathesized] form **pleā-*, colored to **plāā-*, contracted to **plā-*.) **1.** Suffixed form **pel(a)-tu-*. FIELD, from Old English *feld*, open field, from Germanic **felthuz*, flat land. **2.** Suffixed form **pel(a)-t-es-* (by-form of **pel(a)-tu-*). **a.** FELDSPAR, from Old High German *feld*, field; **b.** VELDT, from Middle Dutch *veld*, *velt*, field. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic

feltha-*, flat land. **3. Variant form **plā-*. **a.** Suffixed form **plā-ru-*. FLOOR, from Old English *flōr*, floor, from Germanic **flōruz*, floor; **b.** suffixed form **plā-no-*. (i) LLANO, PIANO², PLAIN, PLANARIAN, PLANE¹, PLANE², PLANE³, PLANISH, PLANO-, PLANULA; ESPLANADE, EXPLAIN, PIANOFORTE, from Latin *plānus*, flat, level, even, plain, clear; (ii) Celtic **lānon*, plain. Gaulish *-lānon* in Gallo-Roman placename *Mediolānum* (see **medhyo-**). **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **plā-mā-*. PALM¹, PALM², PALMARY, from Latin *palma* (< **palama*), palm of the hand. **5.** Possibly extended variant form **plan-*. **a.** PLANET; APLANATIC, from Greek *planāsthai*, to wander (< "to spread out"); **b.** perhaps Germanic **flan-*. FLÂNEUR, from French *flâner*, to walk the streets idly, from a source akin to Old Norse *flana*, to wander aimlessly. **6.** Suffixed zero-grade form **plā-dh-*. -PLASIA, PLASMA, -PLAST, PLASTER, PLASTIC, PLASTID, -PLASTY; DYSPLASIA, METAPLASM, TOXOPLASMA, from Greek *plassein* (< **plath-yein*), to mold, "spread out." **7.** O-grade form **pol-*. **a.** POLYNIA, from Russian *polyi*, open; **b.** POLACK, POLKA, from Slavic *polje*, broad flat land, field. [Pokorny *pela-* 805.] See also extended roots **plāk-1** and **plat-**.

pela-3 Citadel, fortified high place. (Oldest form perhaps **pela-*, but exact laryngeal uncertain.) Zero-grade form **pā-*. **1.** POLICE, POLICY¹, POLIS, POLITIC, POLITY; ACROPOLIS, COSMOPOLIS, COSMOPOLITE, MEGALOPOLIS, METROPOLIS, NECROPOLIS, POLICLINIC, PROPOLIS, from Greek *polis*, city (phonological development unclear). **2.** Sanskrit *pūr*, *puram*, city, in place names such as SINGAPORE, from Sanskrit *siṃhapuram*, "lion city" (*siṃha*, lion). [In Pokorny 1. *pel-* 798.]**pel(i)s-** Rock, cliff. **1.** HORNFELS, from Old High German *felis*, rock, from Germanic **felesaz*, rock. **2.** FELL⁴, FJELD, from Old Norse *fjall*, *fell*, rock, mountain, barren plateau, from Germanic **felzam*, rock. [Pokorny *peli-s-* 807.]**pen-** Swamp. Suffixed o-grade form **pon-yo-*. FEN, from Old English *fenn*, marsh, from Germanic **fanjam*, swamp, marsh. [Pokorny 2. *pen-* 807.]**penkwe** Five.

I. Basic form **penkwe*. **1.** Assimilated form **pempe*. **a.** (i) FIVE; FIFTY, from Old English *fiſf*, five, with derivative *fiſtig*, fifty (-tēne, ten; see **dekm**); (ii) FIN², from Old High German *finf*, *funf*, five. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **fimf*; **b.** (i) FIFTEEN, from Old English *fiſfene*, fifteen; (ii) FEMTO-, from Old Norse *fimmtān*, fifteen. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic compound **fimftehun*, fifteen (**tehun*, ten; see **dekm**). **2.** Assimilated form (in Italic and Celtic) **k'enkwe*. **a.** CINQUAIN, CINQUE, QUINQUE-; CINQUECENTO-, CINQUEFOIL, QUINCUNX, from Latin *quinque*, five; **b.** KENO, QUINATE, from Latin distributive *quintī*, five each; **c.** QUINDECENNIAL, from Latin compound *quindēcim*, fifteen (*decem*, ten; see **dekm**); **d.** QUINCENTENARY, from Latin *quingenti*, five hundred. **3.** PENTA-, PENTAD; PENSTEMON, PENTAGON, PENTAMETER, PENTATHLON, from Greek *pente*, five. **4a.** PUNCH³; PACHISI, from Sanskrit *pañca*, five; **b.** Persian *panj*, five, in place name *panjāb* (see **ap-2**). Both **a** and **b** from Indo-Iranian **panca*.

II. Compound **penkwe-(d)konta*, "five tens," fifty (*-(d)konta*, group of ten; see **dekm**). **1.** QUINQUAGENARIAN, QUINQUAGESIMA, from Latin *quinquaginta*, fifty. **2.** PENTECOST, PINKSTER FLOWER, from Greek *pentēkontē*, fifty.

III. Ordinal adjective **penkwe-to-*. **1.** FIFTH, from Old English *fifta*, fifth, from Germanic **fimftōn-*. **2.** QUINT¹, QUINTAIN, QUINTEt, QUINTILE; QUINTESENCE, QUINTILLION, QUINTUPLE, from Latin *quintus* (< **quinc-tos*), feminine *quinta*, fifth.

IV. Suffixed form **penkwe-ro-*. FINGER, from Old English *finger*, finger, from Germanic **fingwraz*, finger (< "one of five").

V. Suffixed reduced zero-grade form **pyk-sti-*. 1. FIIST, from Old English *fyst*, fist. 2. FOIST, from Dutch *vuist*, fist. Both 1 and 2 from Germanic **funhstiz*. [Pokorny *penk* 808, *pyksti* 839.]

pent- To tread, go. 1. FIND, from Old English *findan*, to find, from Germanic **finthan*, to come upon, discover. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **point-i-*. a. PONS, PONTIFEX, PONTIFF, PONTINE, PONTON, PUNT¹; TRANS-PONTINE, from Latin *pōns* (stem *pont-*), bridge (earliest meaning, "way, passage," preserved in the priestly title *pontifex*, "he who prepares the way"; -*fex*, maker; see *dhē-*); b. SPUTNIK, from Russian *sputnik*, fellow traveler, *sputnik*, from *put*, path, way, from Slavic **puti*. 3. Zero-grade form **pnt-*. PERIPATETIC, from Greek *patein*, to tread, walk. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **pyt-a-*. a. PATH, from Old English *path*, path; b. PAD², FOOTPAD, from Middle Dutch *pad*, way, path. Both a and b from Germanic **patha-*, way, path, probably borrowed (? via Scythian) from Iranian **path-*. [Pokorny *pent*- 808.]

per¹ Base of prepositions and preverbs with the basic meanings of "forward," "through," and a wide range of extended senses such as "in front of," "before," "early," "first," "chief," "toward," "against," "near," "at," "around."

I. Basic form **per* and extended form **peri*. 1a. TURNVEREIN, from Middle High German *vererein*, to unite, from Old High German *far-*; b. VEER², from Middle Dutch *vieren*, to let out, slacken; c. Germanic compound **fer-getan* (see *ghend-*); d. FRUMP, from Middle Dutch *verrompele*, to wrinkle. a-d all from Germanic **fer-*, **far-*, used chiefly as an intensive prefix denoting destruction, reversal, or completion. 2. Suffixed (comparative) form **per-ero-*, farther away. FAR, from Old English *feor(r)*, far, from Germanic **fer(e)ra*. 3. PER, PER-, PARAMOUNT, PARAMOUR, PARGET, PARTERRE, PARVENU, from Latin *per*, through, for, by. 4. PERI-, PERISSODACTYL, from Greek *peri*, around, near, beyond. 5a. PALANQUIN, PUGGREE, from Sanskrit *pari-*, around; b. PARADISE, from Avestan *pai-*, around; c. BARD³, PURDAH, from Old Persian *pari*, around, over; d. Old Iranian compound **pari-vāraka-* (see *wer-*). a-d all from Indo-Iranian **pari-*, around. 6. PERESTROIKA, from Old Russian *pere-*, around, again, from Slavic **per-*.

II. Zero-grade form **pr-*. 1a. FOR, from Old English *for*, before, instead of, on account of; b. FOR-, from Old English *for-*, prefix denoting destruction, pejoration, exclusion, or completion. Both a and b from Germanic **fur*, before, in. 2. Extended form **prt-*. FORTH; AFFORD, from Old English *forth*, from Germanic **furth-*, forward. 3. Suffixed (comparative) form **pr-tero-*. FURTHER, from Old English *furthra*, *furthor*, farther away, from Germanic **furthera-*. 4a. Compound **pr-st-i-* or **por-st-i-*, with o-grade form **por-* (see *stā-*); b. PORRECT, from Latin *por-*, forth, forward. Both a and b from Latin *por-* from **pr-*. 5. Suffixed form **pr-sōd*. PARGET, from Latin *porro*, forward.

III. Extended zero-grade form **prā-* (earlier **prā-*). 1. Suffixed (superlative) form **prā-mo-*. a. FORMER², from Old English *forma*, first, from Germanic **fruma-*, **furma-*; b. FOREMOST, from Old English *formest*, first, from Germanic **frumista-*, **furmista-*; c. Latin compound *prandium*, "first meal," late breakfast, lunch (probably < **prām-d-ium* < **prām-(e)d-yo-*; second element *-(e)d-, to eat; see *ed-*). 2. Suffixed (superlative) form **prā-isto-*. FIRST, from Old English *fyrest*, *fyrest*, first, from Germanic **furista-*, foremost. 3. Suffixed form **prā-wo-*. a. PROW, from Greek *prōira*, forward part of a ship, from analogically suffixed form **prōw-arya-*; b. PROTEIN, PROTIST, PROTO-, PROTON, from Greek *prōtos*, first, foremost, from suffixed (superlative) form **prōw-ato-*. Both a and b from Greek **prōwo-*, first, fore-

most. 4. Suffixed form **prā-i*. ARPERT, from Latin *arepennis*, half-acre (second element obscure), from Gaulish *ari* (combining form *are-*), before, from Celtic *(p)ari, *are.

IV. Extended form **prā-*. 1a. FORE, FORE-; FOREFA-TER, from Old English *fore*, for, before; b. VORLAGE, from Old High German *fora*, before; c. BEFORE, from Old English *beforan*, before, from Germanic prefixed and suffixed form **bi-fora-na*, in the front (**bi-*, at, by; see *ambhi*). a-c all from Germanic **fura*, before. 2. PARA-¹; PALFREY, from Greek *para*, beside, alongside of, beyond. 3. PURANA, from Sanskrit *purā*, before.

V. Extended form **prō-*. 1a. FRAE, FRO; FROWARD, from Old Norse *frā*, from, from Germanic **fra*, forward, away from; b. Germanic **fra-*, completely, in compounds (see *ed-*, *aik-*). 2. Suffixed form **prō-mo-*. a. FRAME, FROM, from Old English *fram*, forward, from, from Germanic **fram*, from; b. FURNISH, FURNITURE, VENEER, from Old French *f(o)urnir*, to supply, provide, from Germanic derivative verb **frumjan*, to further, from Germanic **frum*, forward; c. PRAM², from Czech *prám*, raft. 3. Suffixed form **prō-wo-*. a. (i) FRAU, FRAULEIN, from Old High German *frouwa*, lady; (ii) FREYJA, from Old Norse *frejja*, lady. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **frōwō*, lady, lengthened-grade feminine of **frawan-*; lord; b. FREY, from Old Norse *Freyr*, from Germanic **frawaz*, alteration of **frawan-*; lord; c. form **prō-wo-*, independently created in Slavic. NAPRAPATHY, from Old Church Slavonic *pravŭ*, true. 4. PRIDE, PRO¹, PRO-¹, PRODIGALITY, PROUD, PROWESS; IMPROVE, PURCHASE, from Latin *prō*, *prō-*, before, for, instead of. 5. Suffixed form **prō-no-*. PRONE, from Latin *prōnus*, leaning forward. 6. Possible suffixed form **pro-ko-*. RECIPROCAL, from Latin compound *reciprocus*, alternating, "backward and forward" (**re-ko-*, backward; see *re-*). 7. Suffixed adverb **pro-k'e*. a. APPROACH, RAPPROCHEMENT, REPROACH, from Latin *prope*, near; b. suffixed form **prok'-ink'o-*. PROPINQUITY, from Latin *propinquus*, near; c. suffixed (superlative) form **prok'-isamo-*. PROXIMATE; APPROXIMATE, from Latin *proximus*, nearest. 8. Compound **pro-bhw-o-*, growing well or straightforward (**bhw-o-*, to grow; see *bheuo-*). PROBABLE, PROBE, PROBITY, PROOF, PROVE; APPROVE, IMPROBITY, REPROVE, from Latin *probus*, upright, good, virtuous. 9. PRO-², from Greek *pro*, before, in front, forward. 10. Suffixed (comparative) form **pro-tero-*. HYSTERON PROTERON, PROTEROZOIC, from Greek *proteros*, before, former. 11. PRAKRITI, from Sanskrit *pra-*, before, forth. 12. Celtic **ro-*, intensive prefix. GALORE, from Old Irish *roar*, enough, from Celtic compound **ro-wero-*, sufficiency (**-wero-*, see *wēro-o-*).

VI. Extended forms **prai-*, **prei-*. 1a. PRE-; PRE-ERIT, from Latin *prae*, before; b. compound **prai-ghes-to-* (see *ghes-*). 2. Suffixed (comparative) form **prei-yos-*. PRIOR², from Latin *prior*, former, higher, superior. 3. Suffixed form **prei-wo-*. a. PRIVATE, PRIVILEGE, PRIVACY, PRIVY; DEPRIVE, from Latin *privus*, single, alone (< "standing in front," "isolated from others"); b. PROPER, PROPERTY; APPROPRIATE, EXPROPRIATE, PROPRICEPTION, PROPRICEPTOR, PROPRIUM, from Latin *proprius*, one's own, particular (< *prō privō*, in particular, from the ablative of *privus*, single; *prō*, for; see V. 4.). 4. Extended form **preis-*. a. Suffixed (superlative) form **preis-mo-*. (i) PREMIER, PRIMAL, PRIMARY, PRIMATE, PRIME, PRIMITIVE, PRIMO, PRIMUS; IMPRIMIS, PRIMAEVAL¹, PRIMEVAL, PRIMIPARA, PRIMOGENITOR, PRIMOGENITURE, PRIMORDIAL, from Latin *primus* (< **prismus*), first, foremost; (ii) PRINCE, PRINCIPAL, PRINCIPLE, from Latin compound *princeps*, "he who takes first place," leader, chief, emperor (-*ceps*, "-taker"; see *kap-*); b. suffixed form **preis-tano-*. PRISTINE, from Latin *pristinus*, former, earlier, original; c. suffixed form **preis-ko-*. PRISCILLA (personal name), from Latin *Priscilla*, feminine diminutive of *priscus*, ancient.

VII. Extended form **pres-* in compound **pres-gu-*, "going before" (**g-u-*, going; see *g²ā-*). PRESBYTER, PRESTER JOHN, PRIEST; PRESBYOPIA, from Greek *presbys*, old, old man, elder.

VIII. Extended form **proti-* PROS-, from Greek *pros*, against, toward, near, at. [Pokorny 2. A. per 810.] Other possibly related forms are grouped under *per.²*, *per.³*, *per.⁴*, and *per.⁵*.

per.² To lead, pass over. A verbal root belonging to the group of *per¹*.

I. Full-grade form **per-*. 1. Suffixed form **per-tu-*. FIRTH, FJORD, from Old Norse *fjörðr*, an inlet, estuary, from Germanic **ferthuz*, place for crossing over, ford. 2. Suffixed form **per-onā-*. PERONEA, from Greek *peronē*, pin of a brooch, buckle (< "that which pierces through"). 3. Suffixed form **per-yo-*. DIAPIR, from Greek *peirēin*, to pierce. 4. Suffixed form **per-trā-*. PETRO-, PETROUS, PIER; PARSLEY, PETRIFY, PETROLEUM, SALTPEPER, from Greek *petra*, cliff, rock (dissimilated from **petrā-*), with possible earlier meaning "bed-rock" (< "what one comes through to"). 5. Suffixed form **per-wr-*, **per-wy-*, bedrock, "a coming through, what one comes through to," and derived adjective **per-wy-to-*, rocky. PARVATI, from Sanskrit *parvatā*, mountain.

II. O-grade form **por-*. 1a. (i) FARE; WARFARE, WAYFARER, WAYFARING, WELFARE, from Old English *faran*, to go on a journey, get along; (ii) FIELDFARE, from Old English *feldeware*, possibly altered by folk etymology in Old English from an earlier **feldefare*, from **fare*, a goer, from *faran* (see (i) above); b. GABERDINE, from Old High German *faran*, to go, travel; c. FARTLEK, from Old Norse *fara*, to go, move. a-c all from Germanic **faran*, to go. 2. Suffixed form **por-o-*, passage, journey. PORE²; APORIA, EMPORIUM, POROMERIC, from Greek *poros*, journey, passage. 3. Suffixed (causative) form **por-eyo-*, to cause to go, lead, conduct. a. FERRY, from Old English *ferian*, to transport, from Germanic **farjan*, to ferry; b. GUAR, from Sanskrit *pārayati*, *pālayati*, he leads across, brings to safety. 4. Suffixed form **por-ti-* in Germanic **fardiz*, journey. FERDINAND (personal name), from Germanic **fardi-nanth-*, "adventurer" (> French *Ferdinand*); **nanthiz*, risk). 5. Lengthened-grade form **pōr-*. a. FERE, from Old English (ge)fēra, "fellow-traveler," companion (ge-, together, with; see *kom*), from Germanic suffixed form **fōr-ja-*; b. FÖHRER, from Old High German *fuoren*, to lead, from Germanic suffixed (causative) form **fōr-jan*. 6. Possibly suffixed form **por-no-*, feather, wing (< "that which carries a bird in flight"). a. FERN, from Old English *fearn*, fern (having feathery fronds), from Germanic **farnō*, feather, leaf; b. PAN², from Sanskrit *pañnam*, leaf, feather.

III. Zero-grade form **pr-*. 1. Suffixed form **pr-tu-*, passage. a. FORD, from Old English *ford*, shallow place where one may cross a river, from Germanic **furduz*; b. PORT¹; IMPORTUNE, OPPORTUNE, PASSPORT, from Latin *portus*, harbor (< "passage"); c. EUPHRATES, from Avestan *huparathuua-*, "good to cross over" (> Greek *Euphrātes*), from *paratu-*, ford (*hu-*, good; see (e)su-). 2. Suffixed form **pr-ū-*. PORCH, PORT³, PORTAL, PORTCULLIS, PORTER², PORTICO, PORTIÈRE, PORTULACA, PURSLANE, from Latin *porta*, gate. 3. Suffixed (denominative) form **pr-to-*. PORT³, PORTABLE, PORTAGE, PORTAMENTO, PORTATIVE, PORTER¹; COMFORT, DEPORT, EXPORT, IMPORT, IMPORTANT, PORTFOLIO, PURPORT, RAPPORT, REPORT, SPORT, SUPPORT, TRANSPORT, from Latin *portare*, to carry. [Pokorny 2. B. per 816.]

per.³ To try, risk (< "to lead over," "press forward"). A verbal root belonging to the group of *per¹*. 1. Lengthened grade **pēr-*. FEAR, from Old English *fær*, danger, sudden calamity, from Germanic **fēraz*, danger. 2. Suffixed form **peri-tlo-*. PARLOUS, PERIL, from Latin *periculum*, *periculum*, trial, danger. 3. Suffixed

form **per-yo-*. EXPERIENCE, EXPERIMENT, EXPERT, from Latin *experiri*, to try, learn by trying (*ex-*, from; see *eghs*). 4. Suffixed form **per-ya*. PIRATE; EMPIRIC, from Greek *peira*, trial, attempt. [Pokorny 2. E. per 818.]

per.⁴ To strike. A verbal root possibly belonging to the group of *per¹*. Extended forms **prem-*, **pres-*. PREGNANT², PRESS¹, PRESSURE, PRINT; APPRESSED, APRÈS, COMPRESS, DEPRESS, ESPRESSO, EXPRESS, IMPRESS¹, IMPRIMATUR, IMPRINT, OPPRESS, REPRESS, REPRIMAND, REPRISAL, REPRISÉ, SUPPRESS, from Latin *premere* (past participle *pressus*), to press. [Pokorny 3. per- 818.]

per.⁵ To traffic in, sell (< "to hand over," "distribute"). A verbal root belonging to the group of *per¹*. Base of two distinct extended roots.

I. Root form **pret-*. 1. INTERPRET, from Latin compound *inter-pres* (stem *inter-pret-*), go-between, negotiator (*inter-*, between; see *en*). 2. Suffixed form **pret-yo-*. PRAISE, PRECIOUS, PRICE; APPRAISE, APPRECIATE, DEPRECIATE, from Latin *pretium*, price.

II. Variant root form **pera-* (oldest form **perā-*). Suffixed form **p(e)r-n-a-*, with o-grade **por(a)-nā-*. PORNOGRAPHY, from Greek *pornē*, prostitute, from *pernanai*, to sell. [In Pokorny 2. C. per 817.]

perd- To fart. 1. FART, from Old English **feortan*, to fart, from Germanic **fertan*, **fartōn*. 2. PARTRIDGE, from Greek *perdix*, partridge (which makes a sharp whirring sound when suddenly flushed). [Pokorny *perd-* 819.] Compare *pezd-*.

pera.¹ To produce, procure. (Oldest form *perā₃*; possibly related to *perā²*. See also *per.⁵* II.) 1. Zero-grade form **prā-* (becoming **par-* in Latin). a. Suffixed form **par-ā-*. PARADE, PARE, PARLAY, PARRY, PARURE; APPARATUS, APPAREL, COMPRADOR, DISPARATE, EMPEROR, IMPERATIVE, IMPERATOR, IMPERIAL, PARACHUTE, PARASOL, PREPARE, RAMPART, REPAIR¹, SEPARATE, SEVER, SEVERAL, from Latin *parāre*, to try to get, prepare, equip; b. suffixed form **par-yo-*. -PARA, PARITY², -PAROUS, PARTURIENT, POSTPARTUM, REPERTORY, VIPER, from Latin *parere*, *parire*, to get, beget, give birth; c. parallel suffixed (participial) form **par-ent-*. PARENT, from Latin *parēs*, parent; d. suffixed form **par-o-*, producing; (i) JUNIPER, from Latin *jūniperus*, juniper, perhaps from compound **yoini-paros*, "producing juniper berries" (**yoini-*, juniper berry); (ii) compound **pau-paros* (see *pau-*); (iii) Italic compound **wīwo-paros* (see *g²eia-*); e. suffixed form **par-ikā-*. PARCAE, from Latin *Parcae*, the Fates (who assign one's destiny). 2. Suffixed o-grade form **por(a)-si-*. HEIFER, from Old English *hēahfore*, calf, a compound (with obscure first element) of *fear*, calf, from Germanic **farzi-*. [Pokorny 2. D. per 818.]

pera.² To grant, allot (reciprocally, to get in return). (Oldest form **perā₃*; possibly related to *pera.¹*. See also *per.⁵* II.) Zero-grade form **prā-* (becoming **par-* in Latin). 1. Suffixed form **par-ti-*. a. PARCEL, PARCENER, PARSE, PART, PARTICLE, PARTISAN, PARTITA, PARTY; BIPARTITE, COMPART, IMPART, PARTICIPATE, REPARTEE, from Latin *pars* (stem *part-*), a share, part; b. possibly suffixed form **par-tiōn-*. PORTION, PROPORTION, from Latin *portiō*, a part (first attested in the phrase *prō portiōne*, in proportion, according to each part, perhaps assimilated from **prō partiōne*). 2. Perhaps Latin *pār*, equal: PAIR, PAR, PARITY¹, PEER²; COM-PARE, IMPARITY, NONPAREIL, PARI-MUTUEL. [Pokorny 2. C. per 817.]

perk.¹ Speckled. Often used in names of spotted or pied animals. (Oldest form **perk-*.) PERCH², from Greek *perkē*, the perch. [Pokorny 2. perk- 820.]

perk.² To dig out, tear out. (Oldest form **perk-*.) Zero-grade form **prk-*. FURROW; FURLONG, from Old English *furh*, trench, from Germanic **furh-*. [Pokorny 3. perk- 821.]

perku- Oak. 1. Zero-grade form **prk^w-*. FIR, probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Icelandic *fyrir*, fir, from Germanic **furh-jōn-*. 2. Assimilated form **k^werk^wu-*. CORK, QUERCETIN; QUERCITRON, from Latin *quercus*, oak. [Pokorny *perku-s* 822.]

persnā- Heel. PEARL¹, from Latin *perna*, ham, leg, sea mussel. [Pokorny *persnā* 823.]

pes- Penis. Suffixed form **pes-ni-*. PENCIL, PENICILLIUM, PENIS, from Latin *pēnis* (< **pesnis*), penis, tail. [Pokorny 3, *pes-* 824.]

pet- To rush, fly. Also **petā-** (oldest form **petā₁-*, with variant [metathesized] form **pteā₁-*, contracted to **ptē₁-*). 1. Suffixed form **pet-rā-*. FEATHER, from Old English *fether*, feather, from Germanic **fethrō*, feather. 2. -PETAL, PETITION, PETULANT; APPETITE, COMPETE, IMPETIGO, IMPETUOUS, IMPETUS, PERPETUAL, REPEAT, from Latin *petere*, to go toward, seek. 3. Suffixed form **pet-nā-*. PANACHE, PEN¹, PENNA, PENNATE, PENNON, PIN, PINNA, PINNACLE, PINNATE, PINNATI-, PINNULE; EMPENNAGE, from Latin *penna*, pinna, feather, wing. 4. Suffixed form **pet-ro-* in compound **aku-petro-* (see *ōku-*). 5. Suffixed form **pet-yo-*. PROPITIUS, from Latin *propitiūs*, favorable, gracious, originally a religious term meaning "falling or rushing forward," hence "eager," "well-disposed" (said of the gods; *prō-* forward; see *per*¹). 6. Suffixed zero-grade form **pt-ero-*. -PTER; ACANTHOPTERYGIAN, AMINOPTERIN, ARTERYX, ARCHAEOPTERYX, COLEOPTERAN, DIPTERAL, MECOPTERAN, ORTHOPTERAN, PERIPTERAL, PLECOPTERAN, PTERIDOLOGY, PTERYGOID, SAUROPTERYGIAN, from Greek *pteron*, feather, wing, and *pterus*, wing. 7. Suffixed zero-grade form **pt-ilo-*. COLEOPTILE, from Greek *pilon*, soft feathers, down, plume. 8. Suffixed variant form **ptē-no-*. STEAROPTENE, from Greek *ptēnos*, winged, flying. 9. Reduplicated form **pi-pt-*. PTOMAINES, PTOSIS; ASYMPTOTE, PERIPETEIA, PROPTOSIS, SYMPTOM, from Greek *ptētein*, to fall, with verbal adjective *ptōtos* (< **ptō-to-*), falling, fallen, and nominal derivatives *ptōsis* (< **ptō-ti-*), a fall, and *ptōma* (< **ptō-mj-*), a fall, fallen body, corpse. 10. O-grade form **pot-*. HIPPOPOTAMUS, POTAMOLOGY, from Greek *potamos* "rushing water," river (-*amo-*, Greek suffix). 11. Suffixed form **pet-tro-*. TALIPOT, from Sanskrit *pattram*, feather, leaf. [Pokorny 2, *pet-* 825.]

petā- To spread. (Oldest form **petā₂-*). 1. Suffixed o-grade form **pot(a)-mo-*. FATHOM, from Old English *fæthm*, fathom, from Germanic **fathmaz*, "length of two arms stretched out." 2. Suffixed (stative) variant zero-grade form **pat-ē-*. PATENT, PATULOUS, from Latin *patēre*, to be open. 3. Probably variant zero-grade form in remade nasalized form **pat-no-*. PACE¹, PANDY, PAS, PASEO, PASS, PASSÉ, PASSIM; COMPASS, EXPAND, PASQUEFLOWER, PASSACAGLIA, PASSAGE¹, PASSAGE², PASSPORT, REPAND, SPAWN, from Latin *pandere* (past participle *passus* < **pat-to-*), to spread out. 4. Suffixed form **pet-alo-*. PETAL, from Greek *petalon*, leaf. 5. Suffixed form **pet-ano-*. PAELLA, PAN¹, PATEN, PATINA¹, PATINA², from Greek *patanē* (? < **petanā-*), platter, "thing spread out." 6. PETASOS, from Greek *petasos*, broad-brimmed hat, from Greek suffixed form **petā-so-*. [Pokorny 1, *pet-* 824.]

peuō- To purify, cleanse. (Oldest form **peuō₂-*). Zero-grade form **pū-* (< **pua-*) in suffixed form **pū-ro-*. POUR, PURE, PURÉE, PURGE, PURITAN; COM-PUR-GATION, DEPURATE, EXPURGATE, PURBLIND, SPURGE, from Latin *pūrus*, pure, and *pūrgāre*, to purify (< **pūr-igāre* < **pūr-agāre*; **ag-*, to drive; see *ag-*¹). [Pokorny 1, *peu-* 827.]

peuk- Also **peug-**. To prick. (Oldest forms **peuk-*, **peug-*). Zero-grade form **pug-*. 1. Suffixed form **pug-no-*. PONIARD, PUGILISM, PUGIL STICK, PUGNACIOUS; IMPUGN, OPPUGN, REPUGN, from Latin *pugil*, pugilist, and *pugnus*, fist, with denominative *pugnāre*, to fight with the fist. 2. Nasalized zero-grade form **pu-n-g-*. BUNG, PINK², POIGNANT, POINT, POINTILISM,

PONTIL, POUNCE¹, POUNCE³, PUNCHEON¹, PUNCTILIO, PUNCTUAL, PUNCTUATE, PUNCTURE, PUNGENT; BONTEBOK, COMPUCTION, EXPUNGE, SPONTON, TRAPUNTO, from Latin *pungere*, to prick. 3. PYGMAEAN, PYGMY, from Greek *pugnē*, fist. [Pokorny *peuk-* 828.]

pezd- To fart. 1. Suffixed form **pezd-i-*. FEIST, from Old English *fisting*, a breaking wind, and Middle English *fisten*, to fart, from Germanic **fistiz*, a fart. 2. PETARD, from Latin *pēdere*, to fart. 3. Perhaps Latin *pēdis*, louse (? < "foul-smelling insect"): PEDICULAR. [Pokorny *pezd-* 829, 2, *peis-* 796.] Compare **perd-**.

pater- Father. (Oldest form **pa₂-ter-*). 1. FATHER; FOREFATHER, from Old English *fæder*, father, from Germanic **fadar*. 2. PADRE, PATER, PATERNAL, PATRI-, PATRICIAN, PATRIMONY, PATRON, PÈRE; COMPADRE, EXPATRIATE, GOOMBAH, PERPETRATE, from Latin *pater*, father. 3. PATRI-, PATRIOT; ALLOPATRIC, EUPATRID, PATRIARCH, SYMPATRIC, from Greek *patēr*, father. [Pokorny *patēr* (r) 829.]

pik- Pitch. 1. PAY², PICEOUS, PITCH¹; PICOLINE, PITCH-BLENDE, from Latin *pix* (stem *pic-*). 2. Suffixed form **pik-ya*. PITTSOPORUM, from Greek *pissa*, pitta, pitch. [In Pokorny *pej(a)-* 793.]

pilo- Hair. Possible root. 1. PELAGE, PILAR, PILE³, PILOSE, PILUS, PLUCK, PLUSH, POILU; CATERPILLAR, DEPIULATE, PILIFEROUS, from Latin *pilus*, hair. 2. Possibly suffixed reduced form **pil-so-*. a. PILEUS, PILLAGE, from Latin *pileus*, felt cap; b. PILOCARPINE, from Greek *pilos*, felt. [Pokorny *pil-lo* 830.]

pīp(p)- To peep. Imitative root. 1. PIPE, PIPE; PIBROCH, from Latin *pīpare*, to chirp. 2. PIGEON, from Latin *pīpire*, to chirp. [Pokorny *pīp(p)-* 830.]

plāk⁻¹ Also **plak-**. To be flat. (Oldest form **pleā₂-k-*, colored to **plā₂-k-*, contracted to **plāk-*; extension of *pelā₂-*). 1. FLOE, from Old Norse *flō*, layer, coating, from Germanic **flōhō*. 2. Variant form **plāg-*. a. FLUKE¹, from Old English *flōc*, flatfish, from Germanic **flōk-*; b. FLAKE¹, from Middle English *flake*, flake, from a Scandinavian source probably akin to Norwegian *flak*, flat piece, flake, from Germanic **flakaz*; c. FLAKE², from Old Norse *flaki*, *fleki*, hurdle, from Germanic **flak-*. 3. Extended form **plākā-*. FLAG⁴, FLAW¹, from Old Norse *flaga*, layer of stone, from Germanic **flagō*. 4. Possibly suffixed (stative) form **plāk-ē-*, to be calm (as of the flat sea). PLACEBO, PLACID, PLEA, PLEAD, PLEASANT, PLEASE; COMPLACENT, from Latin *placēre*, to please, be agreeable. 5. Root noun **plāk-*. SUPPLICATE, SUPPLE, from Latin *supplex*, suppliant (whence denominative *supplicāre*, to beg humbly, first attested in Archaic Latin as *sub vōs placō*, I entreat you; *sub*, under; see *upo-*). 6. Lengthened suffixed form **plāk-ā-*. PLACABLE, PLACATE, from Latin *placāre*, to calm (causative of *placēre*). 7. Nasalized form **plā-n-k-*. PLANCHET, PLANK, from Latin *plancus*, flat, flat-footed. 8. Variant form **plag-*. a. Perhaps Latin *plaga*, net (? < "something extended"): PLAGIARY; b. PLAGAL, PLAGIO-, PLAYA, from Greek *plagos*, side. 9. Root form **plāk-*. PLACENTA, PLACOD; LEUKOPLAKIA, PLACODERM, from Greek *plax*, flat, flat land, surface, plate. 10. Possible variant form **pelag-*. PELAGIC; ARCHIPELAGO, from Greek *pelagos*, sea. [Pokorny 1, *plā-k-* 831.]

plāk⁻² To strike. (Oldest form **pleā₂-k-*, colored to **plā₂-k-*, contracted to **plāk-*). 1. Nasalized variant forms **plā-n-k-*, **plā-n-g-*. a. FLING, from Middle English *flingen*, to fling, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *flengja*, to flog, whip, from Germanic **flang-*; b. PLAINT, PLANGENT; COMPLAIN, from Latin *plangere*, to strike (one's own breast), lament; c. suffixed form **plang-yo-*. PLANKTON, from Greek *plazein*, to drive away, turn aside. 2. Variant form **plāg-*. PLAGUE, from Latin *plaga*, a blow, stroke. 3. Suffixed form **plāk-yo-*. PLECTRUM, -PLEGIA, PLEXOR; APOPLEXY, CATAPLEXY, PARAPLEGIA, from Greek *plēssein*, to beat, strike. [Pokorny 2, *plāk-* 832.]

plat- To spread. Also **pleta-** (oldest form **pleta₂-*). Extension of **pela-**. 1. Variant form **plad-*. **a.** FLAT¹, from Old Norse *flatr*, flat; **b.** FLATTER¹, from Old French *flater*, to flatter. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **flata-*, flat. 2. Suffixed variant form **plad-yo-*. FLAT², from Old English *flet(t)*, floor, dwelling, from Germanic **flatjam*. 3. Basic form **plat-*. FLAN, from Late Latin *fladō*, flat cake, pancake, from Germanic **flathō(n)*, flat cake. 4. FLOUNDER², from Anglo-Norman *floundre*, flounder, from a Scandinavian source probably akin to Old Swedish *flundra*, flatfish, flounder, from Germanic suffixed nasalized form **flu-n-th-r-jō*. 5. Nasalized form **pla-n-t-*. CLAN, PLAN, PLANT, PLANTAIN¹, PLANTAR, PLANTIGRADE, SUP-PLANT, TRANSPLANT, from Latin *planta*, sole of the foot, and denominative *plantāre*, to drive in with the sole of the foot, plant, whence *planta*, a plant. 6. Suffixed zero-grade form **pl(t)ə-u-*. PIAZZA, PLACE, PLAICE, PLANE³, PLANE TREE, PLATE, PLATEAU, PLATERESQUE, PLATINA, PLATINUM, PLATITUDE, PLATY², PLATY-, PLAZA, from Greek *platus*, flat, broad. [Pokorny *plāt*-833.]

plē-(i)k- Also **pleik-**. To tear. (Oldest form **plea₁-(i)k-*). 1. Zero-grade form **plək-*. FLAY, from Old English *flēan*, to strip the skin from, from Germanic **flahan*. 2. Perhaps suffixed o-grade form **ploik-sk-*. FLESH, from Old English *flæsc*, piece of flesh torn off, from Germanic **flaiskjan*, piece of meat torn off. 3. Zero-grade form **plik-*. **a.** FLITCH, from Old English *flisce*, side of a hog; **b.** FLECK, from Old Norse *flekkir*, piece of skin or flesh, spot, stain, from Germanic ablaut form **flekka*. [Pokorny *plek*-835.]

plek- To plait. (Oldest form **plek-*; extension of **pel-**). 1. Suffixed o-grade form **plok-so-*. FLAX, from Old English *fleax*, flax, from Germanic **flahsam*, flax. 2. Full-grade form **plek-*. MULTIPLEX, from Latin *-plex*, -fold (in compounds such as *duplex*, twofold; see **dwo-**). 3. PLAIT, PLEAT, PLIANT, PLICA, PLICATE, PLIGHT¹, PLISSE, PLY¹; APPLY, COMPLICATE, COMPILE, DEPLOY, DISPLAY, EMPLOY, EXPLICATE, EXPLICIT, EXPLOIT, IMPLICATE, IMPLICIT, REPLICATE, REPLY, SPLAY, from Latin *plāre*, to fold (also in compounds used as denominatives of words in *-plex*, genitive *-plīcis*). 4. Suffixes forms **plek-to-* and **plek-t-to-*. PLEACH, PLEXUS; AMPLEXICAUL, AMPLEXUS, COMPLEX, COMPLEXED, from Latin *plectere* (past participle *plexus*), to weave, plait, entwine. 5. PLECOPTERAN, PLECTOGNATH, from Greek *plekein*, to plait, twine, and *plektos*, twisted. [Pokorny *plek*-834.]

pleu- To flow.

I. Basic form **pleu-*. 1. PLOVER, PLUVIAL, PLUVIOUS, from Latin *pluere*, to rain. 2. PLEUSTON, from Greek *pleusis*, sailing. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **plu-elos*. PYELITIS, from Greek dissimilated *puelos*, trough, basin. 4. Suffixed form **pl(e)u-mon-*, "floater," lung(s). **a.** PULMONARY, from Latin *pulmō* (< **plumonēs*), lung(s); **b.** PNEUMO-, PNEUMONIA, PNEUMONIC, from Greek *pneumōn*, *pneumōn* (influenced by *pneuma*, breath; see **pneu-**), lung. 5. Suffixed o-grade form **plow-to-*. PLUTO; PLUTOCRACY, PLUTOGRAPHY, from Greek *ploutos*, wealth, riches (< "overflowing"). 6. Lengthened o-grade form **plō(u)-*. **a.** (i) FLOW, from Old English *flōwan*, to flow; (ii) perhaps Middle Dutch *vluwe*, fishnet: FLUE². Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **flōwan*, to flow; **b.** suffixed form **plō-tu-*. FLOOD, from Old English *flōd*, flood, from Germanic **flōduz*, flowing water, deluge.

II. Extended form **pleuk-*. 1. FLY¹, from Old English *flēogan*, to fly, from Germanic **fleugan*, to fly. 2. FLY², from Old English *flēoge*, a fly, from Germanic **fleugōn-*, flying insect, fly. 3. Probably Germanic **fleuhan*, to run away. FLEE, from Old English *flēon*, to flee. 4. FLEY, from Old English *flygan*, *flegan*, to put to flight, from Germanic causative **flaugjan*. 5. FLÊCHE, FLETCHER, from Old French *fleche*, arrow,

from Germanic suffixed form **fleug-ika-*. 6. Zero-grade form **pluk-*. **a.** FLEDGE, from Old English **flyge*, with feathers (only in *unfligge*, featherless), from Germanic **flugja-*, ready to fly; **b.** FLIGHT¹, FLIGHT², from Old English *flyht*, act of flying, and **flyht*, act of fleeing, escape, from Germanic suffixed form **flug-ti-*; **c.** FOWL, from Old English *fugol*, bird, from Germanic **fluglaz*, bird, dissimilated from possible (but unlikely) suffixed form **flug-laz*; **d.** FLÜGEL-HORN, FUGLEMAN, from Middle High German *vlügel*, wing, from Germanic suffixed form **flug-ilaz*.

III. Extended form **pleud-*. 1. FLEET¹, FLEET², from Old English *flēotan*, to float, swim (from Germanic **fleutan*), and Old Norse *fljōtr*, fleet, swift (from Germanic **fleuta-*). 2. Zero-grade form **plud-*. **a.** (i) FLOAT, from Old English *flotan*, to float; (ii) FLOTSAM, from Old French *floter*, to float. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic derivative **flotōn*, to float; **b.** FLOTILLA, from Old Norse *floti*, raft, fleet; **c.** FLUTTER, from Old English *floterian*, *flotorian*, to float back and forth (-*erian*, iterative and frequentative suffix); **d.** FLIT, from Old Norse *flytja*, to further, convey, from Germanic **flutjan*, to float. **a-d** all from Germanic **flut-*, **flot-*. 3. FLUSTER, probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Icelandic *flaustr*, hurry, and *flaustra*, to bustle, from Germanic **flausta-*, contracted from suffixed form **flaut-stā-*, probably from **pleud-*, o-grade **ploud-*. [Pokorny *pleu*-835, *pl(e)u-mon*-837.]

pleus- To pluck; a feather, fleece. 1. FLEECE, from Old English *flēos*, from Germanic **fleusaz*. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **plus-mā-*. PLUMATE, PLUME, PLUMOSE, PLUMULE; DEPLUME, from Latin *plūma*, a feather. [Pokorny *pleus*-838.]

plou- Flea. 1. Extended form **plouk-*. FLEA, from Old English *flēa(h)*, flea, from Germanic **flauhaz*. 2. Extended zero-grade form **plus-*, metathesized to **pusl-*. **a.** PUCE, from Latin *pūlex*, flea; **b.** PSYLLA, PSYLLIUM, from Greek *psulla*, flea. [Pokorny *blou*-102.]

[plumbum] Lead. Latin noun, probably borrowed from the same unidentified source as Greek *molubdos* (dialectal forms *bolimos*, *molibos*), lead. 1. PLUMB, PLUMBAGO, PLUMBER, PLUMBISM, PLUMMET, PLUNGE; APLOMB, PLUMBIFEROUS, from Latin *plumbum*. 2. MOLYBDENUM, from Greek *molubdos*.]

pneu- To breathe. Imitative root. 1. SNEEZE, from Old English *fnēosan*, to sneeze, from Germanic **fnēu-s-*. 2. SNORE, SNORT, from Old English *fnora*, sneezing, from Germanic **fnu-s-*. 3. APNEA, DIPNOEA, DYSPNEA, EUPNEA, HYPERPNEA, HYPOPNEA, POLYPNEA, TACHYPNEA, from Greek *pnein*, to breathe, with o-grade nouns *pnoia*-, *pnoia*, breathing, and *pnoē*, breath. 4. Suffixed form **pneu-mq*. PNEUMA, PNEUMATIC, PNEUMATO-, PNEUMO-, from Greek *pneuma*, breath, wind, spirit. 5. Germanic variant root **fnes-*. SNEER, from Old English *fnæran*, to snort, gnash one's teeth. [Pokorny *pneu*-838.]

pō(i)- To drink. (Oldest form **pea₃(i)-*, colored to **poa₃(i)-*, contracted to **pō(i)-*.)

I. Unextended form **pō-*. 1. Suffixed form **pō-to-*. POTABLE, POTATION, POTATORY, from Latin *pōtus*, drunk; a drink (whence *pōtare*, to drink). 2. Suffixed form **pō-ti-*. POISON, POTION, from Latin *pōtīo*, a drink. 3. Suffixed form **pō-tlo-*, drinking vessel. HIBACHI, from Sanskrit *pātram*, cup, bowl. 4. Suffixed reduplicated zero-grade form **pi-pi-o-*, whence **pi-bo-*, assimilated to **bi-bo-*. BEER, BEVERAGE, BIB, BIBULOUS; IMBIBE, IMBRUE, from Latin *bibere*, to drink. 5. Suffixed zero-grade form **pa-ti-*, **po-ti-*. SYMPOSIUM, from Greek *posis*, drink, drinking.

II. Zero-grade form **pi-* (< **pia-*). 1. Suffixed form **pi-ro-*. PIROG, from Old Church Slavonic *pirŭ*, feast. 2. Suffixed (nasal present) form **pi-no-*. PINOCYTOSIS, from Greek *pinein*, to drink. [Pokorny 2. *pō(i)*-839.]

pöl- To fall. Suffixed form **phol-no-*. **1a.** FALL, from Old English *feallan*, to fall; **b.** BEFALL, from Old English *befellan*, to fall, from Germanic **bi-fallan*, to fall, happen (**bi-*, by, at; see *ambhi*). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **fallan*. **2.** FELL¹, from Old English *fellan*, *fyllan*, to cut down, from Germanic **falljan*, "to cause to fall," strike down. [Pokorny *phöl-* 851.]

porko- Young pig. (Oldest form **porko-*.) **1a.** FARROW¹, from Old English *fearh*, little pig; **b.** AARDVARK, from Middle Dutch diminutive form *varken*, small pig. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **farhaz*. **2.** PORCELAIN, PORCINE, PORK; PORCUPINE, PORPOISE, from Latin *porcus*, pig. [Pokorny *porko-s* 841.]

poti- Powerful; lord. **1.** PODESTA, POSSESS, POWER, from Latin *potis*, powerful, able, and compound *possidere* (*pos-* < **potis*), to hold in one's control, possess. **2.** POSSIBLE, POTENT; IMPOTENT, OMNIPOTENT, PREPOTENT, from Latin compound *posse*, to be able (contracted from *potis*, able + *esse*, to be; see *es-*). **3.** BASHAW, PADISHAH, PASHA, from Old Persian *pati-*, master. **4.** Form **pot-*. **a.** Compound **ghos-pot-* (see *ghos-ti-*); **b.** compound **dems-pot-* (see *dem-*). [Pokorny *poti-s* 842.]

prek- To ask, entreat. (Oldest form **prek-*.) **1.** Basic form **prek-*. PRAY, PRAYER¹, PRECARIOUS; DEPRECATE, IMPRECAT, PRIE-DIEU, from **prex*, prayer (attested only in the plural *precēs*), with Latin denominative *precari*, to entreat, pray. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **pr(k)-sk-* becoming **por(k)-sk-* in Italic, contracted to **posk-* in suffixed form **posk-to-*, contracted to **posto-*. POSTULATE; EXPOSTULATE, from Latin *postulare*, to ask, request. [Pokorny *a. prek-* 821.]

prep- To appear. Probably the same root as *k^wrep-*, body, appearance. Suffixed zero-grade form **prp-yo-*. FURBISH, from Old French *fo(u)rbrir*, to polish, burnish, from Germanic **furbjan*, to cause to have a (good) appearance, polish. [Pokorny *prep-* 845.]

preu- To hop. **1.** Zero-grade form **pru-*. FROG, from Old English *frogga* (with obscure expressive suffix -*gga*), frog, from Germanic **fru-*. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **prow-o-*. **a.** FROLIC, from Middle Dutch *vro*, "leaping with joy," happy; **b.** SCHADENFREUDE, from Old High German *frō*, happy, and derivative *frewida*, joy. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **frawa-*. [Pokorny *preu-* 845.]

preus- To freeze, burn. **1.** FREEZE, FRORE, from Old English *frēosan*, to freeze (past participle *forēn*), from Germanic **freusan*, to freeze (with Old English past participle *forēn* from Germanic **fruzana-*, from Indo-European suffixed zero-grade form **prus-ono-*). **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **prus-to-*. FROST, from Old English *forst*, frost, frost, from Germanic **frustaz*, frost. **3.** Suffixed form **preus-i-*. PRURIENT, PRURIGO, PRURITUS, from Latin denominative *prūrīre*, to burn, itch, yearn for, from **preusis*, **preuris*, act of burning. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **prus-wīnā-*. PRUINOSE, from Latin *pruīna*, hoarfrost. [Pokorny *preus-* 846.]

pri- To love. (Oldest form **pria-*, contracted to **pri-* [before consonants] and **priy-* [before vowels].) **1.** Suffixed form **priy-o-*. **a.** FREE, from Old English *frēo*, free, and *frēon*, *freogan*, to love, set free; **b.** FILIBUSTER, FREEBOOTER, from Dutch *vrij*, free. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **frija-*, beloved, belonging to the loved ones, not in bondage, free, and **frijōn*, to love. **2.** Suffixed (participial) form **priy-ont-*, loving. FRIEND, from Old English *frīond*, *frēond*, friend, from Germanic **frijand-*, lover, friend. **3.** Suffixed shortened form **pri-tu-*. **a.** Old High German *fridu*, peace, in personal names: (i) SIEGFRIED, from Old High German *Sigifriht*, "victorious peace" (*sigu*, victory; see *segh-*); (ii) GODFREY, from Old High German *Godafrid*, "peace of god" (*got*, god; see *gheu(a)-*); **b.** AFFRAY, AFFRAID, from Old French *esfreir*, to disturb, from Vulgar Latin **exfredāre*, to break the peace,

from *ex-*, out, away (see *eghs*) + **fridāre*, to make peace, from Germanic **frithu-*, peace; **c.** Germanic compound name **Frithu-rik*, "peaceful ruler" (**rik*, ruler; see *reg-*). FREDERICK, FRIEDRICH (personal names), from Old High German *Fridurīh* (> French *Frédéric*); **d.** Germanic compound name **Gawja-frithu-*, "(having a) peaceful region" (**gawjam*, region). GEOFFREY (personal name), from Medieval Latin *Galfridus*, *Gaufridus* (> Old French *Geoffroi*); **e.** Germanic compound **berg-frithu-* (see *bhergh-*). **a-e** all from Germanic **frithuz*, peace. **4.** Suffixed feminine form **priy-ā-*, beloved. **a.** FRIGG, from Old Norse *Frigg*, goddess of the heavens, wife of Odin; **b.** FRIDAY, from Old English *Frīgedæg*, Friday, from Germanic compound **frije-dagaz*, "day of Frigg" (translation of Latin *Veneris diēs*, "Venus's day"). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **frijjō*, beloved, wife. [Pokorny *pri-* 844.]

prōkto- Anus. (Oldest form **prōkto-*.) PERIPROCT, PROCTITIS, PROCTODEUM, PROCTOLOGY, PROCTOSCOPE, from Greek *prōktos*, anus. [Pokorny *prōkto-* 846.]

pster- Also *ster-*. To sneeze. Imitative root. **1.** Suffixed form **ster-nu-*. STERNUTATION, from Latin *sternuere*, to sneeze. **2.** Suffixed form **ster-t-*. STERTOR, from Latin *stertere*, to snore. [Pokorny *pster-* 846.]

pū¹ Also *pū^h*. To blow, swell. Imitative root. **1.** Extended form **pus-*. PUSTULE, from Latin *pustula*, a bubble, blister. **2.** Perhaps extended form **pūr-*, penis. PREPUCE, from Latin *præputium*, foreskin (*prae-*, before, in front; see *per¹*). **3.** Variant form **pū^h*. EMPHYSEMA, PHYSSOTIGMINE, PHYSSOTOMOUS, from Greek *pūsa*, bellows, bladder. [Pokorny *1. pū-* 847.]

pū² To rot, decay. (Oldest form probably **pua-*, becoming **puw-* before vowels.) **1.** Suffixed form **pū-lo-*. **a.** FOUL, from Old English *fūl*, unclean, rotten; **b.** FULMAR, from Old Norse *fūll*, foul; **c.** FILTH, from Old English *fyth*, foulness, from Germanic abstract noun **fūlithō*; **d.** FILE¹, FOIL¹, DEFILE¹, from Old English *fyllan*, to sully, from Germanic denominative **fūljan*, to soil, dirty. **a-d** all from Germanic **fūla-*, rotten, filthy. **2.** Extended form **pug-*. FOG², from Middle English *fog*, fogge, aftermath grass, from a Scandinavian source probably akin to Icelandic *fūki*, rotten sea grass, and Norwegian *fogg*, rank grass, from Germanic **fuk-*. **3.** Extended variant form **pous-*. FUZZY, from Low German *fussig*, spongy, from Germanic **fausa-*. **4.** Suffixed form **pu-tri-*. PUTRESCENT, PUTRID; OLLA PODRIDA, POTPOURRI, PUTREFY, from Latin *puter* (stem *putri-*), rotten. **5.** Suffixed form **puw-os-*. **a.** PURULENT, PUS; SUPPURATE, from Latin *pūs*, pus; **b.** PYO-, from Greek *puon*, pus, pus. **6.** EMPYEMA, from Greek compound *empuein*, to suppurate (*en-*, in; see *en*). [Pokorny *2. pū-* 848.]

puk- Bushy-haired. In part a taboo deformation of *wlk^wo-* and *wlp-ē-*. Suffixed form **puk-so-*. **1.** FOX, from Old English *fox*, fox, from Germanic **fuhfaz*, fox. **2.** VIXEN, from Old English *fyxe*, she-fox, from Germanic feminine **fuhstīn-*. [Pokorny *pūk-* 849.]

pūro- A kind of grain. **1.** Possibly suffixed form **pūr-iso-*, suggested by some (but unlikely for semantic reasons) as the source of Old English *fyrz*, furze; **2.** Suffixed form **pūr-ēn-*. PYRENE, from Greek *pūren*, stone of fruit. [Pokorny *pū-ro-* 850.]

p(y)el- Tree name. Possible root. Possibly broken reduplicated form **pō-pel-*. POPLAR, POPLLE², from Latin *pōpulus*, poplar. [Pokorny *ptel(e)a* 847.]

[re- Also *red-*. Backward. Latin combining form conceivably from Indo-European **wret-*, metathetical variant of **wert-*, to turn (< "turned back"), an extended form of *wer¹*. **1.** RE-, from Latin *re-*, red-, backward, again. **2.** Suffixed form **re(d)-tro-*. RETRAL, RETRO-; ARREARS, REAR GUARD, REARWARD², REREDOS, from Latin *retro*, backward, back, behind. **3.** Suffixed form *re-ko-* in Latin *reciprocus* (see *per¹*).]

rē- To bestow, endow. (Contracted from earlier **reā-*.) Suffixed form **rea-i-*, goods, wealth, property. *RE¹*, *REAL¹*, *REBUS*; *REIFY*, *REPUBLIC*, from Latin *rēs*, thing. [Pokorny 4. *rei-* 860.]

rebh-¹ Violent, impetuous. Suffixed zero-grade form **rabh-yo-*. *RABID*, *RABIES*, *RAGE*, from Latin *rabere*, to rave, be mad. [Pokorny *rabh-* 852.]

rebh-² To roof over. 1. *RIB*, from Old English *ribb*, rib. 2. *REEF¹*, *REEF²*, from Old Norse *rif*, rib, ridge. 3. *SPARERIBS*, from Middle Low German *ribbe*, rib. 1-3 all from Germanic **rebja-*, **rebjō*, "covering of the chest cavity." [Pokorny 2. *rebh-* 853.]

rēd- To scrape, scratch, gnaw. (Contracted from earlier **reā-d-*.) 1. O-grade form **rōd-*. a. *RODENT*; *CORRODE*, *ERODE*, from Latin *rōdere*, to gnaw; b. suffixed (instrumental) form **rōd-tro-*. *ROSTRUM*, from Latin *rōstrum*, beak, ship's bow. 2. Possibly extended zero-grade form **rād-*, becoming **razd-*, whence **rād-* in Latin. a. *RADULA*, *RAPE¹*, *RAPPEE*, *RASCAL*, *RASH²*, *RASORIAL*, *RATINE*, *RATTEEN*, *RAZE*, *RAZOR*; *ABRADE*, *CORRADE*, *ERASE*, from Latin *rādere*, to scrape; b. suffixed (instrumental) form **rād-tro-*. *RACLETTE*, *RASTER*, from Latin *rāstrum*, rake. 3. Zero-grade form **rād-*. *RAT*, from Old English *ræt*, rat, from Germanic **rattōn-*. [Pokorny 2. *rēd-* 854.]

reg-¹ To move in a straight line, with derivatives meaning "to direct in a straight line, lead, rule." (Oldest form **agreg-*.)

I. Basic form **reg-*. 1. Suffixed form **reg-to-*. *RIGHT*, from Old English *riht*, right, just, correct, straight, from Germanic **rehta-*. 2. *REALM*, *RECTITUDE*, *RECTO*, *RECTOR*, *RECTUM*, *RECTUS*, *REGENT*, *REGIME*, *REGIMEN*, *REGIMENT*, *REGION*; *ADDRESS*, *ADROIT*, *ALERT*, *CORRECT*, *DIRECT*, *ERECT*, *INCORRIGIBLE*, *PORRECT*, *RECTANGLE*, *RECTIFY*, *RECTILINEAR*, *RESURGE*, *RISORGIMENTO*, *SORD*, *SOURCE*, *SURGE*, from Latin *regere*, to lead straight, guide, rule (past participle *rēctus*, whence adjective *rēctus*, right, straight). 3. *ANORECTIC*, *ANOREXIA*, from Greek *oregein*, to stretch out, reach out for (with *o-* from oldest root form **agreg-*).

II. Lengthened-grade form **rēg-*, Indo-European word for a tribal king. 1a. Old High German -*rih*, king, ruler, in personal names (see *albo-*, *tkel-*); b. Gothic **reiks*, king, in personal names (see *teutā-*). Both a and b from Germanic **riks*, king, from Celtic **rig-*, king. 2a. *BISHOPRIC*, *ELDRITCH*, from Old English *rice*, realm; b. *RIKSMAŁ*, from Old Norse *rikt*, realm; c. *REICH*; *REICHSMARK*, from Old High German *richi*, realm, also in personal name *Ricohard* (see *kar-*); d. *RICH*, from Old English *rice*, strong, powerful, and Old French *riche*, wealthy; e. Germanic compound **aiza-riks*, "honored ruler" (**aizō*, honor). *ERIC* (personal name), from Old Norse *Eiríkr*. a-e all from Germanic **rikja-*, from Celtic suffixed form **rig-yo-*. 3. *REAL²*, *REGAL*, *REGULUS*, *REIGN*, *RIAL¹*, *RIYAL*, *ROYAL*; *REGICIDE*, *REGIUS PROFESSOR*, *VICEREINE*, *VICEROY*, from Latin *rēx*, king (royal and priestly title). 4. Suffixed form **rēg-ent-*. *RAJ*, *RAJAH*, *RANI*, *RYE²*; *MAHARAJAH*, *MAHARANI*, from Sanskrit *rāja*, *rājan-*, king, *rājah* (feminine *rājñi*, queen, rani), and *rājāti*, he rules.

III. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **rēg-olā-*. *RAIL¹*, *REGLET*, *REGULAR*, *REGULATE*, *RULE*, from Latin *regula*, straight piece of wood, rod.

IV. O-grade form **rog-*. 1. *RAKE¹*, from Old English *raca*, *racu*, rake (implement with straight pieces of wood), from Germanic **rakō*. 2. *RACK¹*, from Middle Dutch *rec*, framework, from Germanic **rak-*. 3. Possibly Germanic **ranka-* (with nasal infix). *RANK²*, from Old English *ranc*, straight, strong, hence haughty, overbearing. 4. *RECKON*, from Old English *gerecēnian*, to arrange in order, recount (ge-, collective prefix; see *kom-*), from Germanic **rakina-*, ready, straightforward. 5. Suffixed form **rog-ā-*. *ROGATION*, *ROGATORY*; *ABROGATE*, *ARROGATE*, *CORVÉE*, *DEROGATE*, *INTERROGATE*, *PREROGATIVE*, *PROROGUE*, *SUBROGATE*, *SU-*

PEREROGATE, from Latin *rogāre*, to ask (< "stretch out the hand"). 6. Suffixed form **rog-o-*. *ERGO*, from Latin *ergō*, therefore, in consequence of, perhaps contracted from a Latin phrase **ē rogō*, "from the direction of" (ē < *ex*, out of; see *eghs-*), from a possible Latin noun **rogus*, "extension, direction."

V. Lengthened o-grade form **rōg-*. 1. *RECK*, from Old English *rec(c)an*, to pay attention to, take care (formally influenced by Old English *reccan*, to extend, stretch out, from Germanic **rakjan*), from Germanic **rokjan*. 2. *RECKLESS*, from Old English *rēcelēas*, careless (-lēas, lacking; see *leu-*), from Germanic *rōkja-*.

VI. Suffixed zero-grade form **rg-yo-*. *RAITA*, from Sanskrit *rījyati*, he stretches out. [Pokorny 1. *rēg-* 854.]

reg-² Moist. (Oldest form **reg-*.) 1. Suffixed variant form **rek-no-*. *RAIN*; *RAINBOW*, from Old English *reg(e)n*, *rēn*, rain, from Germanic **regnaz*, rain. 2. Possibly Latin *rigāre*, to wet, water; *IRRIGATE*. [Pokorny 2. *rēg-* 857.]

reg-³ To dye. Lengthened-grade form **rēg-*. 1. Suffixed form **rēg-ēs-*. *REGOLITH*, from Greek *rhēgos*, blanket, rug. 2. *RAGA*, from Sanskrit *rāgah*, color, red. 3. Possibly Sanskrit *rākṣā* (earlier form of *lākṣā*), red dye; *LAC¹*, *LAKE²*. [Pokorny 1. *rēg-* 854.]

regw-es- Darkness. (Oldest form **agregw-*.) *EREBUS*, from Greek *Erebos*, a place of darkness under the earth. [Pokorny *regw-es-* 857.]

rei-¹ To scratch, tear, cut. Hypothetical base of various extended forms.

I. Extended form **reik-*. 1. *RIGATONI*, from Italian *riga*, line (< "something cut out"), from Germanic **rigōn-*. 2. Suffixed form **rei-mā-* or **reig-smā-*. *RI-MOSE*, from Latin *rima*, crack, cleft, fissure. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **roik-wo-*. *ROW¹*, from Old English *rāw*, *rēw*, a line, row, from Germanic **rai(h)-wa-*.

II. Possibly extended Germanic form **raip-*. 1. *ROPE*, from Old English *rāp*, rope, from Germanic **raipaz*, rope. 2. Germanic compound **stīg-raipaz* (see *steigh-*).

III. Extended form **reip-*. 1. *RIVE*, from Old Norse *rifa*, to tear, from Germanic **rifan*. 2. Zero-grade form **rip-*. a. *RIFT¹*, from Middle English *rift*, rift, from a Scandinavian source akin to Danish *rift*, breach, from Germanic **rifiti-*; b. *RIFE*, from Old English *ryfe*, abundant, from Germanic **rif-*. 3. Suffixed form **reip-ā-*. *RIPARIAN*, *RIVAGE*, *RIVER*; *ARRIVE*, from Latin *ripa*, bank (< "that which is cut out by a river").

IV. Extended form **reib-*. 1. *RIFE*, from Old English *ripe*, ripe, ready for reaping, from Germanic **ripja-*. 2. *REAP*, from Old English *ripan*, to reap, from Germanic **ripan*. 3. *RIPPLE²*, from Middle English *ripelen*, to remove seeds, from a source akin to Middle Low German *repelen*, to remove seeds. 1-3 all from Germanic **rip-*. [Pokorny 1. *rei-* 857.]

rei-² Striped in various colors, flecked. Suffixed o-grade form **roi-ko-*. *ROE²*, from Old English *rā*, deer, from Germanic **raihaz*. [Pokorny 2. *rei-* 859.]

rē(i)- To reason, count. (Oldest form **agreg(i)-*), contracted to **agreg(i)-*, with zero-grade extended form **agreg(i)-* and metathesized zero-grade **agreg(i)-*, the latter contracted to **agreg(i)-*.)

I. Basic form **(a)rē-*. 1. *RATE¹*, *RATIO*, *RATION*, *REASON*; *ARRAIGN*, from Latin *rēri*, to consider, confirm, ratify. 2. Suffixed form **rē-dh-*. a. (i) *READ*, *REDE*; *DREAD*, from Old English *rēdan*, to advise; (ii) *HATRED*, *KINDRED*, from Old English *rēden*, -*rēden*, condition. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **rēdan*; b. (i) Old English *rēd*, advice, counsel, in personal names (see *al-*, *albo-*, *at-al-*); (ii) *RATHSELLER*, from Old High German *rāt*, counsel; (iii) *CONRAD* (personal name), from Old High German *Kuonrāt*, "bold counsel" (*kuon*, bold); (iv) *RALPH* (personal name), from Old Norse *Rādhulfr*, "counsel wolf," from Old Norse *rādh*, counsel (*ulfr*, wolf; see *wlfr-o-*); (v) *RIDDLE²*, from Old English *rāðels(e)*, opinion, riddle. (i)-(v)

all from Germanic **rēdaz*. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **ra-t-*. Germanic **radan*, number, in dialectal North and West Germanic compound **hund(a)-rada-* (see *dekpn*).

II. Zero-grade extended form **ar(a)i-* and (metathesized) **ari-*. 1. Suffixed form **ri-nu-*. RITE, from Latin *ritus*, rite, custom, usage. 2. Suffixed form **aridhmo-*. ARITHMETIC, LOGARITHM, from Greek *arithmos*, number, amount. 3. RHYME, from a Germanic source akin to Old High German *rim*, number, series. [In Pokorny 1. *ar-* 55.]

reidh- To ride.

I. Basic form **reidh-*. 1. RIDE, from Old English *ridan*, to ride, from Germanic **ridan*. 2. PALFREY, from Latin *verēdus*, post horse, from Celtic **wo-rēd-* (**wo-*, under; see *upo*).

II. O-grade form **roidh-*. 1. Germanic **raidō*. a. RAID, ROAD, from Old English *rād*, a riding, road; b. possibly in Middle High German *reidel*, rod between upright stakes (< "wooden horse"): RADDLE¹. 2. Probably Germanic **raid-ja-*. READY; ALREADY, from Old English *raðe*, *geraðe*, ready (< "prepared for a journey"). 3. Probably Germanic **raidjan*. RAIMENT; ARRAY, CURRY¹, from Vulgar Latin **rēdāre*, to arrange. [Pokorny *reidh-* 861.]

reie- To flow, run. (Oldest form **arēis-*.) 1. Nasalized zero-grade form **ri-ne-a-*, remade as **ri-nu-*. a. RUN, RUNNEL, from Old English *rinnan*, to run, and Old Norse *rinna*, to run (from Germanic **rinnan*, to run, from **ri-nw-an*), and from Old English causative *arnan*, *earnan*, to run (from secondary Germanic causative **rannjan*); b. EMBER DAY, from Old English *ryne*, a running, from secondary Germanic derivative **runiz*; c. RENNET, from Old English **rynet*, from secondary Germanic derivative **runita-*. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **ri-l-*. RILL, from Dutch *ril* or Low German *rille*, running stream, from Germanic **ril-*. 3. Suffixed form **rei-wo-*. RIVAL, RIVULET; DERIVE, from Latin *rivus*, stream. 4. Suffixed form **rei-no-*. RHINE, from Gaulish *Rēnos* (ultimately > German *Rhein*), "river." [Pokorny 3. *er-* 326.]

reig- To bind. 1. RIG, from Middle English *riggen*, to rig, from a Scandinavian source akin to Norwegian *rigga*, to bind, from Germanic **rigg-* (the -gg- is anomalous). 2. Zero-grade form **rig-*. SCOURGE, from Latin *corrigia* (probably borrowed from Gaulish), thong, shoelace (*cor-*, from *com-*, together; see *korn*). [Pokorny *reig-* 861.]

reig-² To reach, stretch out. (Oldest form **reig-*.) 1. O-grade form **roig-*. REACH, from Old English *rēcan*, to stretch out, reach, from Germanic **raikjan*. 2. Possibly suffixed (stative) zero-grade form **rig-ē-*. RIGID, RIGOR, from Latin *rigere*, to be stiff (? < "be stretched out"). [Pokorny (*reig-*) 862.]

rendh- To tear up. 1. REND, from Old English *rendan*, to tear, from Germanic **randjan*. 2. RIND, from Old English *rind(e)*, rind (< "thing torn off"), from Germanic **rind-*. [Pokorny *rendh-* 865.]

rep- To snatch. Suffixed zero-grade form **rap-yo-*. RAPACIOUS, RAPE¹, RAPID, RAPINE, RAPT, RAVAGE, RAVEN², RAVIN, RAVISH; EREPSIN, SUBREPTION, SURREPTITIOUS, from Latin *rapere*, to seize. [Pokorny *rep-* 865.]

rēp-¹ To creep, slink. REPENT¹, REPENTANT, REPTILE, from Latin *rēpere*, to creep. [Pokorny 1. *rēp-* 865.]

rēp-² Stake, beam. Suffixed variant form **rap-tro-*. 1. RAFTER, from Old English *ræfter*, rafter. 2. RAFT¹, from Old Norse *raptr*, beam. Both 1 and 2 from Germanic **raf-tra-*. [Pokorny 2. *rēp-* 866.]

ret- To run, roll. 1. Prefixed Celtic form **to-wo-ret-*, "a running up to" (**to-*, to; **wo-*, under, up, up from under; see *upo*). TORY, from Old Irish *tōir*, pursuit. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **rot-a-*. RODEO, ROLL, ROTA, ROTARY, ROTATE, ROULETTE, ROWELS, BAROUCHE, CONTROL, PRUNE², ROCAMBOLE, ROTIFORM, ROTOGRAVURE,

from Latin *rota*, wheel. 3. Suffixed (participial) form **ret-ondo-*. ROTUND, ROTUNDA, ROUND¹, from Latin *rotundus*, round, probably from **retundus*, "rolling." [Pokorny *ret(h)-* 866.]

rēt- Post. (Contracted from earlier **re3-t-*.) O-grade form **rōt-* (< **ro3t-*). ROOD, from Old English *rōd*, cross, from Germanic **rōd-*. [Pokorny *rēt-* 866.]

reu- To bellow. 1. Extended form **reud-*. a. ROUT³, from Old Norse *rauta*, to roar; b. ROTÉ¹, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *rauta*. Both a and b from Germanic **rautōn*. 2. Suffixed extended form **reum-os-*. RUMOR, from Latin *rūmor*, rumor, "common talk." 3. Extended form **reug-*. RIOT, RUT², from Latin *rūgire*, to roar. 4. Variant **rau-ko-*. RAUCOUS, from Latin *raucus*, hoarse. [Pokorny 1. *reu-* 867.]

reudh-¹ Red, ruddy. (Oldest form **arēudh-*.)

I. O-grade form **roudh-*. 1a. RED, from Old English *rēad*, red; b. RORQUAL, from Old Norse *raudhr*, red. Both a and b from Germanic **raudaz*. 2. ROWAN, from a source akin to Old Norse *reynir*, mountain ash, rowan (from its red berries), from Latin *rūfus* (of dialectal Italic origin), reddish. 4. RUBIGINOUS, from Latin *rūbus*, red. 5. ROBLE, ROBORANT, ROBUST; CORROBORATE, RAMBUNCTIOUS, from Latin *rōbus*, *rōbus*, red oak, hardness, and *rōbustus*, strong.

II. Zero-grade form **rudh-*. 1. Suffixed form **rudh-ā-*. a. RUDDLE, from Old English *rudu*, red color; b. RUDDOCK, from Old English *ruduc*, robin; c. RUDDY, from Old English *rudig*, ruddy. a-c all from Germanic **rudō*. 2. Suffixed form **rudh-sto-*. RUST, from Old English *rūst* (and perhaps also **rust*), rust, from Germanic **rustaz*. 3. ROUGE, RUBEOLA, RUBY; RUBEFACIENT, from Latin *rubeus*, red. 4. RUBICUND, from Latin *rubicundus*, red, ruddy. 5. RUBIDIUM, from Latin *rūbidus*, red. 6. Suffixed (stative) form **rudh-ē-*. RUBESCENT, from Latin *rubere*, to be red. 7. Suffixed form **(a)rudh-ro-*. a. RUBELLA, RUBRIC; BILIRUBIN, from Latin *ruber*, red; b. RUTILANT, RUTILE, from Latin *rutilus*, reddish; c. ERYTHEMA, ERYTHRO-, from Greek *eruthros*, red; d. ERYSIPELAS, from possibly remade Greek *erusi-*, red, reddening. 8. Suffixed form **rudh-to-*. RISSOLE, ROUX, RUSSET, from Latin *russus*, red. [Pokorny *reudh-* 872.]

reudh-² To clear land. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **rudh-yo-*. RID, from Old Norse *ryðja*, to clear land, from Germanic **radjan*. 2. Zero-grade form **rudh-*. ROD, from Old English *rodd*, stick, from Germanic **rudd-*, stick, club, possibly expressive variant of **rud-*. [In Pokorny 2. *reu-* 868.]

reua-¹ To open; space. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **rū-mo-* (< **rua-mo-*). a. ROOM, from Old English *rūm*, space; b. LEBENSRAUM, from Old High German *rūm*, space; c. RUMMAGE, from Old Provençal *run*, ship's hold, space. a-c all from Germanic **riumaz*; d. REAM², from Old English *ryman*, to widen, open up, from Germanic denominative **riumjan*. 2. Suffixed form **reu(a)-es-*. RURAL, RUSTIC, from Latin *rūs*, "open land," the country. [Pokorny *reua-* 874.]

reua-² To smash, knock down, tear out, dig up, uproot. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **roua-lo-*. a. RAG¹, from Old Norse *rōgg*, *rōgger*, woven tuft of wool; b. RUG, from a Scandinavian source akin to Norwegian *rugga*, *rogga*, coarse coverlet. Both a and b from Germanic **rawwa-*. 2. Basic form **reua-*. RABBLE², RUIN, from Latin *ruere*, to collapse, cause to collapse. 3. Extended zero-grade form **rūk-* (< **rua-k-*). ROUGH, from Old English *rūh*, rough, coarse, from Germanic **rūhwa-*. 4. Extended zero-grade variant form **rūg-* (< **rua-g-*). RUANA, RUGA, RUGOSE; CORRUGATE, from Latin *rūga*, wrinkle. [Pokorny 2. *reu-* 868.]

reug- To vomit, belch; smoke, cloud. 1. REEK, from Old English *rēcan*, to smoke, reek, and *rēcan*, to fumigate, from Germanic **reukan*. 2. Suffixed ze-

ro-grade form **rug-to-*. ERUCT, from Latin *rūctāre*, to belch. [In Pokorny *reu-b-* 871.]

reugh-men- Cream. O-grade form **rough-men-*. RAMEKIN, from Middle Low German *rōm(e)*, cream, from Germanic **rau(g)ma-*. [Pokorny *reugh-m(e)n-* 873.]

reup- Also **reub-**. To snatch.

I. Basic form **reub-*. RIP¹, from Flemish *ripen*, to rip, from Germanic **rupjan*.

II. O-grade form **roup-*. 1a. REAVE¹, from Old English *rēafian*, to plunder; b. BEREAVE, from Old English *berēafian*, to take away (*be-*, *bi-*, intensive prefix; see *ambhi*); c. ROVER², from Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *roven*, to rob. a-c all from Germanic **(bi-)raubōn*. 2a. ROB, from Old French *rober*, to rob; b. RUBATO, from Italian *rubare*, to rob. Both a and b from a Romance borrowing from Germanic **raubōn*, to rob. 3. ROBE; GARDEROBE, from Old French *robe*, robe (< "clothes taken as booty"), from Germanic **raubō*, booty. 4. Suffixed form **roup-tro-*. LOOT, from Sanskrit *loptam*, booty. 5. RUBLE, from Old Russian *rubiti*, to chop, hew, from Slavic **rub-*.

III. Zero-grade form **rup-*. 1. USURP, from Latin *ūsūrpāre* (< **ūsū-rup-*; *ūsus*, use, usage, from *ūtī*, to use), originally "to interrupt the orderly acquisition of something by the act of using," whence to take into use, usurp. 2. Nasalized zero-grade form **ru-m-p-*. ROUT¹, RUPTURE; ABRUPT, BANKRUPT, CORRUPT, DISRUPT, ERUPT, INTERRUPT, IRRUPT, RUPICOLOUS, from Latin *rumpere*, to break. [In Pokorny 2. *reu-* 868.]

rezg- To plait, weave, wind. 1. RUSH², from Old English *risc*, *rysc*, rush, from Germanic **ruski-*. 2. Suffixed form **rezg-ti-*. RISTRA; RESTIFORMA, from Latin *restis*, cord, rope. [Pokorny *rezg-* 874.]

-ri/-n- An ancient noun category usually of neuter gender with nominative and accusative case in *-r, and the remaining case endings added to *-n-, as in **yēk-r*, **yēk-n-*, liver (see *yēk-r*). [Not in Pokorny.]

-ro- Adjectival suffix, as in **rudh-ro-*, red (see *rudh-*). [Not in Pokorny.]

rtko- Bear. (Oldest form **ar-rtko-*.) 1. URSINE, from Latin *ursus*, bear (< **orcos*). 2. ARCTIC, ARCTURUS, from Greek *arktos*, bear. 3. ARTHUR (personal name), from Welsh (> Medieval Latin *Arthurus*, *Artorius*), from Celtic **arto-wiros*, "bear-man," from Celtic **artos*, bear (**wiros*, man; see *wi-ro-*). [Pokorny *rtko-* 875.]

Language and Culture Note

The Proto-Indo-European word for "bear," **rtko-**, was inherited in Hittite *hartaggaš*, Sanskrit *ṛkṣaḥ*, Greek *arktos*, Latin *ursus* (with *ur-* the regular Latin continuation of **r* and *s* the regular continuation of **rk*), and Old Irish *art*. But in the northern branches, the word has undergone taboo replacement. The names of wild animals are often taboo to hunters; that is, uttering them is forbidden. The actual name can be distorted in what is called taboo deformation (compare English *Judas Priest*, *Jimmy Cricket* for *Jesus Christ*) or entirely replaced with a descriptive moniker in taboo replacement (compare English *rack* for *antlers* among deer hunters). The Old Irish word *art*, in fact, was no longer the ordinary word for bear, but was instead used as a personal name (surviving today as the masculine name *Art*). Among the new expressions for "bear" were "the good calf" in Irish, "honey pig" in Welsh, "honey eater" in Russian, and "the licker" in Lithuanian. English *bear* and its other Germanic cognates are also the result of taboo-replacement, as etymologically they mean "the brown one" (see *bher-*).

ruk- Fabric, spun yarn. Celtic and Germanic root. 1a. ROCKET¹, from Italian *rocca*, distaff; b. ROCAMBOLE, from Old High German *rocket*, distaff; c. RATCHET, from Old French *roquette*, head of a lance. a-c all from Germanic **rūkkōn-*. 2. ROCHET, from Old

French *rochet*, rochet, from Germanic **rūka-*. [Pokorny *ruk(k)-* 874.]

rū-no- Mystery, secret. Germanic and Celtic technical term of magic. (Oldest form **rū-no-*; probably derived from the zero-grade of a root **reua-*, to intone or mumble.) In 1. ROUND², from Old English *rūnian*, to whisper. 2. RUNNYMEDE, from Middle English *Run-ime-de*, "meadow on the council island," from Old English *Rūnæg*, "council island," with *Rūni-* from Old English *Rūnæg*, from *rūn*, council (*ieg*, island; see *ak-w-ā-*). 3. RUNE¹, RUNE², from Old Norse *rūn*, secret writing, akin to the Germanic source of Finnish *runo*, song, poem. 1-3 all from Germanic **rūnaz*. [In Pokorny 1. *reu-* 867.]

sā- To satisfy. (Oldest form **seāz-*, colored to **saāz-*, contracted to **sā-*.) 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **sa-to-*. a. SAD, from Old English *sæd*, sated, weary, from Germanic **sada-*, sated; b. SATÉ¹, from Old English *sadian*, to sate, from derivative Germanic verb **sadōn*, to satisfy, sate. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **sa-ti-*. SATIATE, SATIETY; ASSET, SATISFY, from Latin *satis*, enough, sufficient. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **sa-tu-ro-*. SATIRE, SATURATE, from Latin *satur*, full (of food), sated. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **sa-d-ro-*. HADRON, from Greek *hadros*, thick. [Pokorny *sā-* 876.]

sab- Juice, fluid. 1a. SAP¹, from Old English *sæp*, sap; b. ZAFITG, from Old High German *saf*, juice. Both a and b from Germanic **sapam*, juice of a plant. 2. ZABAGLIONE, from Italian *zabaglione*, *zabaione*, a frothy dessert, probably from a source akin to Illyrian *sabaium*, beer. [In Pokorny *sap-* 880.]

sāwel- The sun. (Oldest form **seāz-wel-*, colored to **saāz-wel-*, contracted to **sāwel-*; zero-grade **s(u)wel-*. The element *-el- was originally suffixal, and alternated with *-en-, yielding the variant zero-grades **s(u)wen-* and [reduced] **sun-*.) 1. Variant forms **swen-*, **sun-*. a. (i) SUN, from Old English *sunne*, sun; (ii) SUNDEW, from Middle Dutch *sonne*, sun. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **sunnon-*; b. SUNDAY, from Old English *sunandæg*, Sunday, from Germanic compound **sunnon-dagaz*, "day of the sun" (translation of Latin *dies solis*); c. SOUTH, SOUTHERN, from Old English *sūth*, south, and *sūtherne*, southern, from Germanic derivative **sunthaz*, "sun-side," south. 2. Variant form **s(a)wōl-*. SOL³, SOL, SOLAR, SOLARIUM; GIRASOL, INSOLATE, PARASOL, SOLANACEOUS, SOLANINE, SOLSTICE, TURNSOLE, from Latin *sōl*, the sun. 3. Suffixed form **sāwel-yo-*. HELIACAL, HELIO-, HELIUM; ANTHELION, APHELION, ISOHEL, PARHELION, PERHELION, from Greek *hēlios*, sun. [Pokorny *sāwel-* 881.]

sāg- To seek out. (Oldest form **seāz-g-*, colored to **saāz-g-*, contracted to **sāg-*.) 1. Suffixed form **sāg-yo-*. SEEK, from Old English *sēcan*, *sēcan*, to seek, from Germanic **sōkjan*. 2. Suffixed form **sāg-ni-*. SOKE, from Old English *sōcn*, attack, inquiry, right of local jurisdiction, from Germanic **sōkniz*. 3. Zero-grade form **sāg-*. a. SAKÉ¹, from Old English *sacu*, lawsuit, case, from Germanic derivative noun **sakō*, "a seeking," accusation, strife; b. (i) FORSAKE, from Old English *forsacan*, to renounce, refuse (*for-*, prefix denoting exclusion or rejection; see *per-*); (ii) RAMSHACKLE, RANSACK, from Old Norse **saka*, to seek. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **sakan*, to seek, accuse, quarrel. Both a and b from Germanic **sak-*. 4. Independent suffixed form **sāg-yo-*. PRESAGE, from Latin *sāgire*, to perceive, "seek to know." 5. Zero-grade form **sāg-*. SAGACIOUS, from Latin *sagax*, of keen perception. 6. Suffixed form **sāg-eyo-*. EXEGESIS, HEGEMONY, from Greek *hēgeisthai*, to lead (< "to track down"). [Pokorny *sāg-* 876.]

sai-¹ Suffering. (Oldest form **seāz-i-*, colored to **saāz-i-*, contracted to **sai-*.) 1. SORE, from Old English *sār*, painful, from Germanic **saira-*, suffering, sick, ill. 2. SORRY, from Old English *sārig*, suffering mentally,

sad, from Germanic **sairiga-*, painful (derivative of **saira-* in 1 above). [Pokorný *sai-* 877.]

sai-² To bind, tie. (Oldest form probably **sa₂e₂i-*, colored to **sa₂ae₂i-*; laryngeal *a₂* preserved in Hittite *išhai-*, *išhiya-*, to bind.) 1. Suffixed form **sai-tlo-*. SECULAR, from Latin *saeculum*, lifetime, age, century. 2. Suffixed form **sai-tā-*. SETA; EUISETUM, PADUASOY, SETIGEROUS, from Latin *saeta*, animal hair, bristle. 3. Zero-grade form **si-*. SINEW, from Old English *sinu*, *seonu*, tendon, from Germanic **sinwō*. [Pokorný 3. *sē(i)-* 891.]

Language and Culture Note The root *sai-²* furnishes the first attested Indo-European word. In the 19th century B.C., Assyrian merchants had set up trading colonies in central Anatolia among the Hittites, from whom they borrowed the word *išhiul*, "contract," a derivative of the Hittite verb *išhai-*, *išhiya-*, "to bind," from the Indo-European zero-grade form **sai-*. Contractual obligations and ritualized reciprocal relationships were a particular hallmark of ancient Indo-European societies (see also the note at *ghos-ti-*), so it is fitting that this is the first word in an Indo-European language to appear in a written document. The basic meaning of *sai-²*, "to bind," was extended metaphorically to refer to successive human generations as the links that "bind" the chain of human life. This is seen clearly in the derivatives of the suffixed form **sai-tlo-* (< earlier **sa₂e₂i-tlo-*). This form literally means "that which binds" (*-tlo-* is an "instrumental" suffix; see *-tlo-*), but also "generation, life-span," as in its Latin descendant *saeculum*, "lifetime, age" (whence English *secular*), and its Welsh descendant *hoedl*, "lifespan."

sai-³ Thick liquid. Possible root. (Oldest form **sa₂e₂i-*, colored to **sa₂ae₂i-*, contracted to **sai-*.) Suffixed form **sai-mi-*. EMLIA, HEMATIC, HEMATITE, HEMATO-, HEMO-, ANEMIA, HEMORRHAGE, HEMORRHOID, ISCHEMIA, from Greek *haima* (stem *haimat-*), blood. [Pokorný *sei-* 889.]

sak- To sanctify. 1. Suffixed form **sak-ro-*. a. SACRED, SACRISTAN, SEXTON; CONSECRATE, EXECRATE, from Latin *sacer*, holy, sacred, dedicated; b. compound **sak-ro-dhōt-*, "performer of sacred rites" (**-dhōt-*, doer; see *dhē-*). SACERDOTAL, from Latin *sacerdōs*, priest. 2. Nasalized form **sa-n-k-*. SAINT, SANCTUM; CORPOSANT, SACROSANCT, SANCTIFY, from Latin *sancire* (past participle *sānctus*), to make sacred, consecrate. [Pokorný *sak-* 878.]

sai-¹ Salt. 1. Extended form **sald-*. a. Suffixed form **sald-o-*. SALT, from Old English *sealt*, salt, from Germanic **saltam*; b. (i) *SOUSE*¹, from Old French *sous*, pickled meat; (ii) *SILT*, from Middle English *cytle*, fine sand, from a source probably akin to Danish and Norwegian *sylt*, salt marsh. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic zero-grade suffixed extended form **sult-jō-*; c. SALSA, SAUCE, SAUSAGE, from Latin *saltere* (past participle *salsus* < **sald-to-*), to salt. 2. SAL, SALAD, SALAMI, SALARY, SALT-, SALINE; SALMAGUNDI, SALTCELLAR, SALTPEPPER, from Latin *sāl* (genitive *salis*), salt. 3. HALO-, from Greek *hals* (stem *hal-*), salt, sea. [Pokorný 1. *sal-* 878.]

sal-² Dirty, gray. Suffixed form **sal-wo-*. SALLOW¹, from Old English *salu*, *salo*, dusky, dark, from Germanic **salwa-*. [Pokorný 2. *sal-* 879.] See also derivative *sal(i)k-*.

sal(i)k- Willow. A derivative of *sal-²*. 1. Variant form **salk-*. SALLOW², from Old English *sealh*, willow, from Germanic suffixed form **salk-jōn-*. 2. SALICIN, from Latin *salix*, willow. [In Pokorný 2. *sal-* 879.]

sam- To sing. (Oldest form **sa₂em-*, colored to **sa₂am-*.) Suffixed o-grade form **sa₂om-n-*. HYMN; HYMNODY, HYMNOLOGY, from Greek *humnos*, song. [Not in Pokorný; compare Hittite *išhamai*, "he sings," and Sanskrit *sāman*, hymn, song.]

[sāno- Healthy. Italic root. SANE, SANITARY, SAINFOIN, from Latin *sānus*, healthy. [Pokorný *sāno-* 880.]

saus- Dry. 1. Suffixed (thematic) form **saus-o-*. a. SEAR¹, SERE¹, from Old English *sear*, withered; b. SORREL²; SURMULLET, from Old French *saur*, sor, red-brown, from Frankish **saur*, dry. Both a and b from Germanic **sauza-*. 2. Suffixed form **saus-t-*. AUSTERE, from Greek *austēros*, harsh. [Pokorný *saus-* 880.]

sē-¹ To sow. (Contracted from earlier **sa₂e₂i-*.) 1. SOW¹, from Old English *sāwan*, to sow, from Germanic **sēan*. 2. Suffixed form **sē-ti-*, sowing. a. SEED, from Old English *sēd*, seed; b. COLZA, from Middle Dutch *saet* and Middle Low German *sāt*, seed. Both a and b from Germanic **sēdiz*, seed. 3. Reduplicated zero-grade form **si-s(a)-*. SEASON, from Latin *serere*, to sow, and derived noun *satīo* (< **sa-tiō*), sowing. 4. Suffixed form **sē-men-*, seed. SEMÉ, SEMEN, SEMINARY; DISSEMINATE, INSEMINATE, SINSEMILLA, from Latin *semen*, seed. [In Pokorný 2. *sē(i)-* 889.]

sē-² Long, late. (Contracted from earlier **sa₂e₂i-*, with extended form **sa₂e₂i-*, metathesized to **sa₂e₂i-*, with zero-grade **si₂a-*, contracted to **si-*.) 1. Suffixed form **sē-ro-*. a. SEROTINOUS, SOIREE, from Latin *serus*, late; b. MENHIR, from Middle Breton *hir*, long. 2. Germanic **si-*, perhaps from zero-grade variant form **si-* (< **si₂a-*). a. SIDE, from Old English *side*, side, from Germanic **sidō*, "long surface or part"; b. SINCE, SITH, SYNE, from Old English *siththor*, *siththan*, after, after that, since, from Germanic **sith*, "later," after. [In Pokorný 2. *sē(i)-* 889.]

sē-³ To sift. (Contracted from earlier **sa₂e₂i-*.) Suffixed form **sē-dho-*. ETHMOID, from Greek *ēthein*, to sift. [Pokorný 1. *sē(i)-* 889.]

sed-¹ To sit.

I. Basic form **sed-*. 1. Suffixed form **sed-yo-*. a. SIT, from Old English *sittan*, to sit; b. SITZ BATH, SITZ-MARK, from Old High German *sizzen*, to sit. Both a and b from Germanic **sitjan*. 2. Suffixed form **sed-lo-*, seat. SETTLE, from Old English *setl*, seat, from Germanic **setlaz*. 3. Suffixed (stative) form **sed-ē-*. SÉANCE, SEDENTARY, SEDERUNT, SEIDLE, SEDIMENT, SESSILE, SESSION, SEWER², SIEGE; ASSÉS, ASSIDUOUS, ASSIZE, DISSIDENT, INSESSORIAL, INSIDIOUS, OBSESS, POSSESS, PRESIDE, RESIDE, SUBSIDY, SUPERSEDE, SURCEASE, from Latin *sedere*, to sit. 4. Suffixed form **sed-rā-*. -HEDRON; CATHEDRA, CATHEDRAL, CHAIR, EPHEDRINE, EXEDRA, SANHEDRIN, TETRAHEDRON, from Greek *hedrā*, seat, chair, face of a geometric solid. 5. Prefixed and suffixed form **pi-sed-yo-*, to sit upon (**pi*, on; see *epi*). PIEZO-; ISOPIESTIC, from Greek *piezein*, to press tight. 6. Basic form **sed-*. a. EDAPHIC, from Greek *edaphos*, ground, foundation (with Greek suffix *-aphos*); b. UPANISHAD, from Sanskrit *upanishad*, Upanishad, from *-sad*, sitting; c. TANIST, from Old Irish *tānaishe*, designated successor, from Celtic **tāni-hessio-*, "one who is waited for," from **to-ad-ni-sed-tio-*, from **to-ad-ni-sed-*, to wait for (**to-*, to; **ad-*, to; **ni-*, down; see *ad-* and *ni*). 7. Suffixed form **sed-o-*, sitting. EISTEDDADF, from Welsh *eistedd*, sitting, from Celtic **eks-di-sedo-* (**eks-*, out, and **di-*, out, from; see *eghs* and *de-*).

II. O-grade form **sod-*. 1. Perhaps suffixed form **sod-dho-*. SADDLE, from Old English *sadol*, saddle, from Germanic **sadulaz*, seat, saddle. 2. Suffixed (causative) form **sod-eyo-*. a. SET¹, from Old English *settan*, to place; b. BESET, from Old English *besettan*, to set near; c. ERSATZ, from Old High German *irsezzen*, to replace, from *sezzen*, to set. a-c all from Germanic **(bi-)satjan*, to cause to sit, set. 3. Suffixed form **sod-yo-*. SOUL¹, from Latin *solum*, throne, seat.

III. Zero-grade form **sd-* (in compounds), assimilated to **zd-*. 1. Reduplicated form **si-sd-* becoming **si-zd-*. a. SUBSIDE, from Latin *sidere*, to sit down, settle; b. SYNZESIS, from Greek *hizein*, to sit down, settle

down. **2.** Compound suffixed form **ni-zd-o-*, nest, literally "(bird's place of) sitting down" (**ni-*, down). **a.** NEST, from Old English *nest*, from Germanic **nistaz*; **b.** NICHE, NICK, NIDE, NIDUS; EYAS, NIDICOLOUS, NIDIFUGOUS, NIDIFY, from Latin *nidus*. **3.** Compound suffixed form **kuzdho-zd-* (see (s)keu-).

IV. Lengthened-grade form *sēd-. **1.** SEE², from Latin *sēdes*, seat, residence. **2.** Suffixed form **sēd-i-*, settler. **a.** COSSET, possibly from Old English *-sētia*, *-sēte*, inhabitant(s), also in place names in (Modern English) *-set*, such as SOMERSET, from Old English *Sumorsētan*, "inhabitants of Sumortūn, summer-dwelling"; **b.** Old High German *sāzzo*, settler, inhabitant, in compound *Elī-sāzzo* (see *al-*¹). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **sētōn-*, **sāti-*. **3.** Suffixed form **sēd-yo-*. SEAT, from Old Norse *sæti*, seat, from Germanic *(ge)sēthjam, seat (**ge-*, **ga-*, collective prefix; see *kom*). **4.** Suffixed form **sēd-ā-*. SEDATE¹, from Latin *sēdare*, to settle, calm down. **5.** Suffixed form **sēd-es-*, seat. BANSHEE, from Old Irish *síd*, fairy mound.

V. Lengthened o-grade form *sōd-. SOOT, from Old English *sōt*, soot (< "that which settles"), from Germanic **sōtam*, from suffixed form **sōd-o-*. [Pokorny *sed-* 884.]

sed-² To go. Suffixed o-grade form **sod-o-*. -ODE; ANODE, CATHODE, EPISODE, EXODUS, HYATHODE, METHODO, ODOGRAPH, ODOMETER, PERIOD, PROCTODEUM, STOMODEUM, SYNOD, from Greek *hodos*, way, journey. [Pokorny *sed-* B. 887.]

segh- To hold. (Oldest form **segh-*.) **1.** Suffixed form **segh-es-* in Germanic **sigiz-*, victory (< "a holding or conquest in battle") in Old High German *sigu*, *sigo*, victory, in personal names: **a.** STEGFRIED, from Old High German *Sigifriht*, "having victorious peace" (*fridu*, *-friht*, peace; see *pri-*); **b.** SIGISMUND, SIGMUND, from Old High German *Sigismund*, "protector of peace" (*mund*, protector; see *man-*²). **2a.** HECTIC; CACHEXIA, CATHEXIS, ENTELECHY, EUNUCH, OPHUCHUS, from Greek *ekhein*, to hold, possess, be in a certain condition, and *hexis*, habit, condition; **b.** suffixed (agent noun) form **segh-tor*, "holder, guarder, defender." HECTOR, HECTOR (personal name), from Greek *Hektōr*. **3.** Possible suffixed (abstract noun) form **segh-wēr*, toughness, steadfastness, with derivative **segh-wēr-o-*, tough, stern. SEVERE; ASSEVERATE, PERSEVERE, from Latin *sevērus*, stern; **b.** STHENIA; ASTHENIA, CALISTHENICS, HYPERSTHENE, HYPOSTHENIA, MYASTHENIA, THROMBOSTHENIN, from Greek *sthenos*, physical strength, from a possible related abstract noun form **sgħ-wen-es-* (with zero-grade of the root). **4.** O-grade form **sogh-*. EPOCH, from Greek *epokhē*, "a holding back," pause, cessation, position in time (*epi-*, on, at; see *epi-*). **5.** Zero-grade form **sgħ-*. **a.** SCHEME, from Greek *skhēma*, "a holding," form, figure; **b.** SCHOLAR, SCHOLASTIC, SCHOLIUM, SCHOOL¹, from Greek *skholē*, "a holding back," stop, rest, leisure, employment of leisure in disputation, school. **6.** Reduplicated form **si-sgh-*. ISCHEMIA, from Greek *iskhein*, to keep back. [Pokorny *segh-* 888.]

seib- To pour out, sieve, drip, trickle. **1.** Basic form **seib-*. SEEP, from Old English *spian*, *spypian*, to drip, seep, from Germanic **siþōn*. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **soib-on-*. **a.** SOAP, from Old English *sāpe*, soap (originally a reddish hair dye used by Germanic warriors to give a frightening appearance); **b.** SAPONACEOUS, SAPONATE, SAPONIFY, SAPONIN, SAPONITE, from Latin *sāpō*, soap. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **saiþōn-*, "dripping thing," resin. **3a.** SIEVE, from Old English *sife*, a filter, sieve; **b.** SIFT, from Old English *siftan*, to sieve, drain. Both **a** and **b** from variant Germanic form **sib-*. [Pokorny *seip-* 894.]

seikw- To flow out. Extended expressive zero-grade form **sikko-*. SACK¹, SECCO, SICCATIVE; DESICCATE, EXSICCATE, from Latin *siccus*, dry. [Pokorny *seiku-* 893.]

sek- To cut. **1.** SCYTHE, from Old English *sithe*, *sigthe*, sickle, from Germanic **seǵithō*, sickle. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **sok-ā-*. SAW¹; HACKSAW, from Old English *sagu*, *sage*, saw, from Germanic **sagō*, a cutting tool, saw. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **sok-yo-*. SEDGE, from Old English *seġ*, sedge, from Germanic **sagiaz*, "sword," plant with a cutting edge. **4.** Suffixed o-grade form **sok-so-* in Germanic **sahsam*, knife. **a.** ZAX, from Old English *seax*, knife; **b.** traditionally (but doubtfully) regarded as from Germanic **sahsam* is the West Germanic tribal name **Saxon-*, Saxon (as if "warrior with knives"). (i) SAXON, from Late Latin *Saxō* (plural *Saxonēs*), a Saxon; (ii) ESSEX, MIDDLESEX, SUSSEX, WESSEX, from Old English *Ēast-Seaxe*, "East Saxons," *Middel-Seaxe*, "Middle Saxons," *Sūth-Seaxe*, "South Saxons," and *West-Seaxe*, "West Saxons," from *Seax*, a Saxon. **5.** Extended root **skend-*, to peel off, flay. SKIN, from Old Norse *skinn*, skin, from Germanic **skinth-*. **6.** Basic form **sek-*. **a.** SECANT, -SECT, SECTILE, SECTION, SECTOR, SEGMENT; DISSECT, INSECT, INTERSECT, RESECT, TRANSECT, from Latin *secāre*, to cut; **b.** SEECATCH, from Russian *sech'*, to cut. **7.** Lengthened-grade form **sēk-*. SICKLE, from Latin *sēcūla*, sickle. **8.** Possible suffixed variant form **sak-so-*. SASSAFRAS, SAXATILE; SAXICOLOUS, SAXIFRAGE, from Latin *saxum*, stone (< "broken-off piece"?). [Pokorny 2. *sēk-* 895, *skend-* (d-) 929.] See also extended roots *sked-*, *skei-*, and (s)ker-¹.

sekw-¹ To follow. **1.** SECT, SEGUE, SEGUIDILLA, SEQUACIOUS, SEQUEL, SEQUENCE, SUE, SUIT, SUITE, SUITOR; CONSEQUENT, ENSUE, EXECUTE, OBSEQUIOUS, PERSECUTE, PROSECUTE, PURSUE, SUBSEQUENT, from Latin *sequi*, to follow. **2.** SEQUESTER, SEQUESTERUM, from Latin *sequester*, "follower," mediator, depositary. **3.** Suffixed (participial) form **sekw-ondo-*. SECOND², SECONDO, SECUND, SECUNDINES, from Latin *secundus*, following, coming next, second. **4.** Suffixed form **sekw-os*, following. EXTRINSIC, INTRINSIC, from Latin *secus*, along, alongside of. **5.** Suffixed form **sekw-no-*. SCARLET, SCARLATINA, SEAL¹, SEGNO, SIGIL, SIGN; ASSIGN, CONSIGN, DESIGNATE, INSIGNIA, RESIGN, from Latin *signum*, identifying mark, sign (< "standard that one follows"). **6.** Suffixed o-grade form **sokw-yo-*. SOCIABLE, SOCIAL, SOCIETY, SOCIO-; ASSOCIATE, CONSOCIATE, DISSOCIATE, from Latin *socius*, ally, companion (< "follower"). [Pokorny 1. *sek-* 896.]

sekw-² To perceive, see. **1.** SEE¹, from Old English *sēon*, to see, from Germanic **selhwan*, to see. **2.** SIGHT, from Old English *siht*, *gesiht*, vision, spectacle, from Germanic abstract noun **sih-tiz*. [Pokorny 2. *seks-* 897.]

sekw-³ To say, utter. **1.** O-grade form **sokw-*. **a.** Suffixed form **sokw-yo-*. SAY; GAINSAY, from Old English *seccan*, to say, from Germanic **sagjan*; **b.** suffixed form **sokw-ā-*. (i) SAW², from Old English *sagu*, a saying, speech; (ii) SAGA, from Old Norse *saga*, a saying, narrative. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **sagō*, a saying. **2.** Perhaps suffixed zero-grade form **skw-eilo-*, narration. **a.** SKALD, from Old Norse *skáld*, poet, "satirist"; **b.** SCOLD, from Middle English *scolde*, poet, an abusive person, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *skáld* (see above). Both **a** and **b** from North Germanic **skathila*. [In Pokorny 2. *seks-* 897.]

sel-¹ Human settlement. **1.** O-grade form **sol-*. SALON, SALOON, from Italian *sala*, hall, room, from Germanic **sal-*, room. **2.** Suffixed e-grade form **sel-o-*. SOLE¹, SOLUM; ENTRESOL, LATOSOL, SOLIFOLITION, from Latin *solum*, bottom, foundation, hence sole of the foot. [Pokorny 1. *sel-* 898, 3. (*syel-*) 1046.]

sel-² Also *sela-* (oldest form **sel₂-*.) Of good mood; to favor. **1.** SILLY, from Old English *gesælig*, happy (ge-, completely; see *kom*), from Germanic lengthened-grade form **sēl-*. **2.** Suffixed lengthened o-grade form **sōl-ā-*. SOLACE; CONSOL, from Latin *sōlārī*, to comfort, console. **3.** Possibly suffixed vari-

ant form **sela-ro-*. HILARITY; EXHILARATE, from Greek *hilaros* (< **hēlaros*), gay. [Pokorny 3. *sel-* 899.]

sel-³ To take, grasp. 1. Suffixed o-grade (causative) form **sol-eyo-*. *SELL*, from Old English *sellan*, to sell, betray, from Germanic *saljan*, to offer up, deliver (whence West and North Germanic, "to sell"). 2a. *SALE*, from Old Norse *sala*, sale; b. *HANDESEL*, from Old Norse compound *handsal*, giving of the hand (in closing a bargain). Both a and b from Germanic **sal-*, giving, sale. [Pokorny 3. *sel-* 899.]

sel-⁴ To jump. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **sal-yo-*. a. *SALACIOUS*, *SALIENT*, *SALLY*, *SAUTÉ*; *ASSAIL*, *ASSAULT*, *DESULTORY*, *DISSIDENT*, *EXULT*, *INSULT*, *RESILE*, *RESULT*, *SOMERSAULT*, from Latin *salire*, to leap; b. *HALTER*², from Greek *halēsthai*, to leap, jump. 2. Probably Latin *salmō* (borrowed from Gaulish), salmon (< "the leaping fish"): *SALMON*. [Pokorny 4. *sel-* 899.]

sel-es- Swamp, marsh, sea. 1. *ELOIDEA*, from Greek *helos*, marsh. 2a. *SARUS CRANE*, from Sanskrit *sarah* (stem *saras-*), lake; b. *SARASVATI*, from Sanskrit *Saras-vatī*, name of a sacred river, *Sarasvati*, from Indo-Iranian **sarasvati*, "of waters" (**-vatī*, feminine of **-vat*, containing). Both a and b from Indo-Iranian **saras-*, body of water. [Pokorny *selos-* 901.]

selk- To pull, draw. 1. Perhaps Germanic **selhaz*, seal (the animal), "that which drags its body along with difficulty" (but more likely an early Germanic borrowing from Finnic). *SEAL*², from Old English *seolh*, seal. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **solk-o-*. *SULCATE*, *SULCUS*, from Latin *sulcus*, furrow, groove (< "result of drawing or plowing"). 3. Full-grade form **selk-*. *HULK*; *FELUCCA*, from Greek *helkein*, to pull, with o-grade derivative *holkos*, machine for pulling ships. [Pokorny *selk-* 901.]

selp- Fat, butter. 1. *SALVE*¹, from Old English *sealf*, healing ointment, from Germanic **salb-*. 2. *QUACK-SALVER*, from Middle Dutch *salven*, to anoint, from Germanic denominative verb **salbōn*. [Pokorny *selp-* 901.]

sem-¹ One; also adverbially "as one," together with. 1. Full-grade form **sem-*. 1a. *HENECASYLLABIC*, *HENDIADYS*, *HENOTHEISM*, *HYPHEN*, from Greek *heis* (< nominative singular masculine **hēn-s* < **hēm-s*), one; b. Greek *he* in *hekaton*, one hundred (ʹ dissimilated from **hēm-katon*; see *dekṃ*). Both a and b from Greek **hēm-*. 2. Suffixed form **sem-el-*. *SIMULTANEOUS*; *ASSEMBLE*, *ENSEMBLE*, from Latin *simul*, at the same time. 3. Suffixed form **sem-golo-*. *SINGLE*, from Latin *singulus*, alone, single. 4. Compound **sem-per-* (**per*, during, for; see *per*¹). *SEMPRE*; *SEMPITERNAL*, from Latin *semper*, always, ever (< "once for all").

II. O-grade form **som-*. 1. *BONZE*, *SAMBAL*, *SAMHITA*, *SAMSARA*, *SANDHI*, *SANKHYA*, *SANNYASI*, *SANSKRIT*, from Sanskrit *sam*, together. 2. Suffixed form **som-o-*. a. *SAME*, from Old Norse *samr*, same, from Germanic **sama-*, same; b. *HOMEO-*, *HOMO-*; *ANOMALOUS*, from Greek *homos*, same; c. *HOMILY*, from Greek *homilos*, crowd. 3. Suffixed form **som-alo-*. *HOMOLOGRAPHIC*, from Greek *homalos*, like, even, level.

III. Lengthened o-grade form **sōm-*. 1. Suffixed form **sōm-i-*. *SEEM*, *SEEMLY*, from Old Norse *sēmr*, fitting, agreeable (< "making one" "reconciling"), from Germanic **sōmi-*. 2. Suffixed lengthened o-grade form **sōm-o-*. *SAMIZDAT*, *SAMOVAR*, from Russian *sam(o)-*, self.

IV. Zero-grade form **sm-*. 1. *ACOLYTE*, *ANACOLUTHON*, from Greek compound *akolouthos*, accompanying (< *kolouthos*, from o-grade of *kleuthos*, way, path), from *ha-*, *a-*, together. 2. Compound form **sm-plo-* (**-plo-*, -fold; see *pel-*²). a. *SIMPLE*, from Latin *simplus*, simple; b. *HAPLOID*, from Greek *haploos*, *haplous*, single, simple. 3. Suffixed form **smm-o-*. a. *SOME*, from Old English *sum*, one, a certain one; b. *SOME*¹, from Old English *-sum*, -like.

Both a and b from Germanic **suma-*. 4. Suffixed form **smm-alo-*. *SIMILAR*; *ASSIMILATE*, *RESEMBLE*, from Latin *similis*, of the same kind, like. 5. Compound **sm-kero-*, of one growing (see *ker-*³). 6. Suffixed form **sm-tero-*. *HETERO-*, from Greek *heteros* (earlier *hateros*), one of two, other. 7. Compound **sm-plek-*, "one-fold," simple (**-plek-*, -fold; see *plek-*). *SEMPlice*, *SIMPLEX*, *SIMPLICITY*, from Latin *simplex*, simple. 8. Suffixed compound form **sm-g²elbh-(e)yo-* (see *g²elbh-*). 9. Extended form **smma*. *HAMADRYAD*, from Greek *hama*, together with, at the same time. [Pokorny 2. *sem-* 902.]

sem-² Summer. Also *semā-* (oldest form **semā-*²). Suffixed zero-grade form **smā-aro-*. *SUMMER*¹, from Old English *sumor*, summer, from Germanic **sumaraz*. [Pokorny 3. *sem-* 905.]

sēmi- Half-, as first member of a compound. 1. *SAND-BLIND*, from Old English *sām-*, half, from Germanic **sēmi-*. 2. *SEMI-*, from Latin *sēmi-*, half. 3. *SEQUIT-*, *SESTERCE*, from Latin *sēmis*, half. 4. *HEMI-*, from Greek *hēmi-*, half. [Pokorny *sēmi-* 905.]

sen- Old. 1. *SEIGNIOR*, *SENATE*, *SENECTITUDE*, *SENESCENT*, *SENILE*, *SENIOR*, *SENOPIA*, *SEÑOR*, *SIGNORE*, *SIGNORY*, *SIR*, *SIRE*, *SURLY*, from Latin *senex*, old, an elder. 2. *SHANACHIE*, from Old Irish *sen*, old. [Pokorny *sen(o)-* 907.]

sendhro- Crystalline deposit. 1. *CINDER*, from Old English *sinder*, iron slag, dross. 2. *SINTER*, from Old High German *sintar*, slag. Both 1 and 2 from Germanic **sendra-*, slag. [Pokorny *sendhro-* 906.]

senā- Also *sen-*. Apart, separated. 1. Suffixed variant form **sp-ter-*. a. *ASUNDER*, from Old English *sundor*, *sunder*, apart, from Germanic **sundrō*; b. *SUNDER*, from Old English *sundrian*, *sundrian*, to put apart, from Germanic denominative verb **sundrōn*; c. *SUNDRY*, from Old English *syndrig*, apart, separated, from Germanic derivative adjective **sundriga-*. 2. Zero-grade form **spa-i* (with a locative case ending). *SANS*; *SINECURE*, *SINSEMICILLA*, from Latin *sine*, without. [Pokorny *seni-* 907.]

senā- To accomplish, achieve. (Oldest form **senā-*²). *AUTHENTIC*, *EFFENDI*, from Greek *authentēs*, author (< **aut-hen-tē*; *aut-*, *auto-*, self). [Pokorny *sen-* 906.]

sengw- To sink. 1. *SINK*, from Old English *sincan*, to sink. 2. *SAG*, from Middle English *saggen*, to subside, from a Scandinavian source akin to Swedish *sacka*, to sink, from Scandinavian intensive form **sakk-*. Both 1 and 2 from Germanic **sinkwan*. [Pokorny *senge-* 906.]

sengh- To sing, make an incantation. 1a. *SING*, from Old English *singan*, to sing; b. *MEISTERSINGER*, *MINNESINGER*, *SINGSPIEL*, from Old High German *singan*, to sing. Both a and b from Germanic **singan*. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **songh-o-*, singing, song. *SONG*, from Old English *sang*, song, song, from Germanic **sangwaz*. [Pokorny *sengeh-* 906.]

senk- To burn. Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **sonk-eyo-*. *SINGE*, from Old English *sengan*, to singe, from Germanic **sangjan*, to cause to burn. [Pokorny *senk-* 907.]

sent- To head for, go. 1. *WIDDERSHINS*, from Old High German *sind*(d), direction, from Germanic form **sinthaz*. 2. Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **sont-eyo-*. *SEND*¹, from Old English *sendan*, to send, from Germanic **sandjan*, to cause to go. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **sont-o-*. *GODSEND*, from Old English *sand*, message, messenger, from Germanic **sandaz*, that which is sent. 4. Perhaps suffixed form **sent-yo-*. *SCENT*, *SENSE*, *SENSILLIUM*, *SENTENCE*, *SENTIENT*, *SENTIMENT*, *SENTINEL*; *ASSENT*, *CONSENT*, *DISSENT*, *PRESENTMENT*, *RESENT*, from Latin *sentire*, to feel (< "to go mentally"). [Pokorny *sent-* 908.]

sep-¹ To taste, perceive. Suffixed zero-grade form **sap-yo-*. *SAGE*¹, *SAPID*, *SAPIENT*, *SAPOR*, *SAVANT*, *SAVOR*,

SAVVY; INSIPID, from Latin *sapere*, to taste, have taste, be wise. [Pokorný *sap-* 880.]

sep-² To handle (skillfully), hold (reverently). Suffixed form **sep-el-yo-*. SEPULCHER, SEPULTURE, from Latin *sepelire*, to embalm, bury (originally, “to perform ritual manual operations on a corpse”). [Pokorný *sep-* 909.]

septm Seven. 1. SEVEN; SEVENTEEN, SEVENTY, from Old English *seofon*, seven, with derivatives (*hund*)*seofontig*, seventy, and *seofontine*, seventeen (-*fine*, ten; see **deknn**), from Germanic **sebu-*. 2. SEPTEMBER, SEPTENNIAL, SEPTET, SEPTUAGINT, SEPTUPLE; SEPTENTRION, from Latin *septem*, seven. 3. HEBDOMAD, HEPTA-, HEP-TAD, from Greek *hepta*, seven. [Pokorný *septm* 909.]

ser-¹ To protect. 1. Extended form **serw-*. CONSERVE, OBSERVE, PRESERVE, RESERVE, RESERVOIR, from Latin *servare*, to keep, preserve. 2. Perhaps suffixed lengthened-grade form **sēr-ōs-*. HERO, from Greek *hērōs*, “protector,” hero. [Pokorný 2. *ser-* 910.]

ser-² To flow. 1. Suffixed form **ser-o-*. SERAC, SERUM, from Latin *serum*, whey. 2. Basic form **ser-*. SAMSARA, from Sanskrit *sarati*, *sasarti*, it flows, runs. 3. Extended root forms **sr-edh-*, **sr-et-*, to whirl, bubble. STRUDEL, from Middle High German *strudel*, whirlpool, from (by ablaut) Old High German *stredan*, to whirl, swirl. [Pokorný 1. *ser-* 909, *sr-edh-* 1001.]

ser-³ To line up. 1. SERIES, SERTULARIAN; ASSERT, DESERT³, DISSERTATE, EXERT, EXSERT, INSERT, from Latin *serere*, to arrange, attach, join (in speech), discuss. 2. Suffixed form **ser-mon-*. SERMON, from Latin *sermō* (stem *sermōn-*), speech, discourse. 3. Perhaps suffixed form **ser-ā-*. SEAR², SERRIED, from Latin *sera*, a lock, bolt, bar (? < “that which aligns”). 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **sr-ti-*. SORCERER, SORT; ASSORT, CONSORT, ENSORCEL, SORTILEGE, from Latin *sors* (stem *sor-*), lot, fortune (perhaps from the lining up of lots before drawing). [Pokorný 4. *ser-* 911.]

ser-⁴ Base of prepositions and preverbs with the basic meaning “above, over, up, upper.” Possibly zero-grade variant form **sro-*. FRONS, FRONT, FRONTAL², FRONTAL², FRONTIER, FRONTLET, FRONTO; AFFRONT, CONFRONT, EFFRONTARY, FRONTSPIECE, FRONTEIS, from Latin *frōns*, forehead, front. [Not in Pokorný; compare Hittite *šarā*, up (< **sro*), and Greek *rhion*, peak, foreland (< **sri*).]

ser-⁵ To seize. Zero-grade form **sr-*. HERESY; APHAERESIS, DIERESIS, SYNERESIS, from Greek *hairein*, to seize, from **sr-yo-* (details of formation unclear). [Not in Pokorný; compare Hittite *šaru*, booty, Welsh *herw*, booty (both from suffixed o-grade form **sor-u-*).]

serk- To make whole. SARTORIUS, from Latin *sarcīre*, to mend, repair. [Pokorný *serk-* 912.]

Language and Culture Note In Roman customary law, if a son or a slave committed an offense that demanded restitution (such as theft or murder), the restitution could be met by the father or the master paying the damages or surrendering his son or slave to the offended party. The Latin phrase meaning “pay for the damages” in this particular context was *noxiam sarcīre*, where *sarcīre*, basically meaning “to mend, repair,” has here the technical meaning “to pay or make amends for (damages done by one’s son or slave).” The Latin verb comes from the Indo-European verbal root **serk-**, “to make whole.” The root also appears with nasal infix (see **-n-**) in the Hittite verb *šarnik-*, which has the same legal usage as the Latin verb. The precise equivalence of both legal expression and legal content in these two branches of Indo-European suggests that the Indo-European root **serk-** had the same legal meaning, and that the Indo-Europeans employed the same procedure.

serp-¹ Sickle, hook. 1. SARMENTOSE, from Latin *sarpere*, to cut off, prune (> *sarmentum*, twigs). 2. HAR-

POON, from Greek *harpē*, sickle. [In Pokorný 5. *ser-* 911.]

serp-² To crawl, creep. 1. SERPENT, SERPIGO, from Latin *serpere*, to crawl. 2. HERPES; HERPETOLOGY, Greek *herpein*, to crawl, creep. [Pokorný *serp-* 912.]

seuā-¹ To give birth. Suffixed zero-grade form in derivative noun **su(a)-nu-*, son. SON, from Old English *sunu*, son, from Germanic **sunuz*. [Pokorný 2. *seu-* 913.] See also **sū-**.

seuā-² To take liquid.

I. Suffixed zero-grade form **sua-yo-*, contracted to **sū-yo-*. HYETAL; ISOHYET, from Greek *hūetos*, rain, from *hūein*, to rain.

II. Possible extended zero-grade form **sūb-*. 1a. SUP¹, from Old English *sūpan*, to drink, sip; b. SOUP, SUP², from Old French *soup(e)*, soup; c. SOPA-PILLA, from Old Spanish *sopa*, food soaked in liquid. a-c all from Germanic **sūp-*. 2a. SOP, from Old English *sopp-* in *soppcuppe*, cup for dipping bread in, from Germanic **sūpp-*; b. SIP, from Middle English *sippen*, to sip, from a source probably akin to Low German *sippen*, to sip, possibly from Germanic **sūpp-*.

III. Possible extended zero-grade form **sūg-*. 1. SUCK, from Old English *sūcan*, to suck, from Germanic **sūk-*. 2. SOAK, from Old English *socian*, to steep, from Germanic shortened form **sukōn*. 3. SUCTION, SUCTORIAL; PROSCIUTTO, from Latin *sūgere*, to suck. 4. Variant form **sūk-*. SUCCULENT, from Latin *sūcus*, *sucus*, juice. [Pokorný 1. *seu-* 912.]

seut- To seethe, boil. 1. SEETHE, SODDEN, from Old English *seōthan*, to boil, from Germanic **seuthan*, with Old English past participle *soden*, boiled, from Germanic **sudana-* (from Indo-European suffixed zero-grade **sut-ono-*). 2a. SUDS, from Middle Dutch *sudde*, *sudse*, marsh, swamp; b. SUTLER, from Middle Dutch *soetler*, sutler, akin to Middle High German *sudelen*, to soil, do sloppy work, from Germanic suffixed form **suth-l-*. Both a and b from Germanic **suth-*. [Pokorný 4. *seu-* 914.]

(s)g^wes- To be extinguished. Suffixed (causative) form **sg^wes-nu-*. ASBESTOS, from Greek *shennunai*, to extinguish. [Pokorný *ges-* 479.]

si-lo- Silent. Suffixed (stative) form **sil-ē-*. SILENT, from Latin *silēre*, to be silent. [In Pokorný 2. *sē(i)-* 889.]

skabh- To prop up, support. Suffixed form **skabh-no-*. SHAMBLES, from Latin *scamnum*, a bench (< Old English *seamel*, table, stool). [Pokorný *skabh-* 916.]

(s)kai-¹ Bright, shining. 1. Extended variant form **kaid-*. a. -HOOD; GODHEAD, MAIDENHEAD, from Old English *-hād*, *-hādu*, quality, condition; b. GEMÜTLICHKEIT, from Old High German *-heit*, *-haid*, quality, condition. Both a and b from Germanic **haiduz*, “bright appearance,” manner, quality. 2. Suffixed zero-grade variant form **ki-t-ro-*. CHEETAH, CHINTZ, from Sanskrit *citra*, variegated, many-colored. [Pokorný (*s*)*kāi-* 916.]

skai-² To gleam. (Oldest form **skāz-i-*, colored to **skāz-i-*, contracted to **skai-*, with zero-grade **sk(a)zi-* and variant [metathesized] zero-grade **skāz-i-*, contracted to **ski-*.) 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **ski-no-*. a. SHINE, from Old English *scīnan*, to shine; b. GEGENSCHIEIN, from Old High German *scīnan*, to shine. Both a and b from Germanic **skinan*, to gleam, shine. 2. SHIMMER, from Old English *scimerian*, *scymrian*, to shine brightly, from Germanic extended form **ski-m-*. 3. Possibly suffixed form **ski-nto-*, shining. SCINTILLA, SCINTILLATE, STENCIL, TINSEL, from Latin *scintilla*, a spark. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **skia-ā-* becoming **skiyā-*. SCIAENOID, SCIURID, SKIAGRAM, SKIASCOPE, SQUIRREL, from Greek *skiā*, shadow. [Pokorný *skāi-* 917.]

skand- Also **skend-**. To leap, climb. Seen by some as an extended variant form of **ken-¹**. 1. SCAN, SCANDENT, SCANSION, SCANSORIAL, SCANTLING; ASCEND, CONDESCEND, DESCEND, TRANSCEND, from Latin *scandere*, to climb. 2. Suffixed form **skand-alo-*. SCANDAL, SLANDER, from Greek *skandalon*, a snare, trap, stumbling block. 3. Suffixed form **skand-slā-*. ECHOLON, ESCALADE, SCALE², from Latin *scālae*, steps, ladder. [Not in Pokorny; compare Sanskrit *skandati*, he jumps, and Old Irish *scendim*, I jump.]

sked- To split, scatter. Extension of **sek-**. 1. O-grade form **skod-*. SCATTER, SHATTER, from Old English **sc(e)aterian*, to scatter, from Germanic **skat-*. 2. Variant nasalized form **ska-n-d-*. SHINGLE¹, from Latin *scandula*, a shingle for roofing (< "split piece"). [Pokorny (s)k(h)ed- 918.]

skel- To cut, split. Extension of **sek-**. 1a. SHIN¹, from Old English *scinu*, shin, shinbone (< "piece cut off"); b. CHINE, from Old French *eschine*, backbone, piece of meat with part of the backbone. Both a and b from Germanic suffixed form **ski-nō-*. 2. SCIENCE, SCILICET, SCIOLOGISM; ADSCITITIOUS, CONSCIENCE, CONSCIOUS, NE-SCIENCE, NICE, OMNISCIANT, PLEBISCITE, PRESCIENT, from Latin *scire*, to know (< "to separate one thing from another," "discern"). 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **skiy-enā-*. SKEAN, from Old Irish *scian*, knife. 4. Extended root **skeid-*. a. (i) SHIT; GOBSHITTE, from Old English **scitan*, to defecate; (ii) SKATE¹; BLATHERSKITE, from Old Norse *skita*, to defecate; (iii) SHYSTER, from Old High German *skizzan*, to defecate. (i)-(iii) all from Germanic **skitan*, to separate, defecate; b. suffixed zero-grade form **sk(h)id-yo-*. CHISM, SCHIST, SCHIZO-, from Greek *skhizein*, to split; c. nasalized zero-grade form **ski-n-d-*. SCISSION; EXSCIND, PRESCIND, RESCIND, from Latin *scindere*, to split. 5. Extended root **skeit-*. a. (i) SHED¹, from Old English *scēadan*, to separate, from Germanic **skaith-*; **skaidan*; (ii) SHEATH, from Old English *scēath*, sheath (< "split stick"), perhaps from Germanic **skaith-*; b. SKI, from Old Norse *skídh*, log, stick, snowshoe, from Germanic **skidam*; c. o-grade form **skoit-*. ESCU, ESCUDO, ESCUTCHEON, ESQUIRE, SCUDO, SCUTUM, SQUIRE, from Latin *scūtum*, shield (< "board"). 6. Extended root **skeip-*. a. SHEAVE¹, from Middle English *sheve*, pulley (< "piece of wood with grooves"); b. SKIVE, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *skífa*, to slice, split; c. SHIVER², from Middle English *shivere*, sciver, splinter, possibly from a Low German source akin to Middle Low German *schever*, splinter. a-c all from Germanic **skif-*. [Pokorny skēi- 919.]

(s)kel-¹ To cut. 1a. SHELL, from Old English *scell*, *sciel*, shell; b. SCAGLIOLA, from Italian *scaglia*, chip. Both a and b from Germanic **skaljō*, piece cut off, shell, scale. 2a. SHALE, from Old English *sc(e)alu*, husk, shell; b. SCALE¹, from Old French *escale*, husk, shell. Both a and b from Germanic **skalō*. 3a. SCALL, from Old Norse *skalli*, bald head (< "closely shaved skull"); b. SCALP, from Middle English *scalp*, top of the head, from a source akin to Old Norse *skalpr*, sheath, shell. Both a and b from Germanic **skal-*. 4. SCALE², SKOAL, from Old Norse *skál*, bowl, drinking vessel (made from a shell), from Germanic **skēlō*. 5. SHIELD, from Old English *scield*, shield (< "board"), from Germanic **skelduz*. 6a. SKILL, from Old Norse *skil*, reason, discernment, knowledge (< "incisiveness"); b. SHELDRAKE, from Middle English *scheld*, variegated, from a Low German source akin to Middle Dutch *schillen*, to diversify, with past participle *schillede*, separated, variegated. Both a and b from Germanic **skeli-*. 7. SCHOOL², SHOAL², from Middle Low German *schöle*, troop, or Middle Dutch *scöle*, both from Germanic **skulō*, a division. 8. Suffixed variant form **kel-tro-*. COULTER, CUTLASS, from Latin *culter*, knife. 9. Suffixed zero-grade form **skj-yo-*. SCALENE, from Greek *skallein*, to stir up, hoe (> *skalenos*, uneven).

10. Extended root **skelp-*. a. SHELF, from Middle Low German *schelf*, shelf (< "split piece of wood"), from Germanic **skelf-*; b. possibly Germanic **halbaz* (< variant root **kelp-*), divided. HALF, HALVE, from Old English *healf*, half; c. perhaps variant **skalp-*. SCALPEL, SCULPTURE, from Latin *scalpere*, to cut, scrape, with derivative *sculpere* (originally as the combining form of *scalpere*), to carve. [Pokorny 1. (s)kel- 923.]

skel-² To be under an obligation. O-grade (perfect) form **skol-*. SHALL, from Old English *seal* (used with the first and third person singular pronouns), shall, from Germanic **skal*, I owe, hence I ought. [Pokorny 2. (s)kel- 927.]

(s)kel-³ Crooked. With derivatives referring to a bent or curved part of the body, such as a leg, heel, knee, or hip. 1. Suffixed form **skel-ko-*. SCHILLER, from Old High German *scilihen*, to wink, blink. 2. Suffixed form **skel-es-*. ISOSCELES, TRISKELION, from Greek *skelos*, leg. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **skol-yo-*. SCOLIOSIS, from Greek *skolios*, crooked. 4. Lengthened o-grade form **sköl-*. SCOLEX, from Greek *skōlēx*, earthworm, grub (< "that which twists and turns"). 5. Suffixed lengthened o-grade variant form **köl-o-*. COLON¹, from Greek *kōlon*, limb, member. 6. Attributed (doubtfully) by some to this root is Greek *kulindein*, to roll: CYLINDER. [Pokorny 4. (s)kel- 928.]

skelā- To parch, wither. (Oldest form **skelā-*, with variant [metathesized] form **sklea-*, contracted to **sklē-*.) 1. SKELETON, from Greek *skelēsthai*, to dry, whence *skeletos* (< suffixed form **skela-to-*), dried up (body), mummy. 2. Suffixed variant form **sklē-ro-*. SCLERA, SCLERO-, SCLEROMA, SCLEROSIS, SCLEROTIC, SCLEROTUM, SCLEROTIZATION, SCLEROUS, from Greek *sklēros*, hard. [Pokorny 3. (s)kel- 927.]

skeng- Crooked. SHANK, from Old English **sc(e)anca*, shinbone, from Germanic **skankōn-*, "that which bends," leg. [Pokorny (s)keng- 930.]

(s)kep- Base of words with various technical meanings such as "to cut," "to scrape," "to hack." 1a. SHAPE, from Old English *gesceap*, form, creation (< "cutting"; ge-, collective prefix; see **kom**), and verb *sceppan*, to form (from Germanic **skapjan*); b. -SHIP, from Old English *-scipe*, state, condition (collective suffix); c. LANDSCAPE, from Dutch *-schap*, -ship, condition (collective suffix). a-c all from Germanic **skap-*. 2. SCOOP, SCUPPER¹, from Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *schöpe*, bucket for bailing water, from Germanic ablaut variant **skōpō*, "thing cut out," container. 3. SHAFT¹, from Old English *scaft*, rod of a spear, from Germanic **skaftaz*. 4a. SHABBY, from Old English *scabb*, a scab, scratch; b. SCAB, from Old Norse *skabb*, a scab. Both a and b from Germanic expressive form **skabb-*. 5. Variant form **skabh-*. a. (i) SHAVE, from Old English *scafan*, to scrape, pare away; (ii) SAPSAGO, from Old High German *skaban*, to scrape. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **skaban*; b. SCABIES, from Latin *scabere*, to scrape; c. suffixed form **skabh-ro-*. SCABROUS, from Latin *scaber*, rough (< "scratched"). d. SCAPHOID; BATHYSCAPHE, SCAPHOCEPHALIC, SCAPHOPOD, from Greek *skaphe*, boat (< "thing cut out"). 6. Variant form **skap-*. SCAPULA, from Latin *scapula*, shoulder blade (used as a tool for scraping). 7. Variant form **kap-*. a. CAPON, from Latin *capō*, castrated cock; b. SCABBLE, from Late Latin *capulāre*, to cut. [Pokorny 2. (s)kep- 931.]

(s)ker-¹ To cut.

1. Basic form **sker-*, **ker-*. 1a. SHEAR, from Old English *scieran*, *sceran*, to cut; b. SHEER¹, from Low German *scheren*, to move to and fro, and Dutch *scheren*, to withdraw, depart. Both a and b from Germanic **skeran*. 2a. SHARE², from Old English *scēar*, plow-share; b. SHARE¹, from Old English *scēaru*, *scaru*, portion, division (but recorded only in the sense of "fork of the body," "tonsure"). Both a and b from Germanic **skeraz*. 3a. SHEAR, from Old English *scēar*, scissors,

from Germanic *skēr-ō and *sker-iz-; **b.** compound *skēr-berg-, "sword protector," scabbard (*berg-, protector; see **bhergh-**). SCABBARD, from Old French *escauberg*, scabbard, possibly from a Germanic source akin to Old High German *scarberc*, scabbard. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic *skēr-. **4.** SCORE, from Old Norse *skor*, notch, tally, twenty, from Germanic *skur-. **5.** SCAR², SKERRY, from Old Norse *sker*, low reef (< "something cut off"), from Germanic suffixed form *skar-jam. **6.** Suffixed o-grade extended form *skorp-o-. SCARF², from Old Norse *skarfr*, diagonally-cut end of a board, from Germanic *skarfaz. **7.** Suffixed o-grade extended form *skord-o-. SHARD, from Old English *sceard*, a cut, notch, from Germanic *skardaz. **8.** Extended form *skerd- in suffixed zero-grade form *skrd-o-. **a.** SHORT, from Old English *scort*, *scort*, "cut," short; **b.** SHIRT, from Old English *scyrte*, skirt (< "cut piece"); **c.** SKIRT, from Old Norse *skyrta*, shirt. **a-c** all from Germanic *skurtaz. **9a.** SCARAMOUCH, SCRIMMAGE, SKIRMISH, from Old French *eskermir*, to fight with a sword, fence, and Old Italian *scaramuccia*, skirmish, from a source akin to Old High German *skirmen*, to protect; **b.** SCREEN, from Middle Dutch *scherm*, shield. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic extended form *skerm-. **10.** Variant form *kar-. CARNAGE, CARNAL, CARNASSIAL, CARNATION, CARNIVAL, CARRION, CARUNCLE, CHARNEL, CRONE; CARNIVOROUS, CHARCUTERIE, INCARNATE, from Latin *carō* (stem *car-*), flesh. **11.** Suffixed o-grade form *kor-yo-. CORIACEOUS, CORIUM, CUIRASS, CURRIER; EXCORIATE, from Latin *corium*, leather (originally "piece of hide"). **12.** Suffixed zero-grade form *ky-to-. CURT, CURTAL, KIRTLE, from Latin *curtus*, short. **13.** Suffixed o-grade form *kor-mo-. CORM, from Greek *kormos*, a trimmed tree trunk. **14.** Suffixed o-grade form *kor-i-. CORE-OPSIS, from Greek *koris*, bedbug (< "cutter"). **15.** Suffixed zero-grade form *skj-ā-. SHORE¹, from Old English *scora*, shore, from Germanic *skur-ō.

II. Extended roots *skert-, *kert-. **1.** Zero-grade form *krt- or o-grade form *kort-. CORTEX; DECORTICATE, from Latin *cortex*, bark (< "that which can be cut off"). **2.** Suffixed form *kert-sna-. CENACLE, from Latin *cēna*, meal (< "portion of food").

III. Extended root *skerp-. SCURF, probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Old English *scorff*, scab, scurf, from Germanic *skerf-.

IV. Extended root *skerb(h)-, *skreb(h)-. **1a.** SHARP, from Old English *scarp*, sharp; **b.** SCARP, from Italian *scarpa*, embankment, possibly from a Germanic source akin to Gothic *skarpō*, pointed object. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic *skarpa-, cutting, sharp. **2a.** SCRAP¹, from Old Norse *skrap*, "pieces," remains; **b.** SCRAPE, from Old Norse *skrapa*, to scratch. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic *skrap-. **3a.** SCRABBLE, from Middle Dutch *schrabben*, to scrape; **b.** SCRUB¹, from Middle Dutch *schrobben*, to scrape. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic *skrab-. **4.** SHRUB¹, from Old English *screbb*, shrub (< "rough plant"), from Germanic *skrub-. **5.** SCROBICULATE, from Latin *scrobis*, trench, ditch. **6.** SCREW, SCROFULA, from Latin *scrōfa*, a sow (< "rooter, digger").

V. Extended root *(s)kers-. BIAS, from Greek *epikarsios*, at an angle (*epi-*, at; see *epi-*), from suffixed zero-grade form *krs-yo-. [Pokorny 4. (s)ker-, Section I. 938.] See also extended roots **skreu-** and **skribh-**.

(s)ker-² To leap, jump about. Perhaps same root as **(s)ker-³**. **1.** Extended form *skerd-. SCHERZO, from Middle High German *scherzen*, to leap with joy, from Germanic *skert-. **2.** O-grade variant form *kor-. CORUSCATE, from Latin *coruscāre*, to vibrate, glisten, glitter. [Pokorny 2. (s)ker- 933.]

(s)ker-³ To turn, bend. Presumed base of a number of distantly related derivatives. **1.** Extended form *(s)kreg- in nasalized form *(s)kre-n-g-. **a.** SHRINK, from Old English *scrincan*, to wither, shrivel up, from

Germanic *skrink-; **b.** variant *kre-n-g-. (i) RUCK², from Old Norse *hrukka*, a crease, fold; (ii) FLOUNCE¹, from Old French *fronce*, pleat, from Frankish *hrunkjan, to wrinkle. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic *hrunk-. **2.** Extended form *(s)kregh- in nasalized form *skre-n-gh-. **a.** RING¹, from Old English *hring*, a ring; **b.** RANCH, RANGE, RANK¹, RINK; ARRANGE, DE-RANGE, from Old French *renc*, *reng*, line, row; **c.** RING-HALS, from Middle Dutch *ring* (combining form *ring-*), a ring. **a-c** all from Germanic *hringaz, something curved, circle. **3.** Extended form *kreuk-. **a.** RIDGE, from Old English *hrycg*, spine, ridge; **b.** RUCK-SACK, from Old High German *hrukki*, back. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic *hrugaz. **4.** Suffixed variant form *kur-wo-. CURB, CURVATURE, CURVE, CURVEY, from Latin *curvus*, bent, curved. **5.** Suffixed extended form *kris-ni-. CRINOLINE, from Latin *crinis* (< *cris-nis), hair. **6.** Suffixed extended form *kris-tā-. CREST, CRISTA, CRISTATE, from Latin *crista*, tuft, crest. **7.** Suffixed extended form *krīp-so-. CREPE, CRISP, CRISPATE, from Latin *crispus* (metathesized from *crīpsus), curly. **8.** Extended expressive form *kriss-. CRISSUM, from Latin *crisāre*, (of women) to wiggle the hips during copulation. **9.** Perhaps reduplicated form *ki-kr-o-. CIRCA, CIRCADIAN, CIRCINATE, CIRCINUS, CIRCLE, CIRCUM-, CIRCUS, CIRQUE, SEARCH; CIRCOID, RECHERCHE, from Greek *kirkos*, *krikos*, a ring. **10.** Suffixed o-grade form *kor-ōno-. CORONA, CROWN, KORUNA, KRONA¹, KRONA², KRONE¹, KRONE², from Greek *korōnos*, curved. **11.** Suffixed variant form *kur-to-. KURTOSIS, from Greek *kurtos*, convex. [Pokorny 3. (s)ker- 935.] See also extended root **(s)kerb-**.

sker-⁴ Excrement, dung. (Oldest form *sker-; derived from the noun for "excrement," *sk-ōr, stem *sk-n-). **1.** Noun form *sk-ōr, *sk-n-. SCATO-, SCORIA, SKATOLE, from Greek *skōr* (stem *skat-* < *sk-ŋ-t-), dung. **2.** Form *sker-. Extended form *skert- in taboo metathesis *sterk-os-. **a.** STERCORACEOUS, from Latin *stercus*, dung; **b.** variant forms *(s)terg-, *(s)tregr-. DRECK, from Middle High German *drēc*, dung, from Germanic *threkkā-. [Pokorny *sker-(d-)* 947, 8. (s)ter- 1031.]

(s)kerb- To turn, bend. Extension of **(s)ker-³**. **1.** SCORCH, from Middle English *scorchen*, to scorch, probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *skreppa*, to shrink, be shriveled, and derivative *skorpnā*, to shrink, be shriveled. **2.** Nasalized variant form *(s)kre-m-b-. **a.** (i) RIMPLE, from Old English *hrympel*, wrinkle, fold; (ii) RUMPLE, from Middle Dutch *rompelen*, to wrinkle; (iii) RAMP², from Old French *rampier*, to climb, rear up. (i)-(iii) all from Germanic *hrimp-, *hrump-; **b.** (i) SHRIMP, from Middle English *shrimp*, pygmy, shrimp, possibly from a Low German source perhaps akin to Middle Low German *schrempen*, to shrink, wrinkle; (ii) SCRIMP, possibly from a Scandinavian source perhaps akin to Swedish *skrympa*, to shrink. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic *skrimp-. **3.** Variant form *kramb-. CRAMBO, from Greek *krambē*, cabbage (having wrinkled, shrunken leaves). **4.** Perhaps Celtic suffixed nasalized variant form *krumb-i-. CROMLECH, from Welsh *crwn*, crooked, arched. [Pokorny *(s)kerb(h-)* 948.]

skēt- To injure. (Contracted from earlier *skeat-, t-) Suffixed zero-grade form *skāt-on-. **1.** SCATHE, from Old Norse *skadha*, to harm. **2.** SCHADENFREUDE, from Old High German *scado*, harm, injury. Both **1** and **2** from Germanic *skathōn-. [Pokorny *skēth-* 950.]

(s)keu- To cover, conceal. Zero-grade form *(s)ku-. Variant *(s)keu-, zero-grade form *(s)ku-, contracted to *(s)kū-. **1.** Suffixed basic form. **a.** SKY, from Old Norse *ský*, cloud; **b.** SKEWBALD, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *ský*, cloud. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic *skeu-jam, cloud ("cloud cover"). **2.** Zero-grade form *skū-. **a.** Suffixed form *skū-mo-. (i) SKIM, from Old French *escume*, scum; (ii) MEER-

SCHAUM, from Old High German *scūm*, scum; (iii) SCUM, from Middle Dutch *schūm*, scum. (i)–(iii) all from Germanic **skūmaz*, foam, scum (< “that which covers the water”); **b.** suffixed form **skū-ro-*. OBSCURE; CHIAROSCURO, from Latin *obscurus*, “covered,” dark (*ob-*, away from; see *epi*). **3.** Zero-grade form **kū-*. **a.** Suffixed form **kū-ti-*. HIDE², from Old English *hȳd*, skin, hide, from Germanic **hādiz*; **b.** suffixed form **ku-ti-*. CUTANEOUS, CUTICLE, CUTIS; CUTIN, from Latin *cutis* skin; **c.** possibly suffixed form **kū-lo-*. CULET, CULOTTE; BASCULE, RECOIL, from Latin *cūlus*, the rump, backside; **d.** suffixed form **ku-to-*. CYTE, CYTO-, from Greek *kutos*, a hollow, vessel. **4.** Extended zero-grade form **kus-*. **a.** (i) HOSE, HOSEL, from Old English *hosa*, hose, covering for the leg; (ii) LEDERHOSEN, from Old High German *hosa*, leg covering. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **hūsōn*; **b.** suffixed form **kuz-dho-* (or suffixed extended form **kudh-to-*). (i) HOARD, from Old English *hord*, stock, store, treasure (< “thing hidden away”), from Germanic **huzdam*; (ii) compound **kuzdho-zd-*, “sitting (over) a treasure” (**-zd-*, sitting; see *sed*¹). CUSTODY, from Latin *custōs*, guard; **c.** KISHKE, from Russian *kishka*, gut (< “sheath”). **5.** Suffixed extended zero-grade form **ku-no-*. CUNNILINGUS, from Latin *cunnius*, vulva (< “sheath”). **6.** Extended root **keudh-*. **a.** HIDE¹, from Old English *hȳdan*, to hide, cover up, from Germanic suffixed lengthened zero-grade form **hūd-jan*; **b.** HUT, from French *hutte*, hut, from Germanic suffixed zero-grade form **hūd-jōn-*; **c.** HUD-DLE, from Low German *hudeln*, to crowd together, probably from Germanic **hūd-*. **7.** SHIELING, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *skáli*, hut, from Germanic suffixed o-grade form **skaw-ala-*. [Pokorny 2. (s)keu- 951.]

skeubh- To shove. **1a.** SHOVE, from Old English *scūfan*, to shove; **b.** SCUFF, SCUFFLE, probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *skūfa*, to push. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **skeuban* and derivative lengthened zero-grade form **skūban*. **2a.** SHOVEL, from Old English *scōfl*, a shovel; **b.** SCUFFLE², from Middle Dutch *schoffel*, *schuffel*, a shovel, hoe. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic suffixed form **skub-ilō*. **3a.** SCOFF¹, from Middle English *scōf*, mocking, from a Scandinavian source probably akin to Danish *skof*, jest, teasing; **b.** SHUFFLE, probably from a source akin to Low German *schuffeln*, to wask clumsily, shuffle cards. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **skub-*, **skuf-*. **4.** Germanic **skup-*, perhaps (but quite doubtfully) in Old English *scop*, poet (“jester”): SCOP. [Pokorny *skeubh-* 955.]

skeud- To shoot, chase, throw. **1.** SHOOT, from Old English *scēotan*, to shoot, from Germanic **skeutan*, to shoot. **2a.** SHOT¹, from Old English *sceot*, *scot*, shooting, a shot; **b.** SCHUSS, from Old High German *scuz*, shooting, a shot; **c.** SCOT, SCOT and LOT, from Old Norse *skot* and Old French *escot*, contribution, tax (< “money thrown down”); **d.** WAINSCOT, from Middle Dutch *sc(h)ot*, crossbar, wooden partition. **a–d** all from Germanic **skutaz*, shooting, shot. **3.** SHUT, from Old English *scytan*, to shut (by pushing a crossbar), probably from Germanic **skutjan*. **4.** SHUTTLE, from Old English *scytel*, a dart, missile, from Germanic **skutilaz*. **5a.** SHEET¹, from Old English *scēata*, corner of a sail; **b.** SHEET², from Old English *scēte*, piece of cloth. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **skautjōn-*. **6a.** SCOUT², from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *skúta*, mockery (< “shooting of words”); **b.** SHOUT, from Old Norse *skúta*, a taunt. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **skut-*. [Pokorny 2. (s)keud- 955.]

(s)keuē- To pay attention, perceive. **1.** Suffixed (stative) variant form **koua-ē-*, becoming **kaw-ē-* in Latin. CAUTION, CAVEAT; PRECAUTION, from Latin *cavere*, to beware, watch, guard against. **2.** Variant o-grade form **skou-*. **a.** (i) SHOW, from Old English

scēawian, to look at; (ii) SCAVENGER, from Flemish *scauwen*, to look at. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **skauwōn*; **b.** SCONE, from Middle Dutch *schoon*, beautiful, bright (< “conspicuous, attractive”), from Germanic **skaunjaz*; **c.** SHEEN, from Old English *sciēne*, bright, sheen, from Germanic **skauniz*. [Pokorny 1. keu- 587.]

(s)keup- Cluster, tuft, hair of the head. **1.** O-grade form **skoup-*. SHEAF, from Old English *scēaf*, bundle, sheaf, from Germanic **skauf-*. **2.** Possibly Germanic **hupp-*. HOP², from Middle Dutch *hoppe*, the hop plant (having tuftlike inflorescence). [Pokorny (s)keup- 956.]

[skipam] Ship. Germanic noun of obscure origin. **1.** SHIP, from Old English *scip*, ship. **2.** SHIPPERKE, SKIPPER¹, from Middle Dutch *schip*, ship. **3.** SKIFF, from Italian *schifo*, ship, skiff. **4.** EQUIP, from Old French *esquiper*, to embark, prepare for embarkation, equip, probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *skipa*, to man a vessel, from *skip*, ship. [In Pokorny *skēi-* 919.]

-sko- (Oldest form **sko-*) Verbal suffix marking iterative or imperfective aspect in the present tense, as **gna-sko-* (< earlier **gna-sko-*), to be born (see *gena-*). Appears ultimately in the English suffixes -ESCE, -ESCENT, from Latin verbs in **-escere*, inchoative suffix (< **-e-sko-*). [Not in Pokorny.]

skot- Dark, shade. **1.** Suffixed form **skot-wo-*. SHADE, SHADOW, SHED², from Old English *sceadu*, shade, from Germanic **skadwaz*. **2.** Suffixed form **skot-o-*. SCOTIA, SCOTOMA, SCOTOPHIL, SCOTOPHOBIA, from Greek *skotos*, darkness. [Pokorny *skot-* 957.]

skreu- To cut; cutting tool. Extension of (s)ker¹. **1.** Basic form **skreu-*. **a.** SHREW, SHREWD, from Old English *scrēawa*, shrew (having a pointed snout), from Germanic **skraw-*; **b.** SCREED, SHRED, from Old English *scrēade*, piece, fragment, from Germanic **skraud-*; **c.** (i) SHROUD, from Old English **scrūd*, garment (< “piece of garment”); (ii) SCROLL, from Old French *escro(u)e*, scroll; (iii) SCROD, from Dutch *schrood*, a slice, shred. (i)–(iii) from Germanic **skrūd-*. **2.** Extended form **skreut-*. SCRUTINY; INSCRUTABLE, from Latin *scrūtā*, trash, trippery. **3.** Extended variant form **skraut-*. SCROTUM, from Latin *scrōtum*, scrotum (probably identified with *scrautum*, leather quiver for arrows). [In Pokorny 4. (s)ker-, Section III, 947.]

skribh- To cut, separate, sift. Extension of (s)ker¹. **1.** SCRIBBLE, SCRIBE, SCRIPT, SCRIPTORIUM, SCRIPTURE, SERIF, SHRIVE; ASCRIBE, CIRCUMSCRIBE, CONSCRIPT, DESCRIBE, FESTSCHRIFT, INSCRIBE, MANUSCRIPT, POSTSCRIPT, PRESCRIBE, PROSCRIBE, RESCRIPT, SUBSCRIBE, SUPERSCRIBE, TRANSCRIBE, from Latin *scribere*, to scratch, incise, write. **2.** SCARIFY¹, from Greek *skariphos*, scratching, sketch, pencil. [Pokorny 4. (s)ker-, Section II, 945.]

(s)kwal-o- Big fish. **1a.** WHALE¹, from Old English *hwæl*, whale; **b.** NARWHAL, RORQUAL, from Old Norse *hvalr*, whale. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **hwalaz*. **2.** SQUALENE, from Latin *squalus*, a sea fish. [Pokorny (s)kwal-o- 958.]

(s)lagw- To seize. **1.** Suffixed variant form **lagw-yo-*. LATCH, from Old English *læccan*, to seize, grasp, from Germanic **lagjan*. **2.** Variant form **lagw-* becoming **lab-* in Greek, nasalized to **la-m-b-*. LEMMA¹, -LEPSY; ANALEPTIC, ASTROLABE, CATALEPSY, EPILEPSY, NYMPHOLEPT, ORGANOLEPTIC, PROLEPSIS, SYLLABLE, SYLLEPSIS, from Greek *lambanein*, to take, seize (verbal adjective *lēptos*). [Pokorny (s)lagw- 958.]

slak- To strike. **1.** SLAY, from Old English *slēan*, to strike, from Germanic **slahan*. **2.** SLEDGEHAMMER, from Old English *slegc*, hammer, from Germanic suffixed form **slag-jō*. **3.** SLAUGHTER, from Middle English *slaughter*, killing, probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *slátr*, butchery, “striking.”

from Germanic suffixed form **slah-tram*. **4a.** SCHLOCK, from Old High German *slag*, a blow; **b.** ON-SLAUGHT, from Middle Dutch *slag*, a blow. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **slag-*; **c.** SLAG, from Middle Dutch *slagge*, metal dross (< “that which falls off in the process of striking”), probably from Germanic **slag-*. **5.** SLEIGHT, SLY, from Old Norse *slægr*, clever, cunning (< “able to strike”), from Germanic suffixed lengthened-grade form **slōgi-*. [Pokorny *slak-* 959.]

slēb- To be weak, sleep. Possibly related to *slēg-* through a hypothetical base **slē-* (contracted from earlier **slēa-*,-) SLEEP, from Old English *slēpan*, to sleep, and *slāp*, sleep, from Germanic **slēpan*, **slēpaz*. [In Pokorny *lēb-* 655.]

(s)lēg- To be slack, be languid. Possibly related to *slēb-* through a hypothetical base **slē-* (contracted from earlier **slēa-*,-) Zero-grade form **slag-*, becoming **slag-*. **1.** SLACK, from Old English *slæg*, “loose,” indolent, careless, from Germanic **slak-*. **2.** Suffixed form **lag-ous-*. LAX, LEASE, LESSOR; RELAX, RELEASE, RELISH, from Latin *laxus*, loose, slack. **3.** Suffixed nasalized form **la-n-g-u-*. LACHES, LANGUID, LANGUISH, LUSH, from Latin *languere*, to be languid. **4.** Compound **lag-ous-*, “with drooping ears” (**ous-*, ear; see *ous-*). LAGOMORPH, from Greek *lagōs*, *lagos*, hare. **5.** Suffixed form **lag-no-*. ALGOLAGNIA, from Greek *lag-nos*, lustful, lascivious. **6.** Basic form **slēg-*. CATALECTIC, from Greek *lēgein*, to leave off. [Pokorny (s)lēg- 959.]

(s)lei- Slimy. **1a.** SLIME, from Old English *slīm*, slime; **b.** SLIPPERY, from Old English *slīpor*, slippery; **c.** SLICK, from Old English **slīce*, smooth, and *-slīcan*, to make smooth; **d.** LIME, from Old English *līm*, cement, birdlime; **e.** LOAM, from Old English *lām*, loam; **f.** SLIGHT, from Middle English *slight*, slender, probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *slétr*, smooth, sleek; **g.** SLIP, from Middle English *slippen*, to slip, probably from a source akin to Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *slippen*, to slip, slip away; **h.** SCHLEP, from Middle Low German *slēpen*, to drag. **a-h** all from Germanic **slif-* with various extensions. **2.** Suffixed form **lei-mo-*. LIMACINE, LIMCOLINE, from Latin *limus*, slime. **3.** Suffixed form **lei-w-*. OBLIVION, OUBLIETTE, from Latin *oblivisci*, to forget (< “to wipe, let slip from the mind”; *ob-*, away; see *epi-*). **4.** Extended form *(s)leia-*, with metathesis *(s)le(i)-*. **a.** Zero-grade form with nasal infix **li-n-a-*. LINIMENT, from Latin *linere* (perfect *lēvi*), to anoint; **b.** suffixed zero-grade form **li-* (< **li-a-*). LITOTES, from Greek *litos*, plain, simple; **c.** suffixed metathesized form **lea-wo-*, whence **lē-wo-*. LEVIGATE, from Latin *lēvis*, smooth; **d.** Sanskrit *lināti*, *layate*, sticks, stays, in compound derivative *ālayah*, abode (*ā-*, to; see *ē-*), in compound *Himālayah* (see *ghei-*). [Pokorny *3. lei-* 662.]

slēidh- To slip, slide. **1.** SLIDE, from Old English *slīdan*, to slide, from Germanic **slīdan*, to slip, slide. **2a.** SLED, from Middle Low German *slēdde*, a sled, sledge; **b.** SLEIGH, from Middle Dutch *slēde*, a sled; **c.** SLEDGE, from Middle Dutch *slēdde*, sleigh. **a-c** all from Germanic **slid-*. [Pokorny (s)lēidh- 960.]

slēia- Bluish. **1.** O-grade form **slōi(a)-*. SLOE, from Old English *slāh*, *slā*, sloe (< “bluish fruit”), from Germanic **slaihwōn*. **2.** Zero-grade form **slif-*. **a.** Suffixed form **slif-wo-*. LAVENDER, LIVID, from Latin *li-vēre*, to be bluish; **b.** suffixed form **slif-wā-*. SLIVOVITZ, from Serbo-Croatian *sljiva*, plum. [Pokorny (s)lēi- 965.]

slengw-h- To slide, make slide, sling, throw. **1.** SLING, SLINGSHOT, from Middle English *sling*, sling, possibly from a source akin to Old Frisian *slinge*, sling, from Germanic verb **slingwan* and suffixed form **slingw-ō*. **2.** SLINK, from Old English *slincan*, to creep, from Germanic variant verb **slinkan*. **3.** Possible suffixed o-grade form **slongh-h-rī-ko-*. LUMBRICOID, from

Latin *lumbricus*, intestinal worm, earthworm. [In Pokorny (s)lēidh- 960, *slenk-* 961.]

slēubh- To slide, slip.

1. Basic form **slēubh-*. **1.** SLEEVE, from Old English *slēf*, *slif*, *stief*, sleeve (into which the arm slips), from Germanic **slēub-*. **2.** SLOVEN, from Middle Low German *slōven*, to put on clothes carelessly, from Germanic **slaubjan*. **3.** Suffixed form **slēubh-ro-*. LUBRICATE, LUBRICITY, LUBRICIOUS, from Latin *lūbricus*, slippery.

II. Variant Germanic root form **slēup-*. **1a.** SLIP; COWSLIP, OKLIP, from Old English *slȳpa*, *slȳppe*, *slīpa*, slime, slimy substance; **b.** SLOP, from Old English **sloppē*, dung; **c.** SLOP, from Old English (*ofer*) *slop*, surplice. **a-c** all from Germanic **slup-*. **2.** SLOOP, from Middle Dutch *slūpen*, to glide. [Pokorny *slēub(h)-* 963.]

sloug- Help, service. Celtic and Balto-Slavic root. Suffixed form **sloug-o-*. SLEW, SLOGAN, from Old Irish *slúag*, *slóg*, army, host. [Pokorny *slougo-* 965.]

smē- To smear. (Contracted from earlier **smēa-*,-) **1.** Zero-grade form **smā-*. Suffixed zero-grade form **smā-tla-* perhaps in Latin *macula*, a spot, blemish, also a hole in a net, mesh; MACKLE, MACLE, MACULA, MACULATE, MACULE, MAIL, MAILLOT, MAQUETTE, MAQUIS; IMMACULATE, TRAMMEL. **2.** Extended root **smēid-* (< **smēa-id-*). SMITE, from Old English *smītan*, to daub, smear, pollute, from Germanic **smītan* (the semantic channel may have been slapping mud on walls in wattle and daub construction). [Pokorny *smē-* 966.]

smeg- To taste. Germanic and Baltic root. **1.** SMACK, from Old English *smæc*, flavor, taste. **2.** SMACK, from a source akin to Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *smacken*, to taste, make a sound with the lips while tasting food. Both **1** and **2** from Germanic **smak-*. [Pokorny *smeg(h)-* 967.]

smēi- To laugh, smile. **1.** SMIRK, from Old English *smiercian*, to smile (with *-k-* formative), from Germanic reshaped forms **smēr-*, **smar-*. **2.** SMILE, from Middle English *smilen*, to smile, from a Scandinavian source probably akin to Swedish *smila*, to smile, from Germanic extended form **smil-*. **3.** Suffixed form **smēi-ro-*. MARVEL, MIRACLE, MIRAGE, MIRROR; ADMIRE, from Latin *mirus*, wonderful. **4.** Prefixed zero-grade form **ko(m)-smī-*, smiling with (**ko-*, **kom-*, together; see *kom-*). COMITY, from Latin *cōmis* (Archaic Latin *cosmis*), courteous. [Pokorny *1. (s)mēi-* 967.]

(s)mēlo- Small animal. (Contracted from earlier **smēa-lo-*,-) Zero-grade form **smālo-*. SMALL, from Old English *smæl*, small, from Germanic **smal-*, small animal, hence also small. [Pokorny *mēlo-* 724.]

(s)mer- ¹ To remember. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **mī-no-*. MOURN, from Old English *murnan*, to mourn, from Germanic **murnan*, to remember sorrowfully. **2.** Reduplicated form **me-mor-*. **a.** MIMIR, from Old Norse *Mimir*, a giant who guards the well of wisdom, from Germanic **mī-mer-*; **b.** MEMORABLE, MEMORANDUM, MEMORY; COMMEMORATE, REMEMBER, from Latin *memor*, mindful. [Pokorny (s)mer- 969.]

(s)mer- ² To get a share of something. **1.** Suffixed (stative) form **mer-ē-*. MERETRICIOUS, MERIT; DEMERIT, EMERITUS, TURMERIC, from Latin *merēre*, *merērē*, to receive a share, deserve, serve. **2.** Suffixed form **mer-o-*. MERE, MERISTEM, MERO-, -MEROUS; ALLOMERISM, DIMER, ISOMER, MONOMER, POLYMER, TRIMER, from Greek *meros* (feminine *meris*), a part, division. [In Pokorny (s)mer- 969.]

(s)mer- ³ Grease, fat. **1.** Suffixed form **mer-wo-*. SCHMEER, from Old High German *smēro*, fat, from Germanic **smērwa-*, grease, fat. **2a.** SMEAR, from Old English *smierwan*, *smieran*, to smear; **b.** SMEARCASE, from Old High German *smirwen*, *smieran*, to apply salve, smear. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic denomi-

native verb **smerwjan*, to spread grease on. **3.** Variant form **mer-*. MEDULLA, from Latin *medulla*, marrow (perhaps < **merulla*, influenced by *medius*, middle). [Pokorny *smeru-* 970.]

smerd- Pain. Extension of *mer-*². SMART, from Old English *smear*, causing pain, painful, from Germanic **smarta-*. [Pokorny *smerd-* 970.]

smeug- To smoke; smoke. SMOKE, from Old English *smoca*, smoke, from Germanic **smuk-*. [Pokorny *(s)meukh-* 971.]

smī- To cut, work with a sharp instrument. (Contracted from earlier **smiā-*.) **1.** SMITH, from Old English *smith*, smith, from Germanic **smithaz*. **2.** SMITHY, from Old Norse *smidhja*, smithy, from Germanic **smith-ja-*. [Pokorny 2. *smē-* 968.]

smīk- Small. **1.** MICA, from Latin *mīca*, crumb, small piece, grain. **2.** MICRO-, MICRON; CHYLOMICRON, OMICRON, from Greek *(s)mīkros*, small. [In Pokorny *smē-* 966.]

snā- To swim. (Oldest form **sneā-*, colored to **snaā-*, contracted to **snā-*.) **1.** Extended form **snāgh-*. NEKTON, from Greek *nēkein*, to swim. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **(s)nā-to-*. NATANT, NATATION, NATATORIAL, NATATORIUM; SUPERNATANT, from Latin *nāre*, to swim, and frequentative *natāre*, to swim. **3.** Attributed by some to this root (but more likely obscure) is Greek *nēsos*, island: CHERSONESE, MELANESIA, MICRONESIA, POLYNESIA (the last three being geographical names meaning "black islands," "small islands," and "many islands"). [Pokorny *snā-* 971.] See also extended root *(s)nāu-*.

(s)nāu- To swim, flow, let flow, whence suckle. (Oldest form **sneāu-*, colored to **snaāu-*, contracted to **(s)nāu-* [before consonants] and **(s)nāw-* [before vowels]). Extension of *snā-*.) **1.** Suffixed basic form **nāw-yo-*. NAIAD, from Greek *Naias*, fountain nymph, probably from *nān*, to flow. **2.** Variant (metathesized) root form **(s)neu(a)-*. NEUSTON, from Greek *nein*, to swim. **3.** Zero-grade form **(s)nā-* (< **snaa-*) in suffixed form **nū-trī* (with feminine agent suffix). NOURISH, NURSE, NURTURE, NUTRIENT, NUTRIMENT, NUTRITION, NUTRITIOUS, NUTRITIVE, from Latin *nūtrix*, nurse, and *nūtrire*, to suckle, nourish. [In Pokorny *snā-* 971.]

(s)nē- To spin, sew. (Contracted from earlier **sneā-*.) **1.** Suffixed form **nē-tlā-*. NEEDLE, from Old English *næðl*, needle, from Germanic **nēthlō*. **2.** Suffixed form **snē-mp-*. NEMATOD-; AXONEME, CHROMONEMA, PROTONEMA, SYNAPTINEMAL COMPLEX, TREPONEMA, from Greek *nēma*, thread. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **snō-tā-*. SNOOD, from Old English *snōd*, headband, from Germanic **snōdō*. [Pokorny *(s)nē-* 973.] See also extended root *(s)nēu-*.

sneg- To creep; creeping thing. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **snog-on-*. SNAKE, from Old English *snaca*, snake, from Germanic **snak-ōn-*. **2.** Variant (Germanic) root **sneg-*. O-grade form **snog-*. SNAIL, from Old English *snæg(e)*, *sneg(e)*, snail, from Germanic suffixed form **snag-ila-*. [Pokorny **sneig-* 974.]

sneig^wh- Snow; to snow. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **snoig^wh-o-*. SNOW, from Old English *snāw*, snow, from Germanic **snaiwaz*. **2.** Zero-grade form **snig^wh-*. NÉVÉ, NIVAL, NIVBOUS, from Latin *nix* (stem *niv-*), snow. [Pokorny *sneig^wh-* 974.]

sneit- To cut. **1.** SNICKERSNEE, from Dutch *snijden*, to cut, from Germanic **snithan*. **2.** SCHNITZEL, from Middle High German *sniz*, slice, from Germanic expressive form **snitt-ja-*. [Pokorny *sneit-* 974.]

sner- Expressive root of various verbs for making noises. **1.** SNEER, perhaps from a source possibly akin to North Frisian *sneere*, scornful remark, from Germanic **sner-*. **2.** O-grade form **snor-*. a. SCHNORRER, from Middle High German *snurren*, to hum, whirr; b. SNORKEL, from German *snarchen*, to snore; c.

SNARL¹, from Middle Low German *snarren*, to snarl; d. possibly Old Norse *Norn*, goddess of fate (< "the whisperer"); NORN. [Pokorny 1. *(s)ner-* 975.] Compare *snū-*.

(s)nēu- Tendon, sinew. (Contracted from earlier **sneāu-*; extension of **sneā-*, to sew; see *(s)nē-*.) Suffixed form **(s)nēw-^r-*, with further suffixes. **1.** **neu-r-o-*. NEURO-, NEURON, NEURULA; APONEUROSIS, from Greek *neuron*, sinew. **2.** metathesized form **nerwo-*. NERVE; ENERVATE, from Latin *nervus*, sinew. [Pokorny *snēu-* 977.]

sneubh- To marry. **1.** NUBILE, NUPTIAL; CONNUBIAL, from Latin *nūbere*, to marry, take a husband. **2.** Possibly nasalized zero-grade form **nu-m-bh-*. NYMPH, from Greek *nymphē*, nymph, bride. [Pokorny *sneubh-* 977.]

sneudh- Mist, cloud. NUANCE, from Latin *nūbēs*, cloud. [Pokorny 2. *sneudh-* 978.]

sneud(h)- To be sleepy. Expressive root. Zero-grade form **snud-to-*. NYSTAGMUS, from Greek *nustazein*, to be sleepy (with *nust-* < **nud-t-*). [Pokorny 1. *sneud(h)-* 978.] Compare *snū-*.

[snu- Imitative beginning of Germanic words connected with the nose. **1a.** SNOT, from Old English *gesnot(t)*, nasal mucus (*ge-*, collective prefix; see *kom*); **b.** SNOUT, from Middle English *snute*, snout, probably from a source akin to Middle Dutch *snut(e)*, snout; **c.** SCHNAUZE, SCHNOZ, from German *Schnauze*, snout. **a-c** all from Germanic **snūt-*, **snut-*. **2a.** SNUFFLE, from Low German or Dutch *snuffelen*, to sniff at; **b.** SNUFF, from Middle Dutch *snuffen*, to snuffle; **c.** SNIVEL, from Old English **snyflan* (> Middle English *snyvelen*), to run at the nose; **d.** SNIFF, from Middle English *sniffen*, to sniff. **a-d** all from Germanic **snuf-*. **3.** SNOOP, from Dutch *snoepen*, to eat on the sly, pry, from Germanic **snup-*. **4.** SNIP, from Low German and Dutch *snippen*, to snap at, from Germanic **snip-*. **5.** SNAP, from Middle Low German and Middle Dutch *snappen*, to snap at, from Germanic **snap-*. **6.** SNUB, from Old Norse *snubba*, "to snub, turn one's nose at," scold, from Germanic **snub-*. **7.** SNATCH, from Middle English *snachen*, to snatch, from a Low German source akin to Middle Dutch *snakken*, to snap at. [In Pokorny *snā-* 971.] Compare *sner-* and *sneud(h)-*.]

so- This, that (nominative). For other cases see *to-*. **1.** THE¹, from Late Old English *the*, the masculine demonstrative pronoun, replacing *se* (with *th-* from oblique forms; see *to-*). **2.** HOI POLLOI, from Greek *ho*, the. **3.** Feminine form **syā-*. SHE, from Old English *sēo*, *sīe*, she, from Germanic **sjō*. **4.** Compound variant form **sei-ke* (*-ke, "this"; see *ko-*). SIC¹, from Latin *sic*, thus, so, in that manner. [Pokorny *so(s)* 978.]

sol- Whole. Also *solā-* (oldest form **solā-*).

I. Basic form **sol-*. **1.** Suffixed form **sol-ido-*. SOLDER, SOLDIER, SOLID, SOU; CONSOLIDATE, from Latin *solidus*, solid. **2.** Suffixed form **sol-wo-*. HOLO-; CATHOLIC, from Greek *holos*, whole. **3.** Dialectal geminated form **soll-o-*. a. SOLICIT, SOLICITOUS; INSouciant, from Latin *sollus*, whole, entire, unbroken; b. SOLEMN, from Latin *sollemnis* (second element obscure), celebrated at fixed dates (said of religious rites), established, religious, solemn.

II. Variant form **solā-*. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **slā-u-* giving **sal-u-*. SALUBRIOUS, SALUTARY, SALUTE, from Latin *salus*, health, a whole or sound condition. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **slā-wo-* giving **sala-wo-*. SAFE, SAGE², SALVAGE, SALVO¹, SALVO², SAVE¹, SAVE², from Latin *salvus*, whole, safe, healthy, uninjured. [Pokorny *solā-* 979.]

Language and Culture Note

The Latin word *salvus*, "safe, whole" (the source of such English words as *god and save*), appears in an ancient prayer to the god Mars in the phrase *pāstōrēs pecuāque salva*

servāsīs, "(I pray that) you keep (*servāsīs*) shepherds (*pāstōrēs*) and livestock (*pecuāque*) safe." The same sentiment, using three of the four same words, appears in a prayer in another ancient Italic language, Umbrian: *uīro pequo salua seritu*, "may he keep (*seritu*) men (*uīro*) (and) livestock (*pequo*) safe (*salua*). The phrase meaning "keep safe" (Latin *salva servāsīs*, Umbrian *salua seritu*) continues two Indo-European forms, **sṷo-wo-*, "safe," and **serw-*, "to protect" (see *ser-¹*), and both Latin and Umbrian have cognate words for "livestock" (Latin *pecua*, Umbrian *pequo*), which is likewise an Indo-European inheritance (see *peku-¹*). The phrasal association of these roots with one another in the formulaic language of prayer in fact goes back to Proto-Indo-European itself, because the combination of **sṷo-wo-* and **serw-* with **peku-* is found also in Iranian.

spē-¹ To thrive, prosper. (Contracted from earlier **spea₁-*). 1. Suffixed o-grade form **spō-ti-*. SPEED; GODSPEED, from Old English *spēd*, success, from Germanic **spōdiz*. 2. Suffixed form **spē-s-*. DESPAIR, ESPERANCE, from Latin *spērāre*, to hope, denominative of *spēs* (plural *spērēs*), hope. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **spa-ro-*. PROSPER, from Latin *prosperus*, favorable, prosperous (traditionally regarded as from *prō spērē*, according to one's hope; *prō*, according to; see *per¹*). [Pokorny 3. *sp(h)ē(i)*- 983.]

spē-² Long, flat piece of wood. (Contracted from earlier **spea₁-*.)

1. Basic form **spē-*. 1a. SPOON, from Old English *spōn*, chip of wood, splinter; b. SPAN-NEW, from Old Norse *spānn*, shingle, chip. Both a and b from Germanic **spē-nu-*. 2. Possibly Greek *spḗnē*, wedge (formation unclear; earliest Greek form **spḗnē*): SPHENE, SPHENON.

II. Suffixed zero-grade form **spa-dh-*. 1a. SPADE¹, from Old English *spadu*, digging tool; b. SPATHIC, from Middle High German *spat*, spar. Both a and b from Germanic **spadan*. 2. SPADE², SPATHE, SPATULA, SPAY, from Greek *spathē*, broad blade. [Pokorny *sp(h)ē*- 980.]

spei- Sharp point.

1. Basic form **pei-*. 1. Zero-grade form **pi-*. a. SPIT², from Old English *spitu*, stake on which meat is roasted, from Germanic **spituz*; b. SPITZ, from German *spitz*, pointed, from Germanic **spitja-*. 2. Germanic **spi-ra-*. a. SPIRE¹, from Old English *spīr*, slender stalk; b. possibly Middle Dutch *spierling*, a small, slender fish, smelt, akin to the source of Old French *esperlange*, smelt: SPARKLING. 3. SPIKE¹, from Middle English *spyk*, spike, perhaps from a source possibly akin to Old Norse *spik*, nail, from Germanic **spik-*. 4. SPILE, SPILL², from Middle Low German *spile*, wooden peg, from Germanic **spil-*. 5. Suffixed form **pei-nā-*. SPINE, SPINEL, SPINNEY; PORCUPINE, from Latin *spīna*, thorn, prickly, spine. 6. Suffixed form **pei-kā-*. SPICA, SPICA, SPICULUM, SPIKE², from Latin *spica*, point, ear of grain.

II. Extended o-grade form **spoig-*. SPOKE¹, from Old English *spāca*, spoke, from Germanic **spai-kōn-*. [Pokorny 1. *(s)p(h)ēi-*- 981.]

(s)peik- Bird's name, woodpecker, magpie. 1. Suffixed form **peik-o-*. PICARO, PICKET, PIKE¹, PIQUE, from Latin *picus*, woodpecker. 2. Suffixed form **peik-a-*. PICA², PIE², from Latin *pica*, magpie. [Pokorny *(s)pīko*- 999.]

spek- To observe. (Oldest form **spēk-*.)

1. Basic form **spek-*. 1a. ESPY, SPY, from Old French *espier*, to watch; b. ESPIONAGE, from Old Italian *spione*, spy, from Germanic derivative **speh-ōn-*, watcher. Both a and b from Germanic **spehōn*. 2. Suffixed form **spek-yo-*. SPECIMEN, SPECTACLE, SPECTRUM, SPECULATE, SPECULUM, SPICE; ASPECT, CIRCUMSPECT, CONSPICUOUS, DESPISE, EXPECT, FRONTPISCE, INSPECT, IN-

TROSPECT, PERSPECTIVE, PERSPICACIOUS, PROSPECT, RESPECT, RESPITE, RETROSPECT, SPIEGELEISEN, SUSPECT, TRANSPICUOUS, from Latin *specere*, to look at. 3. SPECIES, SPECIOUS; ESPECIAL, from Latin *speciēs*, a seeing, sight, form. 4. Suffixed form **spek-s-*, "he who sees," in Latin compounds *haruspex* (see *ghera-*) and *auspex* (see *awi-*). 5. Suffixed form **spek-ā-*. DESPICABLE, from Latin (denominative) *dēspicārī*, to despise, look down on (*dē-*, down; see *dē-*). 6. Suffixed metathetical form **skep-yo-*. SKEPTIC, from Greek *skeptesthai*, to examine, consider.

II. Extended o-grade form **spoko-*. SCOPE, -SCOPE, -SCOPY; BISHOP, EPISCOPAL, HOROSCOPE, TELESCOPE, from metathesized Greek *skopos*, one who watches, also object of attention, goal, and its denominative *skopein* (< **skop-eyo-*), to see. [Pokorny *spek-* 984.]

spel-¹ To split, break off. 1. Extended form **speld-*. SPILT¹, from Late Latin *spella*, spelt, from a Germanic source akin to Middle Dutch *spelte*, wheat (probably from the splitting of its husks at threshing), from Germanic **spilt-*. 2. Extended form **spelt-*. SPILL¹, from Old English *spillan*, to spill, destroy, from Germanic **spilthjan*. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **spol-yo-* perhaps in Latin *spolium*, hide torn from an animal, armor stripped from an enemy, booty: SPOIL; DESPOIL. [Pokorny 1. *(s)p(h)el-*- 985.] See also extended root *(s)plei-*.

spel-² To say aloud, recite. Suffixed form **spel-no-*. 1a. SPELL², from Old English *spell*, discourse, story; b. GOSPEL, from Old English *spel*, news. Both a and b from Germanic **spellam*. 2. SPELL¹, from Old French *espeller*, *espeler*, to read out, from Germanic denominative verb **spellōn*. [Pokorny *(s)pel-* 985.]

spelgh- Spleen, milt. 1. SPLEEN, from Greek *splēn*, spleen (preform uncertain). 2. SPLANCHNIC; SPLANCHNOLOGY, SPLANCHNOPLEURE, from Greek *splanchna*, inward parts (preform uncertain). [Pokorny *sp(h)elgh(en)* 987.]

(s)pen- To draw, stretch, spin.

1. Basic form **spen-*. 1. Suffixed form **spen-wo-*. a. SPIDER, SPIN, from Old English *spinnan*, to spin, and *spīthra*, spider, contracted from Germanic derivative **spin-thrōn-*, "the spinner"; b. SPINDLE, from Old English *spinol*, spindle, from Germanic derivative **spin-īlōn-*. Both a and b from Germanic **spinnan*, to spin. 2. Extended form **pend-*. PAINTER², PANSY, PENDANT, PENDANT¹, PENDENTIVE, PENDULOUS, PENDULUM, PENSILE, PENSION¹, PENSIVE, PESO, POISE¹; ANTEPENDIUM, APPEND, APPENDIX, AVOIRDUPOIS, COMPENDIUM, COMPENSATE, COUNTERPOISE, DEPEND, DISPENSE, EXPEND, IMPEND, PENTHOUSE, PERPEND, PERPENDICULAR, PREPENSE, PROPEND, RECOMPENSE, STIPEND, SUSPEND, VILPEND, from Latin *pendere*, to hang (intransitive), and *pendere*, to cause to hang, weigh, with its frequentative *pēnsāre*, to weigh, consider. 3. Perhaps suffixed form **pen-yā-*. -PENIA, from Greek *peniā*, lack, poverty (< "a strain, exhaustion"). 4. GEOPONIC; LITHOPONE, from Greek *ponos*, toil, and *ponein*, to toil, o-grade derivatives of *penesthai*, to toil.

II. O-grade forms **spōn-*, **pon-*. 1a. SPAN², SPAN-CEL, from Middle Dutch *spannen*, to bind; b. SPANNER, from Old High German *spannan*, to stretch. Both a and b from Germanic **spannan*. 2. SPAN¹, from Old English *span(n)*, distance, from Germanic **spanno-*. 3. Perhaps Germanic **spangō*. SPANGLE, from Middle Dutch *spange*, clasp. 4. Suffixed and extended form **pond-o-*. POUND¹, from Latin *pondō*, by weight. 5. Suffixed and extended form **pond-es-*. PONDER, PONDEROUS; EQUIPONDERATE, PREPONDERATE, from Latin *pondus* (stem *ponder-*), weight, and its denominative *ponderāre*, to weigh, ponder. 6. Suffixed o-grade form **spōn-t-*. SPONTANEOUS, from Latin *sponte*, of one's own accord, spontaneously (but this is more likely related to the Germanic verb **spanan*,

to entice, from a homophonous root). [Pokorny *(s)pen-(d)* 988.]

spend- To make an offering, perform a rite, hence to engage oneself by a ritual act. O-grade from **spond-*. 1. Suffixed form **spond-eyo-*. SPONSOR, SPOUSE; DESPOND, ESPOUSE, RESPOND, from Latin *spondere*, to make a solemn promise, pledge, betroth. 2. Suffixed form **spond-ā-*. SPONDEE, from Greek *spondē*, libation, offering. [Pokorny *spend-* 989.]

sper¹ Spear, pole. 1a. **SPEAR¹**, from Old English *spere*, spear; **b**. SPARERIBS, from Middle Low German *spēr*, spit. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **speru*. 2. **SPAR¹**, from Old Norse *sperra*, rafter, beam, from Germanic **sparjōn-*. [Pokorny 1. (s)per- 990.]

sper² To turn, twist. 1. Suffixed form **sper-ya*. SPIRE², from Greek *speira*, a winding, coil, spire. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **spr-to-*. ESPARTO, SPARTINE, from Greek *sparton*, rope, cable. [Pokorny 3. sper- 991.]

sper³ Bird's name, sparrow. Suffixed o-grade form **spor-wo-*. SPARROW, from Old English *spearwa*, *spearwe*, from Germanic **sparwan-*. [Pokorny *sper-(g)* 991.]

sper⁴ To strew.

I. Zero-grade form **spr-*. 1. **SPRAWL**, from Old English *spreawlian*, to sprawl, from Germanic **spr-*. 2. Extended form **spreud-*. **a**. SPROUT, from Old English *-sprutan*, to sprout (only in *ā-sprutan*, to sprout forth); **b**. SPRITZ, SPRITZER, from Middle High German *sprützen*, to squirt, spray; **c**. SPRIT, from Old English *spreot*, pole (< "sprout, stem"); **d**. BOWSPRIT, from Middle Low German *böschsprüt*, bowsprit. **a-d** all from Germanic **sprūt-*. 3. Extended form **spreit-*. SPRAY², SPREAD, from Old English *-sprēdan*, to spread, from Germanic **spraidjan*.

II. Basic form **sper-*. 1. Suffixed form **sper-yo-*. DIASPORA, from Greek *speirein*, to scatter, with derivative *sporā*, a scattering, sowing (see III. 1.). 2. Suffixed form **sper-mj*. SPERM¹, from Greek *sperma*, sperm, seed (< "that which is scattered").

III. O-grade form **spor-*. 1. Suffixed form **spor-ā-*. SPORE, SPORO-; EXOSPORIUM, from Greek *sporā*, a sowing, seed. 2. Suffixed form **spor-yd-*. SPORADIC, from Greek *sporas* (stem *sporad-*), scattered, dispersed.

IV. Extended Germanic root **sprē(w)-*. SPRAY¹, from Middle Dutch *spraen*, *sprayen*, to sprinkle, from Germanic **sprēwjan*. [Pokorny 2. (s)p(h)er- 993.]

spera- Ankle. (Oldest form **spera-*.) Zero-grade form **spr(a)-*. 1. SPUR, from Old English *spura*, *spora*, spur, from Germanic suffixed form **spur-ōn-*. 2. Nasalized zero-grade form **spr-n-ā-*. SPURN, from Old English *spurnan*, *spornan*, to kick, strike against, from Germanic **spurnōn*. 3. SPOOR, from Middle Dutch *spor*, *spoor*, track of an animal, from Germanic suffixed form **spur-am*. [Pokorny 1. sp(h)er- 992.]

spergh- To move, hasten, spring. Nasalized European root form **springh-*. 1a. **SPRING**, from Old English *springan*, to spring; **b**. KLIPSPRINGER, SPRINGBOK, from Middle Dutch *springen*, to leap; **c**. GELÄNDESPRUNG, from Old High German *springan*, to jump. **a-c** all from Germanic **springan*. 2a. **BESPRENT**, from Old English *besprenigan*, to sprinkle, scatter; **b**. SPRINGE, from Old English **sprenc*, snare used to catch game. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic causative **sprangjan*, "to cause to spring." [Pokorny *spergh-* 998.]

(s)pud- To push, repulse. Zero-grade form **(s)pud-*. 1. PUDENCY, PUDENDUM; IMPUDENT, from Latin *pudēre*, to feel shame. 2. REPUDIATE, from Latin *repudiū*, a casting off, divorce (*re-*, off; see *re-*). [In Pokorny *pēu-* 827.]

(s)ping- Bird's name, sparrow, finch. 1. FINCH, from Old English *finc*, finch. 2. DISTELFINK, from Old High

German *finc*, finch. Both 1 and 2 from Germanic **finkiz*, **fink(j)ōn-*, finch. [Pokorny *(s)pingo-* 999.]

(s)plei- To splice, split. European root form, perhaps an extension of *spel-*. 1. Variant form **plei-* in Germanic **flī-*. **a**. FLINT, from Old English *flint*, flint; **b**. FLINDERS, from Middle English *flendris*, bits, splinters, from a Scandinavian source akin to Norwegian *flindra*, splinter; **c**. perhaps Norwegian *flense*, flense; **d**. SPLINTER, from Middle Dutch *splinter*, splinter; **e**. SPLIT, from Middle Dutch *splitten*, to split; **f**. SPLICE, from Middle Dutch *splicen*, to splice; **g**. SPLINT, from Middle Low German and Middle Dutch *splente*, *splinte*, splint. **a-d** all from Germanic **splī-*. [Pokorny *(s)plei-* 1000.]

splend- To shine, glow. European root form. SPLENDID, RESPLENDENT, from Latin *splendēre*, to shine. [In Pokorny 2. (s)p(h)el- 987.]

(s)poi-mo- Foam. 1. Variant form **poi-mo-*. FOAM, from Old English *fām*, foam, from Germanic **faim-*. 2. Variant form **poi-mā-*. SPUME, from Latin *spūma*, foam. 3. Suffixed reduced form **poin-ik-*. POUNCE², FUMICE, from Latin *pūmex*, pumice (from its spongelike appearance). [Pokorny *(s)poinno-* 1001.]

spreġ- To speak. European root form in Germanic **sprek-*, **spek-* (with Germanic loss of *r*), to speak. 1. SPEAK, from Old English *specan*, to speak. 2. SPRECHSTIMME, from Old High German *sprehhan*, to speak. 3. BESPEAK, from Old English *bisprecan*, *bisprecan*, to speak about, from Germanic **bisprekan* (**bi-*, about; see *ambhi*). 4. SPEECH, from Old English *spæc*, *spēc*, speech. [In Pokorny **(s)p(h)ereġ-* 996.]

(s)preg² To jerk, scatter. European root form. 1a. SPRINKLE, from Middle English *sprenken*, to sprinkle, possibly from a source akin to Middle Dutch *sprenkelen*, to sprinkle; **b**. FRECKLE, from Old Norse *freknur*, freckles (< "that which is scattered on the skin"); **c**. SPRAG, from a Scandinavian source akin to Swedish dialectal *spragg*, twig (< "that which is jerked off a branch"); **d**. SPRY, from a Scandinavian source akin to Swedish dialectal *sprygg*, brisk, active. **a-d** all from Germanic **sprek-*, **frok-* (the latter from variant Indo-European form **preg-*). 2. Zero-grade form **sprg-* in variant **sparg-*. SPARGE, SPARSE, SPURRY; ASPERSE, DISPERSE, INTERSPERSE, from Latin *sparġere*, to strew, scatter. [Pokorny **(s)p(h)ereġ-* 996.]

sp(y)eu- To spew, spit. Expressive root. 1. SPIT¹, from Old English *spittan*, to spit, from Germanic **spitjan*. 2. SPEW, from Old English *spīwan*, *spīowan*, to spew, from Germanic **spei-w-*. 3. SPITTLE, from Old English *spāt*, spittle, from Germanic **spait-*. 4a. SPOUT, from Middle English *spouten*, to spout forth; **b**. SPUTTER, probably from a Low German source akin to Dutch *sputteren*, to sputter. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **spūt-*. 5. Zero-grade form **spu-*. SPUTUM; CUSPIDOR, from Latin *spuere*, to spit. 6. Zero-grade form **(s)pyu-*. HEMOPTYSIS, PTALIN, from Greek *ptuein*, to spit. [Pokorny *(s)p(h)jēu-* 999.]

srebh- To suck, absorb. Zero-grade form **sr̥bh-*. 1. SLURP, from Dutch *slurpen*, to slurp, altered from Germanic **surp-*. 2. Suffixed form **sr̥bh-ē-*. ABSORB, ADSORB, RESORB, from Latin *sorbēre*, to suck. [Pokorny *srebh-* 1001.]

srenk- To snore. O-grade form **sronk-*. 1. RHONCHUS, from Greek *rhonkos*, *rhonkhos*, a snoring. 2. RHYNCHOCEPHALIAN, from Greek *rhunkhos*, snout, bill, beak. [Pokorny *srenk-* 1002.]

sreu- To flow. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **srou-mo-*. a. STREAM, from Old English *strēam*, stream; **b**. MAELSTROM, from Middle Dutch *strom*, stream. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **straumaz*, stream. 2. Basic form **sreu-*. a. RHEO-, -RRHEA; CATARRH, DIARRHEA, HEMORRHOID, RHYOLITE, from Greek *rhein*, to flow, with o-grade *rhōs*, flowing, a flowing; **b**. SUFFIXED form **sreu-mj*. RHEUM, from Greek *rheuma*, stream,

humor of the body. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **sru-dhmo-*. RHYTHM, from Greek *rhythmos*, measure, recurring motion, rhythm. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **sru-to-*. RHYTON, from Greek *rhutos*, fluid, liquid. **5.** Perhaps zero-grade extended form **srug-*. SAS-TRUGA, from Russian *struga*, deep place. [Pokorny *sreu-* 1003.]

srīg- Cold. **1.** Suffixed form **srīg-es-*. REFRIGERATE, from Latin *frīgus*, the cold. **2.** Suffixed (stative) form **srīg-ē-*. FRIGID, FRISSON, from Latin *frīgēre*, to be cold, and adjective *frigidus*, cold. [Pokorny *srīg-* 1004.]

stā- To stand; with derivatives meaning "place or thing that is standing." (Oldest form **stea₂-*, colored to **sta₂-*, contracted to **stā-*.)

I. Basic form **stā-*. **1.** Extended form **stādh-*. **a.** STEED, from Old English *stēda*, stallion, studhorse (< "place for breeding horses"), from Germanic **stōd-jōn-*; **b.** STUD, from Old English *stōd*, establishment for breeding horses, from Germanic **stōdō*. **2.** Suffixed form **stā-lo-*. **a.** STOOL, from Old English *stōl*, stool; **b.** Germanic compound **faldistōlaz* (see *pel-*). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **stōlaz*. **3.** ESTANCIA, STAGE, STANCE, STANCH¹, STANCHION, STANZA, STATIVE, STATOR, STAY¹, STET; ARREST, CIRCUMSTANCE, CONSTANT, CONTRAST, COST, DISTANT, EXTANT, INSTANT, OBSTACLE, OBSTETRIC, OUST, REST¹, RESTHARROW, RESTIVE, SUBSTANCE, from Latin *stāre*, to stand. **4.** Suffixed form **stā-men-*. ETAMINE, STAMEN, STAMMEL, from Latin *stāmen*, thread of the warp (a technical term). **5.** Suffixed form **stā-mun-*. PENSTEMON, from Greek *stēmōn*, thread. **6.** Suffixed form **stā-ro-*. STARETS, from Old Church Slavonic *starā*, old ("long-standing"). **7.** Suffixed form **stā-no-* in Indo-Iranian **stānam*, place ("where one stands"), becoming Persian *-stān*, country, the source of names of Asian countries ending in *-stan* like AFGHANISTAN, BALUCHISTAN, HINDUSTAN.

II. Zero-grade form **sta-* (before consonants). **1.** Nasalized extended form **sta-n-i-*. **a.** STAND, from Old English *standan*, to stand; **b.** UNDERSTAND, from Old English *understandan*, to know, stand under (*under-*, under-; see *ndher*); **c.** STANDARD, from Frankish **standan*, to stand; **d.** STOUND, from Old English *stund*, a fixed time, while, from secondary zero-grade form in Germanic **stund-ō*. **a-d** all from Germanic **standan*. **2.** Suffixed form **sta-tyo-*. STITHY, from Old Norse *stēdhi*, anvil, from Germanic **stathjōn-*. **3.** Suffixed form **sta-tlo-*. STADDLE, STALL², STARLING², STALWART, from Old English *stathol*, foundation, from Germanic **stathlaz*. **4.** Suffixed form **sta-mno-*. **a.** (i) STEM¹, from Old English *stefn*, stem, tree trunk; (ii) STALAG, from Old High German *stam*, stem. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **stammiz*; **b.** ESTAMINET, probably from Walloon *stamen*, post to which a cow is tied at the feeding-trough, from a source derived from or akin to Germanic **stammiz*. **5.** Suffixed form **sta-ti-*. **a.** (i) STEAD, from Old English *stede*, place; (ii) SHTEIL, from Old High German *stat*, place. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **stadiz*; **b.** STAT², from Latin *statim*, at once; **c.** STATION, from Latin *statiō*, a standing still; **d.** ARMISTICE, SOLSTICE, from Latin *-stitium*, a stoppage; **e.** STASIS, from Greek *stasis* (see III. **1. b.**), a standing, a standstill. **6.** Suffixed form **sta-to-*. **a.** BESTEAD, from Old Norse *stadhr*, place, from Germanic **stadaz*, placed; **b.** -STAT, STATIC, STATICE, STATO-; ASTASIA, ASTATINE, from Greek *statos*, placed, standing. **7.** Suffixed form **sta-no-*. **a.** DESTINE, from Latin *destināre*, to make firm, establish (*dē-*, thoroughly; see *de-*); **b.** OBSTINATE, from Latin *obstināre*, to set one's mind on, persist (*ob-*, on; see *epi*). **8.** Suffixed form **sta-tu-*. ESTATE, ÉTAGÈRE, STAGE, STATE, STATISTICS, STATUE, STATURE, STATUS, STATUTE; CONSTITUTE, DESTITUTE, INSTITUTE, PROSTITUTE, RESSTITUTE, SUBSTITUTE, SUPERSTITION, from Latin *status*, manner, position, condition, attitude, with de-

derivatives *statūra*, height, stature, *statuere*, to set up, erect, cause to stand, and *superstes* (< **stā-t-*), witness ("who stands beyond"). **9.** Suffixed form **stādlo-*. STABLE²; CONSTABLE, from Latin *stabulum*, "standing place," stable. **10.** Suffixed form **stā-dhli-*. ESTABLISH, STABLE¹, from Latin *stabilis*, standing firm. **11.** Suffixed form **sta-tā-*. -STAT; ENSTATITE, from Greek *-statēs*, one that causes to stand, a standing.

III. Zero-grade form **st-*, **st(a)-* (before vowels).

1. Reduplicated form **st-st(a)-*. **a.** ASSIST, CONSIST, DESIST, EXIST, INSIST, INTERSTICE, PERSIST, RESIST, SUBSIST, from Latin *sistere*, to set, place, stop, stand; **b.** APOSTASY, CATASTASIS, DIASTASE, ECSTASY, EPISTASIS, EPISTEMOLOGY, HYPOSTASIS, ICONOSTASIS, ISOSTASY, METASTASIS, PROSTATE, SYSTEM, from Greek *histanai* (aorist *stanaí*), to set, place, with *stasis* (**sta-ti-*), a standing (see II. **5. e.**); **c.** HISTO-; HISTIOCYTE, HISTOGRAM, from Greek *histos*, web, tissue (< "that which is set up"). **2.** Compound form **tri-st-i-* (see *trei-*). **3.** Compound form **por-st-i-* (see *per¹*). POST¹, from Latin *postis*, post. **4.** Suffixed form **st-o-* in compound **upo-st-o-* (see *upo*).

IV. Extended root **stāu-* (< **staau-*), becoming **stau-* before consonants, **stāw-* before vowels; basic meaning "stout-standing, strong." **1.** Suffixed extended form **stāw-ā-*. STOW, from Old English *stōw*, place, from Germanic **stōwō*. **2.** Probable o-grade suffixed extended form **stōw-yā-*. STOA, STOIC, from Greek *stoā* (also *stoia*, *stōia*), porch. **3.** Suffixed extended form **stau-ro-*. **a.** (i) STORE; INSTAURATION, from Latin *instaurāre*, to restore, set upright again (*in-*, on; see *en*); (ii) RESTORE, from Latin *restaurāre*, to restore, rebuild (*re-*, anew, again; see *re-*); **b.** STAUROLITE, from Greek *stauros*, cross, post, stake. **4.** Variant **tau-ro-*, bull (see *tauro-*).

V. Zero-grade extended root **stū-* (< **stua-*). **1.** Suffixed form **stū-lo-*. STYLITE; AMPHISTYLAR, ASTYLAR, EPISTYLE, HEXASTYLE, HYPOSTYLE, OCTASTYLE, PERISTYLE, PROSTYLE, STYLOBATE, from Greek *stūlos*, pillar. **2.** Secondary full-grade form **stewa-*. Suffixed form **stewo-ro-*. THERAVADA, from Sanskrit *sthavira-*, thick, stout, old. **3.** Variant zero-grade extended root **stu-*. Suffixed form **stu-t-*. STUD¹, from Old English *stuthu*, studu, post, prop.

VI. Secondary full-grade form **stew-*. **1.** Suffixed form **stew-rā-*. STARBOARD, from Old English *stēor-*, a steering, from Germanic **stewrō*, "a steering." **2a.** STEER¹, from Old English *stieran*, *stēran*, to steer; **b.** STERN², from Middle English *sterne*, stern of a boat, possibly from a source akin to Old Norse *stjörn*, a rudder, a steering, derivative of *stýra*, to steer. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic denominative **stewran*. **3.** Suffixed form **stew-ro-*, a larger domestic animal. STEER², from Old English *stēor*, steer, from Germanic **stewraz*, ox. **4.** Probably Germanic diminutive **stew-ika-*. STIRK, from Old English *stīrc*, stierc, calf. [Pokorny *stā-* 1004.] See also extended root *stāk-*.

stag- To seep, drip. Possible root. **1.** STAGNANT, from Latin *stagnum*, pond, swamp. **2.** Suffixed form **stag-yo-*. STACTE; EPISTAXIS, from Greek *stazein*, to ooze, drip. [Pokorny *stag-* 1010.]

stāi- Stone. (Oldest form possibly **stea₂-i-*, colored to **sta₂-i-*, contracted to **stai-* [before consonants] and **stāy-* [before vowels].) **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **stōi-no-*. **a.** STONE, from Old English *stān*; **b.** STEENBOK, from Middle Dutch *steen*, stone; **c.** TUNGSTEN, from Old Norse *steinn*, stone; **d.** STEIN, from Old High German *stein*, stone. **a-d** all from Germanic **stainaz*. **2.** Possibly suffixed form **stāy-f-*. STEARIC, STEARIN, STEATITE, STEATO-; STEAPSIN, from Greek *stear*, solid fat, suet. [Pokorny (*stāi-*) 1010.]

stāk- To stand, place. (Oldest form **stea₂-k-*, colored to **sta₂-k-*, contracted to **stāk-*; extension of **stea₂-*, to stand; see *stā-*.) Zero-grade form **stak-*. **1.** Suffixed form **stak-o-*. **a.** STAY³, in Old English *stæg*, rope used

to support a mast; **b.** STAY², from Old French *staie*, a support. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **stiaz*. **2.** SUFFIXED form **stak-lo-*. STEEL, from Old English *stēl*, style, steel (< "that which stands firm"). [Pokorny *stāk*-1011.]

stebh- Post, stem; to support, place firmly on, fasten.

I. Basic form **stebh-*. **1.** STAFF¹, from Old English *stæf*, stick, rod, from Germanic **stab-*. **2.** STEMMA, STEPHANOTIS, from Greek *stephein*, to tie around, encircle, crown, wreath.

II. Unaspirated form **steb-*. **1a.** STAPLE¹, from Old English *stapol*, post, pillar; **b.** STEP¹, from Old English *stæpe*, step (< "a treading firmly on, foothold"); **c.** STAPLE², from Middle Dutch *stapel*, pillar, foundation; **d.** STOOP², from Middle Dutch *stoep*, stoop; **e.** STOPE, from Low German *stope*, a step. **a-e** all from Germanic **stap-*. **2a.** STAMP, from Middle English *stampen*, to pound, stamp; **b.** STUMP, from Middle Low German *stump*, stump; **c.** STAMPEDE, from Provençal *estampier*, to stamp. **a-c** all from Germanic nasalized form **stamp-*.

III. Variant form **stabh-*. STAPHYLINID, STAPHYLO-, from Greek *staphulē*, grapevine, bunch of grapes. [Pokorny *steb(h)*-1011.]

steg-¹ Pole, stick. O-grade form **stog-*. **1.** STAKE¹, from Old English *staca*, stake. **2.** STACK, from Old Norse *stakkr*, a haystack. **3.** STAGGER, from Old Norse *staka*, to push, cause to stumble (as with a stick). **4.** ATTACK, from Italian *attacare*, to attack. **5.** ATTACH, from Old French *attacher*, to attach. **6.** STOCKADE, from Spanish *estaca*, stake. **1-6** all from Germanic **stakōn-*, a stake. [Pokorny **2.** (*s*)*teg-* 1014.]

(*s*)*teg-*² To cover.

I. O-grade form **tog-*. **1a.** THATCH, from Old English *theccan*, to cover; **b.** DECK², from Middle Dutch *decken*, to cover; **c.** DECKLE, from Old High German *decchen*, to cover. **a-c** all from Germanic **thakjan*. **2a.** THATCH, from Old English *thæc*, thatch; **b.** DECK¹, from Middle Dutch *dec*, *decke*, roof, covering. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **thakam*. **3.** SUFFIXED form **tog-ā-*, covering, TOGA, from Latin *toga*, toga. **4.** Possibly Sanskrit *stihagayati*, he covers: THUG.

II. Basic form **teg-*. STEGODON, STEGOSAUR, from Greek *stegēin*, to cover.

III. Basic form **teg-*. TECTRIX, TECTUM, TEGMEN, TEGMENTUM, TEGULAR, TEGUMENT, TILE, TUILLE; DETECT, INTEGUMENT, OBJECT, PROTECT, from Latin *tegere*, to cover, and *tēgula*, tile (with lengthened-grade root). [Pokorny **1.** (*s*)*teg-* 1013.]

stegh- To stick, prick; pointed. **1.** Perhaps nasalized form **stengh-*. STING, from Old English *stingan*, to sting, from Germanic **stingan*. **2.** O-grade form **stogh-*. **a.** STAG, from Old English *staggā*, stag, from Germanic **stag-*; **b.** STOCHASTIC, from Greek *stokhos*, pointed stake or pillar (used as a target for archers), goal. [Pokorny *stegh-* 1014.]

steig- To stick; pointed. Partly blended with *stegh-*.

I. Zero-grade form **stig-*. **1.** STICKLEBACK, from Old English *sticel*, a prick, sting, from Germanic suffixed form **stik-ilaz*. **2.** SUFFIXED form **stig-i-*. STITCH, from Old English *stice*, a sting, prick, from Germanic **stikiz*. **3.** STICK, from Old English *sticca*, stick, from Germanic expressive form **stikkōn-*. **4.** ETIQUETTE, TICKET, from Old French *estiquier*, to stick, from Germanic stative **stikkēn*, "to be stuck." **5.** SNICKERSNEE, from Middle Dutch *steken*, to stick, stab, from Germanic blended variant **stekan*. **6.** Nasalized zero-grade form **sti-n-g-*. DISTINGUISH, EXTINGUISH, INSTINCT, from Latin *stingere*, to quench, perhaps originally to prick, and its apparent derivative *distinguere*, to separate (phonological and semantic transitions obscure). **7.** SUFFIXED form **stig-yo-*. STIGMA; ASTIGMATISM, from Greek *stizein*, to prick, tattoo. **8.** SUFFIXED reduced form **tig-ro-*. TIGER, from Greek *tigris*, tiger (from its stripes), from the same Iranian

source as Old Persian *tigra-*, sharp, pointed, and Avestan *tighri-*, arrow.

II. Basic form *(*s*)*teig-*. **1.** INSTIGATE, from Latin *instigare*, to urge, from *-stigare*, to spur on, prod. **2.** RAITA, from Sanskrit *tejate* (verbal adjective *tikta-* < suffixed zero-grade form **tig-to-*), it is sharp. **3.** SUFFIXED o-grade form **stoig-ā-*. STEAK, from Old Norse *steik*, roast, steak, and *steikja*, to roast (on a spit), from Germanic **staikō*.

III. Extended variant form **teigs-*. **a.** THISTLE, from Old English *thistel*; **b.** DISTELFINK, from Old High German *distil*, thistle. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **thistilaz*, perhaps simplified from earlier **thihstilaz*. [Pokorny (*s*)*teig-* 1016.]

steigh- To stride, step, rise. **1.** Basic form **steigh-*. STY¹; STIRRUP, from Old English *stigan*, to go up, rise, from Germanic **stigan*. **2.** Zero-grade form **stigh-*. **a.** STILE¹, from Old English *stigel*, series of steps, from Germanic **stigila-*; **b.** suffixed form **stigh-to-*. STICKLE, from Old English *stih(i)an*, to settle, arrange, from Germanic **stihian*, "to place on a step or base"; **c.** suffixed form **stigh-o-*. STICH; ACROSTIC, CADASTRE, DISTICH, HEMISTICH, PENTASTICH, STICHOMETRY, STICHOMYTHIA, from Greek *stikhos*, row, line, line of verse. **3.** O-grade form **stoigh-*. **a.** SUFFIXED form **stoigh-ri-*. STAIR, from Old English *stæger*, stair, step, from Germanic **staigri*; **b.** STOICHOMETRY, from Greek *stokheion*, shadow line, element. [Pokorny *steigh-* 1017.]

steip- To stick, compress. **1.** STIFF, from Old English *stif*, rigid, stiff, from Germanic **stifa-*. **2.** STIPPLE, from Dutch *stip*, tip, point (preform uncertain). **3.** STIPE, STIPES, from Latin *stipes*, post, tree trunk. **4.** SUFFIXED form **steip-ā-*. STEEVE¹, STEVEDORE; CONSTIPATE, from Latin *stipāre*, to compress, stuff, pack. **5.** SUFFIXED zero-grade form **stip-olā-*. ETIOLATE, STIPEL, STIPULE, STUBBLE, from Latin *stipula*, stalk, straw. [Pokorny *stēib(h)*-1015.]

stel- To put, stand; with derivatives referring to a standing object or place.

I. Basic form **stel-*. **1.** SUFFIXED form **stel-ni-*. STILL¹, from Old English *stille*, quiet, fixed, from Germanic **stilli-*. **2.** SUFFIXED form **stel-yo-*. APOSTLE, DI-ASTOLE, EPISTLE, PERISTALIS, SYSTALIC, from Greek *stellēin*, to put in order, prepare, send, make compact (with o-grade and zero-grade forms *stol-* and *stal-*).

II. O-grade form **stol-*. **1.** SUFFIXED form **stol-no-*. **a.** STALL¹; FORESTALL, from Old English *steall*, standing place, stable; **b.** STALE¹; INSTALLMENT¹, from Old French *estal*, place; **c.** STALLION, from Anglo-Norman *estaloun*, stallion; **d.** PEDESTAL, from Old Italian *stallo*, stall; **e.** INSTALL, from Medieval Latin *stallum*, stall; **f.** GESTALT, from Old High German *stellen*, to set, place, from Germanic denominative **stalljan*. **a-f** all from Germanic **stalla-*. **2.** SUFFIXED form **stol-on-*. STOLON, from Latin *stolō*, branch, shoot. **3.** SUFFIXED form **stol-ido-*. STOLID, from Latin *stolidus*, "firm-standing," stupid. **4.** SUFFIXED form **stol-ā-*. **a.** STALK¹, from Old English *stalu*, upright piece, stalk, from Germanic **stalō*; **b.** STOLE¹, from Greek *stolē*, garment, array, equipment.

III. Zero-grade form **stl-*. **1.** SUFFIXED form **stl-to-*. STULTIFY, from Latin *stultus*, foolish (< "unmovable, uneducated"). **2.** SUFFIXED zero-grade form **stl-no-*. STULL, STOLLEN, from Old High German *stollo*, post, support, from Germanic **stullōn-*. **3.** SUFFIXED zero-grade form **stal-nā-*. STELE, from Greek *stēlē*, pillar.

IV. Extended form **steld-*. **1.** STILT, from Middle English *stille*, crutch, stilt, from a source akin to Low German and Flemish *stille*, stick, from Germanic **stiltjōn-*. **2.** Zero-grade form **stld-*. STOUT, from Old French *estout*, stout, from Germanic **stult-*, "walking on stilts," strutting. [Pokorny **3.** *stel-* 1019.]

stel- To extend. (Oldest form **stel₂-*.) Zero-grade form **stj₂-*. 1. Suffixed form **stja-to-*. LATITUDE; DILATE, from Latin *lātus*, broad, wide. 2. Attributed by some to this root (as though suffixed zero-grade form **stja-men-*), but more likely of obscure origin, is Latin *lāmīna*, plate, layer: LAME², LAMÉ, LAMELLA, LAMINA, LAMINARIN, LAMINATE, LAMINITIS, OMELET. [Pokorny 2. *stel-* 1018.]

sten- Narrow. Suffixed form **sten-wo-*. STENO-, STENOSIS, from Greek *stenos*, narrow. [Pokorny 2. *sten-* 1021.]

(s)tena- To thunder. (Oldest form **stena₂-*.) 1. Zero-grade form **stpa-*. a. THUNDER; THURSDAY, from Old English *thunor*, thunder; Thor; b. BLUNDERBUSS, DUNDERHEAD, from Middle Dutch *doner*, *donder*, thunder; c. THOR, from Old Norse *Þórr* (older form *Thunarr*), "thunder," thunder god. a-c all from Germanic **thunraz*. 2. O-grade form **tona-*. TORNADO; ASTONISH, DETONATE, STUN, from Latin *tonāre*, to thunder. [Pokorny 1. (s)ten- 1021.]

ster-¹ Stiff.

I. O-grade form **stor-*. 1. Suffixed form **stor-ē-*. STARE, from Old English *starian*, to stare, from Germanic **starēn*. 2. Extended form **stor-g-*. a. STARK, from Old English *stearc*, hard, severe, from Germanic **starka-*; b. STARCH, from Old English **stercan*, to stiffen, from Germanic denominative **starkjan*, to make hard.

II. Full-grade form **ster-*. 1. STERN¹, from Old English *stierne*, *styrne*, firm, from Germanic **sternja-*. 2. Suffixed form **ster-ewo-*. STERE, STEREO-; CHOLESTEROL, from Greek *sterEOS*, solid. 3. Lengthened-grade form **stēr-*. STERIGMA, from Greek *stērizein*, to support.

III. Zero-grade form **str-*. 1. Extended form **strg-*. STORK, from Old English *storc*, stork (probably from the stiff movements of the bird), from Germanic **sturkaz*. 2. STUT, from Old English *strūtian*, to stand out stiffly, from Germanic **strūt-*.

IV. Extended form **sterd-*. 1. REDSTART, STARK-NAKED, from Old English *steort*, tail, from Germanic **steraz*. 2a. START, from Old English **styrtan*, to leap up (< "move briskly, move stiffly"); b. STARTLE, from Old English *steartlian*, to kick, struggle. Both a and b from Germanic **stert-*.

V. Extended form **sterbh-*. STARVE, from Old English *stearfan*, to die (< "become rigid"), from Germanic **sterban*.

VI. Extended form **(s)terp-* in suffixed (stative) zero-grade form **tjp-ē-*. TORPEDO, TORPID, TORPOR, from Latin *torpēre*, to be stiff. [Pokorny 1. (s)ter- 1022.] See also extended root **(s)ter-n-**.

ster-² Star. (Oldest form **st₂ster-*.) 1. Suffixed form **ster-s-*. STAR, from Old English *steorra*, star, from Germanic **sterzōn-*. 2. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **stēr-lā-*. STELLAR, STELLATE; CONSTELLATION, from Latin *stella*, star. 3. Basic form **aster-*. ASTER, ASTERATED, ASTERISK, ASTERISM, ASTEROID, ASTRAL, ASTRO-; ASTRAPHOBIA, DISASTER, from Greek *astēr*, star, with its derivative *astron*, star, and possible compound *astrapē*, *asteropē*, lightning, twinkling (< "looking like a star"; *ōps*, *op-*, eye, appearance; see **okw-**). 4. ESTHER¹, perhaps from Persian *sītareh*, star, from Iranian stem **stīr-* (or perhaps of Semitic origin). [Pokorny 2. *stēr-* 1027.]

ster-³ To rob, steal. Possible variant form **stel-*. 1. STEAL, from Old English *stelan*, to steal, from Germanic **stelan*. 2. STEALTH, from Middle English *stelh*, stealth, from Germanic derivative noun **stēl-ithō* (**-ithō*, abstract suffix). 3. STALK², from Old English **stealcian*, to move stealthily, from extended variant form in Germanic frequently **stalkōn*. [Pokorny 3. *ster-* 1028.]

ster-⁴ Barren. STERILE, from Latin *sterilis*, unfruitful. [Pokorny 6. *ster-* 1031.]

stera- Also **ster-**. To spread. (Oldest form **stera₃-*.)

I. Extended variant form **streu-*. 1. STRAIN¹, from Old English *strēon*, something gained, offspring, from Germanic suffixed form **streu-nam*. 2. STRUCTURE; CONSTRUCT, DESTROY, INSTRUCT, INSTRUMENT, OBSTRUCT, SUBSTRUCTION, from Latin *struere*, to pile up, construct. 3. Zero-grade form **stru-*. INDUSTRY, from Latin *industrius*, diligent, from Archaic Latin *indostrius* (*endo-*, within; see **en**). 4. BREMSSTRAHLUNG, from Old High German *strāla*, arrow, lightning bolt, from Germanic **strēlo*.

II. O-grade extended form **strou-*. 1. Suffixed form **strow-eyo-*. a. STREW, from Old English *strē(o)wian*, to strew; b. STREUSEL, from Old High German *strouwen*, *strowwen*, to sprinkle, strew. Both a and b from Germanic **strawjan*. 2. Suffixed form **strow-o-*. STRAW, from Old English *strāw*, straw, from Germanic **strawam*, "that which is scattered."

III. O-grade extended form **stroi-*. PERESTROIKA, from Old Russian *strojī*, order.

IV. Basic forms **ster-*, **stera-*. 1. Nasalized form **ster-n-a-*. ESTRAY, STRATUS, STRAY, STREET; CONSTERNATE, PROSTRATE, SUBSTRATUM, from Latin *sternere* (past participle *strātus* from suffixed zero-grade form **stja-to-*), to stretch, extend. 2. Suffixed form **sterno-*. STERNUM; STERNOCLEIDOMASTOID, from Greek *sternon*, breast, breastbone.

V. Zero-grade form **str-*, **stja-*. 1. Suffixed form **str-to-*. STRATAGEM; STRATOCRACY, from Greek *stratos*, multitude, army, expedition. 2. Suffixed form **stja-to-*. STRATH, from Old Irish *srath*, a wide river valley, from Celtic **s(i)trato-*. 3. Suffixed extended form **stja-my-*. STROMA; STROMATOLITE, from Greek *strōma*, mattress, bed. [Pokorny 5. *ster-* 1029.]

(s)ster-n- Name of thorny plants. Extension of **ster-¹**. Suffixed zero-grade variant form **tj-n-u-*. THORN, from Old English *thornu*, from Germanic **thurnu-*. [Pokorny 7. *ster-n-* 1031.]

(s)teu-¹ To push, stick, knock, beat; with derivatives referring to projecting objects, fragments, and certain related expressive notions and qualities.

I. Extended forms **steup-*, **steub-*. 1. STEEP¹, from Old English *stēap*, lofty, deep, projecting, from Germanic **stau-p-*. 2. STEEPLE, from Old English *stýpel*, *stēpel*, steeple, from Germanic **stauþilaz*. 3. STEP-, from Old English *stēop-*, *step-*, from Germanic **steup-*, "bereft" (< "pushed out"). 4. STOOP¹, from Old English *stūþian*, to stoop, from Germanic **stūþ-*. 5. STUB, from Old English *stubb*, *stýbb*, stump, from Germanic expressive form **stubb-*. 6. STIVER, from Middle Dutch *stuyver*, stiver, from Germanic **stuf-*, "fragment," small coin.

II. Extended form **steud-*. 1. Nasalized form **stu-n-d-*. STUNT¹, from Old English *styntan*, to dull, from Germanic **stuntjan*. 2a. STOSS, from Old High German *stōzan*, to push; b. STUTTER, from Middle English *stutten*, to stutter, from a source akin to Middle Low German and Middle Dutch *stōten*, to force. Both a and b from Germanic **staut-*.

III. Extended form **steug-*. 1a. STOCK, from Old English *stoc*, tree trunk; b. ALPENSTOCK, from Old High German *stoc*, staff; c. LINSTOCK, from Middle Dutch *stoc*, stick; d. TUCK³, from Old French *estoc*, rapier, sword. a-d all from Germanic **stukkaz*. 2a. SHITCK, from Old High German *stukki*, crust, fragment, covering; b. STUCCO, from Italian *stucco*, stucco. Both a and b from Germanic **stukkjan*. 3. STOKER, from Dutch *stoken*, to poke, from Germanic **stok-*.

IV. Suffixed (stative) zero-grade extended form **stup-ē-*. STUPENDOUS, STUPID; STUPEFY, from Latin *stupēre*, to be stunned.

V. Suffixed (stative) extended zero-grade form **stud-ē-*. ÉTUDE, ÉTUI, STUDENT, STUDY, TWEEZERS, from Latin *studēre*, to be diligent (< "to be pressing forward").

VI. Extended zero-grade form **stug-*. STYX, from Greek *Stux*, the river Styx (< “hatred”).

VII. Variant extended zero-grade form **tud-*. 1. TOIL¹; RATATOUILLE, from Latin *tudēs*, hammer. 2. Suffixed form **tud-ti-*. TUSSIS; PERTUSSIS, from Latin *tus-sis*, cough. 3. Nasalized form **tu-m-ā-*. CONTUSE, OB-TUND, PERSE, PIERCE, RETUSE, from Latin *tundere*, to beat.

VIII. Variant zero-grade form **tup-*. 1. Suffixed form **tup-o-*. TYPE; ANTITYPE, ARCHETYPE, from Greek *tupos*, a blow, mold, die. 2. Nasalized form **tu-m-p-*. TYMPANUM, from Greek *tumpanon*, drum. [Pokorny 1. (s)teu- 1032.]

steu-² To praise. ZEND-AVESTA, from Avestan *staoti*, he praises. [Pokorny 2. steu- 1035.]

stom-en- Denoting various body parts and orifices. STOMA, STOMACH, STOMATO-, STOMATOUS, -STOME, -STOMY; ANASTOMOSIS, ANCYLOSTOMIASIS, OZOSTOMIA, PROSTOMIUM, SCYPHISTOMA, XEROSTOMIA, from Greek *stoma*, mouth. [Pokorny stomen- 1035.]

storo- Starling. STARLING¹, from Old English *stær*, starling, from Germanic **staraz*. [Pokorny storos 1036.]

streb(h)- To wind, turn. European root. 1. STREPTO-, STROP, STROPHE, STROPHOID, STROPHULUS; ANASTROPHE, APOSTROPHE¹, BOUSTROPHEDON, CATASTROPHE, DIAS-TROPHISM, from Greek *strephēin*, to wind, turn, twist, with o-grade derivatives *strophē*, a turning, and *strophion*, headband. 2. Unaspirated o-grade form **strob-*. STROBILUS; STROBOSCOPE, from Greek *strobos*, a whirling, whirlwind. 3. Unaspirated zero-grade form **strb-*. STRABISMUS, STRABOTOMY, from Greek *strabos*, squinting. [In Pokorny 1. (s)ter- 1022.]

(s)trei- To hiss, buzz. Imitative root. 1. Extended form **strid-*. STRIDENT, from Latin *stridere*, to make a harsh sound. 2. Extended variant form **trig-*. TRISMUS, from Greek *trismos*, *trigmos*, a grinding, scream. [Pokorny 3. (s)treig- 1036.]

streig- To stroke, rub, press. European root.

1. Basic form **streig-*. 1a. STRIKE, from Old English *strican*, to stroke; b. TRICOT, from Old French *estriquer*, to strike. Both a and b from Germanic **strikan*. 2. STRICKLE, from Old English *stricel*, implement for leveling grain, from Germanic diminutive **strik-ila-*. 3. STREAK, from Old English *strica*, stroke, line, from Germanic **strikōn*.

II. O-grade form **stroig-*. STROKE¹, from Old English *strāc*, stroke, from Germanic **straik-*.

III. Zero-grade form **strig-*. 1. Suffixed form **strig-ā-*. STRIGOSE, from Latin *striga*, row of grain, furrow drawn lengthwise over the field. 2. Suffixed form **strig-yā-*. STRIA, from Latin *stria*, furrow, channel. 3. Nasalized zero-grade form **stri-n-g-*. STRAIN¹, STRAIT, STRESS, STRETTO, STRICT, STRINGENDO, STRINGENT; ASTRINGENT, CONSTRAIN, DISTRAIN, DISTRESS, PRESTIGE, RESTRAIN, RESTRICT, from Latin *stringere*, to draw tight, press together. 4. STRIGIL, from Latin *strigilis*, strigil, possibly akin to *stringere*. [Pokorny 1. streig-, 2. streig- 1036; 4. ster- 1028.]

strenk- Tight, narrow. Possible European root. 1. O-grade form **stronk-*. a. STRING, from Old English *string*, string, from Germanic **strangi-*; b. STRONG, from Old English *strang*, strong, powerful, strict, from Germanic *stranga-*; c. STRENGTH, from Old English *strengthu*, strength, strictness, from Germanic **strangithō*. a-c all from Germanic **strang-*. 2. Variant **strange-*. a. STRANGLE, STRANGLES, STRANGULATE, from Greek *strangalē*, halter; b. STRANGURY, from Greek *stranx*, drop (< “that which is squeezed out”). [Pokorny strenk- 1036.]

strep- To make a noise. Imitative European root. OB-STREPEROUS, from Latin *strepere*, to make noise. [Pokorny (s)trep- 1037.]

(s)twēr-¹ To turn, whirl. 1. Zero-grade form **stur-*. a. Suffixed form **stur-mo-*. STORM, from Old English *storm*, storm, from Germanic **sturmaz*, storm (< “whirlwind”); b. STIR¹, from Old English *styrjan*, to move, agitate, from Germanic **sturjan*. 2. Suffixed zero-grade variant form **tur-bā-*. TROUBLE, TURBID, TURBINE, DISTURB, PERTURB, from Greek *turbē*, tumult, disorder (> Latin *turba*, disorder, *turbō*, spinning top, and *turbāre*, to confuse, disorder). [Pokorny 1. twer- 1100.]

(s)twēr-² To grasp, hold; hard. Variant form **twēr-*. QUARTZ, from Middle High German *quartz*, quartz, from a source perhaps akin to West Slavic *kvardy*, quartz, altered from Slavic **tvrd-*. [Pokorny 2. twer- 1101.]

sū- Pig. (Contracted from earlier **sua-*; probably a derivative of *seua-*.) 1. Suffixed form **sua-ino-*. a. SWINE, from Old English *swīn*, swine; b. KEELSON, from Old Norse *svīn*, swine. Both a and b from Germanic **swīnam*. 2. Suffixed form **su-kā-*. a. (i) HOG, from Old English *hogg*, hog, from British Celtic **hukk-*, from Celtic expressive form **sukko-*, swine, snout of a swine; (ii) SOCKET, from Anglo-Norman *soc*, plowshare, perhaps from Celtic **sukko-*; b. SOW², from Old English *sugu*, sow, from Germanic **sugō*. 3. Basic form **sū-*. SOW², from Old English *sū*, from Germanic **sū-*. 4. SOIL², from Latin *sūs*, pig. 5. HYADES, HYENA; HYOSCINE, from Greek *hūs*, swine. [Pokorny sū- 1038.]

sūro- Sour, salty, bitter. 1. SOUR, from Old English *sūr*, sour. 2. CHOUCRROUTE, SAUERBRATEN, SAUERKRAUT, from Old High German *sūr*, sour. 3. SORREL¹, from Old French *sur*, sour. 1-3 all from Germanic **sūra-*, sour. [Pokorny sū-ro 1039.]

swād- Sweet, pleasant. (Oldest form **swea-d-*, colored to **swaa-d-*, contracted to **swād-*.) 1. SWEET, from Old English *swēte*, sweet, from Germanic **swōtja-*. 2. Suffixed form **swād-ē-*. SUASION; ASSUASIVE, DISSUADE, PERSUADE, from Latin *suādere*, to advise, urge (< “recommend as good”). 3. Suffixed form **swād-wi-*. SOAVE, SUAVE; ASSUAGE, from Latin *suāvis*, delightful. 4. Suffixed form **swād-es-*. AEDSES, from Greek *ēdos*, pleasure. 5. Suffixed form **swād-onā*. HEDONIC, HEDONISM, from Greek *hēdonē*, pleasure. [Pokorny swād- 1039.]

(s)wāgh- To resound. 1. SOUGH, from Old English *swōgan*, to resound, from Germanic **swōgan*. 2. Suffixed form **wāgh-ā-*. CATECHIZE, from Greek *ēkhē*, sound. 3. Suffixed form **wāgh-ōi-*. ECHO, from Greek *ēkhō*, noise, echo. [Pokorny wāgh- 1110.]

s(w)e- Pronoun of the third person and reflexive (referring back to the subject of the sentence); further appearing in various forms referring to the social group as an entity, “(we our-)selves.” 1. Suffixed extended form **sel-bho-*. SELF, from Old English *self*, *syf*, self, same, from Germanic **selbaz*, self. 2. Suffixed form **s(w)e-bh(o)-*. SIB; GOSSIP, from Old English *sibb*, relative, from Germanic **sibja-*, “one’s own,” blood relation, relative. 3. Suffixed form **se-ge-*. BUSTLE¹, from Old Norse *-sk*, reflexive suffix (as in *būask*, to make oneself ready), from *sik*, oneself (reflexive pronoun), from Germanic **sik*, self. 4. Suffixed form **swoi-no-*. SWAIN; BOATSWAIN, from Old Norse *swēim*, herdsman, boy, from Germanic **swainaz*, “one’s own (man),” attendant, servant. 5. Suffixed form **s(u)w-o-*. ONE’S OWN. a. SUICIDE, from Latin *suī* (genitive), of oneself; b. SWAMI, from Sanskrit *svāmī*, “one’s own master,” owner, prince, from *sva-* (< **swo-*), one’s own. 6. Extended form **sed-*. SECEDE, SECEARN, SECLUDE, SECRET, SECURE, SEDITION, SEDUCTION, SEDULOUS, SEGREGATE, SELECT, SEPARATE, SEVER, SURE, from Latin *sēd*, *sē*, *sē(d)*, without, apart (< “on one’s own”); c. SOBER, from Latin compound *sōbrius*, not drunk (*ēbrius*, drunk; see *eg²h-*). 7. Possibly suffixed lengthened o-grade form **sō-lo*. SOLE²,

SOLITARY, SOLITUDE, SOLO, SULLEN; DESOLATE, SOLILOQUY, SOLIPISM, from Latin *sōlus*, by oneself alone. **8.** Extended root **swēdh-*, “that which is one’s own,” peculiarity, custom. **a.** SODALITY, from Latin *sodālīs* (Archaic Latin *suodāl-*), companion (< “one’s own,” “relative”); **b.** suffixed form **swēdh-sko-*. CONSUEITUDE, CUSTOM, DESUETUDE, MANSUETUDE, MASTIFF, from Latin *suēscere*, to accustom, get accustomed; **c.** ETHIC, ETHOS; CACOE-THES, from Greek *ēthos*, custom, disposition, trait; **d.** suffixed form **swēdh-no-*. ETHNIC, ETHNO-, from Greek *ēthnos*, band of people living together, nation, people (< “people of one’s own kind”). **9.** Suffix extended form **swet-aro-*. HETAERA, from Greek *hetairoi*, comrade, companion, earlier *hetaros*. **10.** Suffix extended form **swed-yo-*. IDIO-, IDIOM, IDIOT; IDIOPATHY, IDIOSYNCRASY, from Greek *idios*, personal, private (“particular to oneself”). **11.** Suffix extended form **swei-no-*. SINN FEIN, from Old Irish *féin*, self. **12.** Suffix (ablative) form **swe-tos*, from oneself. KHEDIVE, from Old Iranian *khvadāta-*, lord, by haplology from compound form **khvatō-dāta-*, created from oneself (*dāta-*, created; see *dhē-*). **13.** Perhaps suffixed form **swe-tono-*. KHOTANESE, from Khotanese *Hvatana-*, perhaps “those holding their own (power), masters.” [Pokorny *se-* 882.] Derivative *swō-*.

swel-1 To whistle, hiss. Imitative root. SIBILATE; CHUFA, PERSIFLAGE, from Latin *sibilāre*, to whistle at, hiss down. [Pokorny *suei-* 1040.]

swel-2 To bend, turn. Base of various Germanic forms. **1.** SWOOP, from Old English *swāpan*, to sweep, drive, swing, from Germanic o-grade form **swaip-*. **2.** SWIFT, from Old English *swift*, swift, quick (< “turning quickly”), from Germanic zero-grade form **swip-*. **3.** SWIVEL, from Middle English *swyvel*, a swivel, from Germanic full-grade form **swif-*. **4.** Possibly Germanic **swih-*. SWITCH, from Middle Dutch *swijch*, bough, twig. **5.** SWAP, from Middle English *swappen*, to splash, from a source akin to German *schwappen*, to flap, splash. [Pokorny *sue(i)-* 1041.]

sweld-1 To shine. Possible suffixed form **sweld-es-*. **1.** SIDEREAL, from Latin *sīdus*, constellation, star. **2.** CONSIDER, DESIRE, from Latin augury terms *cōnsiderāre*, to examine, “observe the stars carefully” (*con-*, intensive prefix; see *kom*), and *dēsiderāre*, to long for, miss (“observe the absence of”); formed on analogy with *cōnsiderāre*; *dē-*, from; see *de-*). **3.** Possible variant form **sweit-*. SWIDDEN, from Old Norse *swidha*, to be singed. [Pokorny *1. sueid-* 1042.]

sweld-2 Sweat; to sweat.

I. O-grade form **swoid-*. **1.** SWEAT, from Old English *swētan*, to sweat, from Germanic **swaitaz*, sweat, with its denominative **swaitjan*, to sweat. **2.** Suffix extended form **swoid-os-*. SUDORIFIC; SUDORIFEROUS, from Latin *sūdor*, sweat. **3.** O-grade form **swoid-ā-*. SUDATORIUM, SUINT; EKUDE, TRANSUDE, from Latin *sūdāre*, to sweat.

II. Suffix extended zero-grade form **swid-r-os-*. HIDROSIS, from Greek *hidrōs*, sweat. [Pokorny *2. sueid-* 1043.]

s(w)eks Six. (Oldest form **s(w)ēks-*.)

I. Form **sēks*. **1.** SIX; SIXTEEN, SIXTY, from Old English *six* (i)ex, *six*, with derivatives *sixtig*, sixty, and *sixtyne*, sixteen (-*tyne*, ten; see *dek(m)*), from Germanic **sēks*. **2.** SENARY, SEX-; SEICENTO, SEMESTER, from Latin *sex*, six. **3.** Suffix extended form **sēks-to-*. SESTET, SEXTINA, SEXT, SEXTANT, SEXTILE; SEXTODECIMO, SIESTA, SISTINE, from Latin *sextus*, sixth.

II. Form **sweks*. HEXA-, HEXAD, from Greek *hex*, six. [Pokorny *sueks* 1044.]

swel-1 To eat, drink. **1.** Perhaps Germanic **swil-*. SWILL, from Old English *swilian*, to wash out, gargle. **2.** Extended form **swelk-*. SWALLOW; GROUNDSEL¹, from Old English *swelgan*, to swallow, from Germanic **swelgan*, **swelhan*. **3.** MANTICORE, MARKHOR, from Iranian **khvāra-*, eating. [Pokorny *1. suel(k)-* 1045.]

swel-2 To shine, burn. **1.** Extended form **sweld-*. SULTRY, SWELTER, from Old English *sweltan*, to die, perish (perhaps < “be overcome with heat”), from Germanic **swiltan*. **2.** O-grade form **swol-*. SWALE, from Middle English *swale*, shade, shady place, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *svall*, cool (< “lukewarm” < “hot”), from Germanic **swal-*. [Pokorny *2. suel-* 1045.]

swel-3 Post, board, sill, from Old English *syll(e)*, doorsill, threshold, from Germanic **syļō*. [Pokorny *2. sel-* 898.]

swem- To move, stir, swim. Possibly an Indo-European root, but perhaps Germanic only. **1.** SWIM, from Old English *swimman*, to swim, from Germanic **swimjan*. **2.** Suffix zero-grade form **swum-to-*. **a.** SOUND³, from Old English *sund*, swimming, sea; **b.** SOUND⁴; RADIOSONDE, ROCKETSONDE, from Old French *sonde*, sounding line. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **sundam*. [Pokorny *sjem-* 1046.]

swen- To sound. Also *swenā-* (oldest form **swenā-*). **1.** Suffix extended form **swon-o-*. **a.** SWAN¹, from Old English *swan*, swan, from Germanic **swanaz*, **swanōn-*, “singer.” **b.** SONE, SONIC, SONNET, SOUND²; UNISON, from Latin *sonus*, a sound. **2.** Basic variant form **swenā-*. SONANT, SONATA, SONOROUS; ASSONANCE, CONSONANT, DISSONANT, RESOUND, from Latin *sonāre*, to sound. [Pokorny *suen-* 1046.]

sweng(w)- To wing, turn, toss. Germanic root. **1.** SWING, from Old English *swingan*, to whip, strike, swing, from Germanic **swingan*. **2.** SWINGLETREE, from Middle Dutch *swinghel*, instrument for beating hemp, from Germanic **swing-*. **3.** O-grade form **swong-*. **a.** Suffix extended (causative) form **swong-eyo-*. SWINGE, from Old English *swengan*, to swing, shake, from Germanic **swangjan*; **b.** SWANK, from Middle High German *swanken*, to turn, swing, from Germanic variant **swank-*. **4.** SWAG, from a Scandinavian source akin to Norwegian *swagga*, to sway (preform uncertain). [Pokorny *syeng-* 1047.]

swen-to- Healthy, strong. Germanic root, rhyming with the **kwen-to-* underlying the words for “holy” in Iranian and Balto-Slavic (see *kwen-*). Zero-grade form **sun-to-*. **a.** SOUND², from Old English *gesund*, healthy; **b.** GESUNDHEIT, from Old High German *gisunt(i)*, healthy. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **ga-sunda-* (**ga-*, intensive prefix; see *kom*), from **sund-*. [Pokorny *syento-* 1048.]

swep-1 To sleep. **1.** Suffix extended form **swep-os-*. SOPOR; SOPORIFIC, from Latin *sopor*, a deep sleep. **2.** Suffix extended form **swep-no-*. SOMNI-, SOMNOLENT; INSOMNIA, from Latin *somnus*, sleep. **3.** Suffix extended zero-grade form **sup-no-*. HYPNO-, HYPNOSIS, HYPNOTIC, from Greek *hupnos*, sleep. [Pokorny *1. suep-* 1048.]

swep-2 To throw, sling, cast. **1.** O-grade form **swop-*, possibly in Germanic variant expressive form **swabb-*. SWAB, from Middle Dutch *swabbe*, mop, splash. **2.** Suffix extended zero-grade form **sup-ā-*. DISSIPATE, from Latin *dissipāre* (< **dissupāre*), to disperse (**dis-*, apart). [Pokorny *2. suep-* 1049.]

swer-1 To speak, talk. O-grade form **swor-*. **1.** SWEAR, from Old English *swerian*, to swear, proclaim, from Germanic **swarjan*. **2.** ANSWER, from Old English *andswaru*, answer, from Germanic **and-swarō*, “a swearing against” “rebuttal” (**andi-*, against; see *ant-*). [Pokorny *1. swer-* 1049.]

swer-2 To buzz, whisper. Imitative root. **1.** O-grade form **swor-*. SWIRL, from Middle English *swyrl*, eddy, from a Low German source akin to Dutch *zwirrelen*, to whirl, from Germanic **swar-*. **2.** Suffix extended o-grade form **swor-mo-*. SWARM, from Old English *swearm*, swarm, from Germanic **swarmaz*. **3.** Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **sur-do-*. **a.** SORDINO, SOURDINE, SORD, from Latin *surdus*, deaf, mute; **b.** ABSURD, from Latin *absurdus*, discordant, away from the right

sound, harsh (*ab-*, away; see *apo-*). 4. In names of small animals. a. Suffixed zero-grade form **sur-ak-*. HYRAX; HYRACOTHERE, from Greek *húrax*, hyrax; b. suffixed lengthened o-grade form **swōr-ak-*. SORICINE, from Latin *sōrex*, shrew. 5. Reduplicated expressive zero-grade form **su-surr-*. SUSURRATION, from Latin *susurrus*, whisper. [Pokorny 2. *syer-* 1049.]

swer³ To cut, pierce. SWORD, from Old English *swēard*, sword, from Germanic **swerdam*. [Pokorny 4. *syer-* 1050.]

swer⁴ Also **ser-**. Heavy. Suffixed lengthened-grade variant form **sēr-yo-*. SERIOUS, from Latin *sērius*, serious, grave. [In Pokorny 1. *yer-* 1150.]

swerbh- To turn, wipe off. 1. SWERVE, from Old English *swēorfan*, to file away, scour, polish, from Germanic **swerb-*. 2. O-grade form **sworbh-*. SWARE, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *svarf*, filings. [Pokorny *syerbh-* 1050.]

swergh- To worry, be sick. SORROW, from Old English *sorh*, *sorg*, anxiety, sorrow, from Germanic **sorg-*. [Pokorny *syergh-* 1051.]

swesor- Sister. Perhaps originally a compound of *s(w)e-* and *esōr*, woman, so literally "woman of one's own kin group" in an exogamous society. 1. Zero-grade form **swesr-*. a. SISTER, from Old English *swēstor*, sister, and Old Norse *systir*, sister, both from Germanic **swestar* (with *-t-* from stem **swestr-* < **swesr-*); b. suffixed form **swesr-ino-*. COUSIN, from Latin *sobrinus*, maternal cousin. 2. SORORAL, SORORITY; SORORICIDE, from Latin *soror*, sister. [Pokorny *swesor-* 1051.]

swi- To be silent. APOSIOPESIS, from Greek *siōpē*, silence (expressive formation). [Pokorny *swi-* 1052.]

swō- Pronominal stem; so. Derivative of *s(w)e-*. 1a. *so-*, from Old English *swā*, so; b. *such-*, from Old English *swylc*, such, from Germanic compound **swa-lik-*, "so like," of the same kind (**līk-*, same; see *lik-*). 2. Adverbial form **swai*. NISI, QUASI, from Latin *si* (Archaic Latin *sei*), if, in *nisi*, unless (Archaic Latin *nesi*; ne not; see *ne*), and *quasi*, as if (*quam*, as; see *kwo-*). [In Pokorny *se-* 882.]

s(w)okwo- Resin, juice. Variant form **sokwo-*. OPTUM, from Greek *opos* (< **hopos*), juice. [Pokorny *s(w)ekwo-* 1044.]

swombho- Spongy; also a word for mushroom. 1. SWAMP, from Middle Low German *swamp*, swamp. 2. SWAMP, from a Low German source akin to Low German *zwamp*, swamp. [Pokorny *s(w)omb(h)o-* 1052.]

swordo- Black, dirty. 1. SWART, SWARTHY, from Old English *swært*, swarthy, from Germanic **swarta-*. 2. Zero-grade suffixed (stative) form **swrd-ē-*. SORDID, from Latin *sordēre*, to be dirty. [Pokorny *spordo-* 1052.]

syū- Also **sū-**. To bind, sew. (Oldest form **syu-*.)

I. Basic form **syū-*. SEW, from Old English *seowian*, *siowan*, to sew, from Germanic **siwjan*.

II. Variant form **sū-*. 1. SEAM, from Old English *sēam*, seam, from Germanic **saumaz*. 2. SUTURE; AC-COUNTER, COUTURE, from Latin *suere* (past participle *sūtus*), to sew. 3. Suffixed form **sū-dhla-*. SUBULATE, from Latin *sūbula*, awl (< "sewing instrument"). 4. Suffixed form **sū-tro-*. SUTRA; KAMASUTRA, from Sanskrit *sūtram*, thread, string.

III. Suffixed shortened form **syu-men-*. HYMEN, from Greek *humēn*, thin skin, membrane. [Pokorny *syū-* 915.]

tā- To melt, dissolve. (Oldest form **te₂-*, colored to **ta₂-*, contracted to **tā-*.) 1. Extended form **tāw-*. THAW, from Old English *thāwian*, to thaw, from Germanic **thāwōn*. 2. Extended form **tābh-*. TABES, TABESCENCE, from Latin *tābēs*, a melting, wasting away, putrefaction. 3. Extended form **tāk-*. EUTECTIC, from Greek *tēkein*, to melt. [Pokorny *tā-* 1053.]

tag- To touch, handle. 1. Nasalized form **ta-n-g-*. TACT, TANGENT, TANGIBLE, TASK, TASTE, TAX; ATTAIN, CONTACT, INTACT, TACTORECEPTOR, TANGORECEPTOR, from Latin *tangere*, to touch, with derivatives *tāxare*, to touch, assess (possibly a frequentative of *tangere*, but probably influenced by Greek *tassein*, *taxai*, to arrange, assess), and *tāctus*, touch. 2. Compound form **ŋ-tag-ro-*, "untouched, intact" (**ŋ-*, negative prefix; see *ne*). ENTIRE, INTEGER, INTEGRATE, INTEGRITY, from Latin *integer*, intact, whole, complete, perfect, honest. 3. Suffixed form **tag-smen-*. CONTAMINATE, from Latin *contāmināre*, to corrupt by mixing or contact (< **con-tāmen-*, "bringing into contact with"; *con-*, *com-*, with; see *kōm*). [Pokorny *tag-* 1054.]

tāg- To set in order. (Oldest form probably **te₂g-*, colored to **ta₂g-*, contracted to **tāg-*.) Suffixed form **tag-yo-* (probably < **tag-yo-*). TACTICS, TAGMA, TAX-EME, TAXIS, TAXIS, TAXO; ATAXIA, HYPOTAXIS, PARATAXIS, SYNTAX, from Greek *tassein*, *tatein*, to arrange, with derivatives *taxis* (< **tag-ti-*), arrangement, and *tagma* (< **tag-my-*), arrangement. [Pokorny *tāg-* 1055.]

tak¹ To be silent. Suffixed (stative) form **tak-ē-*. TACET, TACIT; PAPATACI FEVER, RETICENT, from Latin *tacēre*, to be silent. [Pokorny *tak-* 1055.]

[tak²] To take. Germanic root. TAKE; WAPENTAKE, from Old Norse *taka*, to take, from Germanic **takan.*

tauro- Bull. Derivative of *stā-* (via extended form **(s)ta₂y-u-*), but an independent word in Indo-European. 1. TAURINE¹, TAURUS, TOREADOR, TORERO; BIT-TERN¹, from Latin *taurus*, bull. 2. TAURINE²; TAURO-CHOLIC ACID, from Greek *tauros*, bull. [In Pokorny *tēu-* 1080.]

[taw- To make, manufacture. Germanic root. 1. *to^w*, from Old English *tow-*, spinning (only in compounds such as *tow-hūs*, spinning house or room). 2. *taw¹*, from Old English *tawian*, to prepare, from Germanic **tawjan*, **tawōn*. 3. HERIOT, from Old English *geatwa*, *geatwe*, equipment, from Germanic **gatawja-*, equipment (**ga-*, collective prefix; see *kōm*). 4. TOOL, from Old English or Old Norse *tōl*, implement, from Germanic variant **to(w)lam*, implement. [In Pokorny 2. (*deu-*) 218.]

tegu- Thick. THICK, from Old English *thicce*, thick, from Germanic **thiku-*. [Pokorny *tegu-* 1057.]

tek- To beget, give birth to. 1. Suffixed form **tek-no-*, child. THANE, from Old English *thegn*, freeman, nobleman, military vassal, warrior, from Germanic **thegnaz*, boy, man, servant, warrior. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **tok-o-*. OXYTOCIC, POLYTOCIC, TOC-OL-OGY, from Greek *tokos*, birth. [Pokorny 1. *tek-* 1057.]

teks- To weave; also to fabricate, especially with an ax; also to make wicker or wattle fabric for (mud-covered) house walls. (Oldest form **teks-*.) 1. TEXT, TIS-SUE; CONTEXT, PRETEXT, from Latin *texere*, to weave, fabricate. 2. Suffixed form **teks-lā-*. a. TILLEN², TOLL², from Latin *tēla*, web, net, warp of a fabric, also weaver's beam (to which the warp threads are tied); b. SUB-TLE, from Latin *subtilis*, thin, fine, precise, subtle (< **sub-tēla*, "thread passing under the warp," the finest thread; *sub*, under; see *upo*). 3. Suffixed form **teks-on-*, weaver, maker of wattle for house walls, builder (possibly contaminated with **teks-tōr*, builder). TECTONIC; ARCHITECT, from Greek *tektōn*, carpenter, builder. 4. Suffixed form **teks-nā-*, craft (of weaving or fabricating). TECHNICAL, POLYTECHNIC, TECHNOLOGY, from Greek *tekhne*, art, craft, skill. 5a. DACHSHUND, from Old High German *dahs*, badger; b. DASSIE, from Middle Dutch *das*, badger. Both a and b from Germanic **thahsus*, badger, possibly from this root ("the animal that builds," referring to its burrowing skill) but more likely borrowed from the same pre-Indo-European source as the Celtic totemic name

**Tazgo-* (as in Gaulish *Tazgo-*, Gaelic *Tadhg*), originally "badger." [Pokorny *tek*- 1058.]

tek- To run, flee. Possibly suffixed o-grade form **tok*-so-. TOXIC, from Greek *toxón*, bow, also (in the plural) bow and arrow (< "that which flies"), from Iranian **taxša-*, bow. [Pokorny *tek*- 1059.]

tel- Ground, floor, boar. 1. DEAL², from Middle Low German and Middle Dutch *dele*, plank, from Germanic **thil-jō*. 2. Suffixed form **tel-n-*. TELLURIAN, TELLURIC, TELLURION, TELLURIUM, TELLURO-, from Latin *tellūs*, earth, the earth. 3. Possibly reduplicated form **tri-tel-*. TITLE, from Latin *titulus*, placard, label, superscription. [Pokorny 2. *tel*- 1061.]

telə- To lift, support, weigh; with derivatives referring to measured weights and thence to money and payment. (Oldest form **telə-*.) 1. Suffixed form **telə-mon-*. TELAMON, from Greek *telamón*, supporter, bearer. 2. Suffixed form **tel(a)-es-*. a. TOLL¹; PHILATELY, from Greek *telos*, tax, charge; b. TOLERATE, from Latin *tolerāre*, to bear, endure. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **tjā-i-*. TALION; RETALIATE, from Latin *tālīō*, reciprocal punishment in kind, possibly "something paid out," from **tālī-* (influenced by *tālis*, such). 4. Suffixed variant zero-grade form **tala-nt-*. TALENT, from Greek *talanton*, balance, weight, any of several specific weights of gold or silver, hence the sum of money represented by such a weight. 5. Perhaps (but unlikely) intensive reduplicated form **tantal-*. TANTALIZE, TANTALUS, from Greek *Tantalos*, name of a legendary king, "the sufferer." 6. Perhaps (but unlikely) zero-grade form **tjā-*. ATLANTIC, ATLAS, from Greek *Atlās* (stem *Atlant-*), name of the Titan supporting the world. 7. Suffixed zero-grade form **tjā-to-*. ABLATION, ABLATIVE, ALLATIVE, COLLATE, DILATORY, ELATE, ELATIVE, ILLATION, ILLATIVE, LEGISLATOR, OBLATE¹, PRELATE, PROLATE, RELATE, SUBLATE, SUPERLATIVE, TRANSLATE, from Latin *lātus*, "carried, borne," used as the suppletive past participle of *ferre*, to bear (see *bher-*¹), with its compounds. 8. Suffixed zero-grade form **tjā-a-*. TOLA, from Sanskrit *tulā*, scales, balance, weight. 9. Nasalized zero-grade form **tjā-n-a-*. EXTOL, from Latin *tollere*, to lift. [Pokorny 1. *tel*- 1060.]

tem- To cut. Also *temə-*.

I. Form **tema-*. Nasalized form **t(e)m-n-a-*. TME-SIS, TOME, -TOME, -TOMY; ANATOMY, ATOM, DIATOM, DICHOTOMY, ENTOMO-, EPITOME, from Greek *temnein*, to cut, with o-grade forms *tomos*, cutting, a cut, section, volume, and *tomé*, a cutting.

II. Form **tem-*. 1. Suffixed form **tem-lo-*. TEMPLE¹, TEMPLE²; CONTEMPLATE, from Latin *templum*, temple, shrine, open place for observation (augury time < "place reserved or cut out"), small piece of timber. 2. Extended root **tem-d-* becoming **tend-* in o-grade suffixed (iterative) form **tond-eyo-*. TONSORIAL, TONSURE, from Latin *tondēre*, to shear, shave. [Pokorny 1. *tem*- 1062.]

temə- Dark. Suffixed form **temə-s-*. 1. TEMERARIOUS, TEMERITY, from Latin *temere*, blindly, rashly, originally ablative of a noun **temus*, stem **temer-*, "blindness."

2. Suffixed form **temə-s-rā-*. TENEBRAE, TENEBRIONID, from Latin *tenebrae* (plural), darkness. [Pokorny *tem(a)-* 1063.]

temp- To stretch. Extension of *ten-* (assimilated from **temp-*). 1. TEMPLE², from Latin *tempus*, temple of the head (? where the skin is stretched from behind the eye to the ear), possibly from this root. 2. Perhaps zero-grade form **tjnp-*. a. TAFFETA, from Persian *tāftan*, to weave (the warp threads are stretched on the loom), from Iranian **tāp-*; b. TAPESTRY, TAPIS, from Greek *tapēs*, carpet, from Iranian **tāp-*, "carpet." [Pokorny *temp-* 1064.]

ten- To stretch.

I. Derivatives with the basic meaning. 1. Suffixed form **ten-do-*. a. TEND¹, TENDER², TENSE¹, TENT¹; AT-TEND, CONTEND, DETENT, DÉTENTE, DISTEND, EXTEND,

INTEND, OSTENSIBLE, PRETEND, SUBTEND, from Latin *tendere*, to stretch, extend; b. PORTEND, from Latin *portendere*, "to stretch out before" (*por-*, variant of *pro-*, before; see *per*¹), a technical term in augury, "to indicate, presage, foretell." 2. Suffixed form **ten-yo-*. TENESMUS; ANATASE, BRONCHIECTASIS, CATATONIA, EN-TASIS, EPITASIS, HYPOTENUSE, NEOTENY, PERITONEUM, PROTASIS, SYNTONIC, TELANGIECTASIS, from Greek *teinein*, to stretch, with o-grade form *ton-* and zero-grade noun *tasis* (< **tj-i-*), a stretching, tension, intensity. 3. Reduplicated zero-grade form **te-tj-o-*. TETANUS, from Greek *tétanos*, stiff, rigid. 4. Suffixed full-grade form **ten-tro-*. a. TANTRA, from Sanskrit *tantram*, loom; b. SITAR, from Persian *tār*, string. 5. Basic form (with stative suffix) **ten-ē-*. TENABLE, TENACIOUS, TENACULUM, TENANT, TENEMENT, TENET, TENON, TENOR, TENURE, TENUTO; ABSTAIN, CONTAIN, CONTINUE, DETAIN, ENTERTAIN, LIEUTENANT, MAINTAIN, OBTAIN, PERTAIN, PERTINACIOUS, REIN, RETAIN, RETINACULUM, RETINUE, SUSTAIN, from Latin *tenēre*, to hold, keep, maintain (< "to cause to endure or continue, hold on to").

II. Derivatives meaning "stretched," hence "thin." 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **tjy-u-*. THIN, from Old English *thynne*, thin, from Germanic **thunni-*, from **thunw-*. 2. Suffixed full-grade form **ten-u-*. TENUOUS; ATTENUATE, EXTENUATE, from Latin *tenuis*, thin, rare, fine. 3. Suffixed full-grade form **ten-ero-*. TENDER¹, TENDRIL; INTENERATE, from Latin *tener*, tender, delicate.

III. Derivatives meaning "something stretched or capable of being stretched, a string." 1. Suffixed form **ten-on-*. TENDON, TENO-, from Greek *tenōn*, tendon. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **ton-o-*. TONE; BARITONE, TONOPLAST, from Greek *tonos*, string, hence sound, pitch. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **tjy-yā-*. TAENIA; POLYTENE, from Greek *tainiā*, band, ribbon. [Pokorny 1. *ten*- 1065.] See also extended roots *temp-*, *tenk-*¹, and *tens-*.

teng- To soak. 1. TAINT, TINCT, TINGE, TINT; INTINCTION, STAIN, from Latin *tingere*, to moisten, soak, dye. 2. Zero-grade form **tjg-*. DUNK, from Old High German *thunkōn*, *dunkōn*, to soak, from Germanic **thunk-*. [Pokorny 1. *teng*- 1067.]

tenk-¹ To stretch. Extension of *ten-*. Perhaps Germanic **thingam*, assembly (? < "meeting-time for an assembly" < "stretch of time"). 1. THING, from Old English *thing*, assembly, (legal) case, thing. 2. AL-THING, HUSTINGS, from Old Norse *thing*, assembly. 3. DINGUS, from Old High German *thing*, *ding*, thing. [Pokorny 1. *tenk*- 1067.]

tenk-² To become firm, curdle, thicken. 1. Suffixed form **tenk-to-*, thickened. TIGHT, from Middle English *thight*, dense, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *thétt*, dense, watertight, from Germanic **thinhta-*. 2. Possibly suffixed o-grade form **tonk-lo-*. TANGLE¹, from a source akin to Old Norse *thöngull*, seaweed (? < "thick mass"), from Germanic **thangul-*. [Pokorny 2. *tenk*- 1068.]

tens- To stretch, draw. Extension of *ten-*. Suffixed zero-grade form **tjns-ero-*. TUSSAH, from Sanskrit *tasa-*, shuttle. [Pokorny *tens*- 1068.]

tep- To be hot. 1. Suffixed (stative) form **tep-ē-*. EPID, from Latin *tepēre*, to be warm. 2. Probably suffixed form **tep-n-*. BELTANE, from Old Irish *tene*, fire (Bel, Celtic deity; see *bhel-*¹). 3. Suffixed form **tep-es-*. TAPAS, from Sanskrit *tapas*, heat, austerity. [Pokorny *tep*- 1069.]

ter- Base of derivatives meaning peg, post, boundary marker, goal. 1. Suffixed form **ter-men-*, boundary marker. TERM, TERMINATE, TERMINUS; DETERMINE, EXTERMINATE, from Latin *terminus*, boundary, limit. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **tj-m-*. THRUM², from Old English *-thrum*, broken-off end (attested only in

tunge-thrum, the ligament of the tongue), from Germanic **thrum-*. [Pokorny 4. *ter*- 1074.]

-ter- Also **-tor-**. Suffix forming agent nouns from verbs. 1. -ATOR, -ATORY, from Latin *-ātor*, agent noun suffix to verbs with stem vowel **-ā-*. 2. Feminine **-tr-i-* (< **-tr-i-*), -TRIX, from Latin *-trix*, feminine agent noun suffix, from **-tr-i-k-*. [Not in Pokorny.]

tera-¹ To rub, turn; with some derivatives referring to twisting, boring, drilling, and piercing; and others referring to the rubbing of cereal grain to remove the husks, and thence to the process of threshing either by the trampling of oxen or by flailing with flails. (Oldest form **terā-*, with variant [metathesized] form **trē-*, contracted to **trē-*.)

1. Full-grade form **ter(a)-*. 1a. TRITE, TRITURATE; ATTRITION, CONTRITE, DETRIMENT, from Latin *terere* (past participle *tritrus*), to rub away, thresh, tread, wear out; b. TEREDO, from Greek *terēdon*, a kind of boring worm. 2. Suffixes form **ter-et-*, TERETE, from Latin *teres* (stem *teret-*), rounded, smooth. 3. Suffixes form **ter-sko-*. a. THRASH, THRESH, from Old English *therscan*, to thresh; b. THRESHOLD, from Old English *therscold*, *threscold*, sill of a door (over which one treads; second element obscure). Both a and b from Germanic **therskan*, **threskan*, to thresh, tread.

II. O-grade form **tor(a)-*. 1. TOREUTICS, from Greek *torus*, a boring tool. 2. Suffixes form **tor(a)-mo-*, hole. DERMA², from Old High German *darm*, gut, from Germanic **tharma-*. 3. Suffixes form **tor(a)-no-*. TURN; ATTORN, ATTORNEY, CONTOUR, DETOUR, RETURN, from Greek *toros*, tool for drawing a circle, circle, lathe.

III. Zero-grade form **tr-*. DRILL¹, from Middle Dutch *drillen*, to drill, from Germanic **thr-*.

IV. Variant form **trē-* (< **trē-*). 1. THROW, from Old English *thrāwan*, to turn, twist, from Germanic **thrēw-*. 2. Suffixes form **trē-tu-*. THREAD, from Old English *thræð*, thread, from Germanic **thrēdu-*, twisted yarn. 3. Suffixes form **trē-mū* (< **trē-* or **trā-*). MONOTREME, TREMATODE, from Greek *trēma*, perforation. 4. Suffixes form **trē-ti-* (< **trē-* or **trā-*). ATRESIA, from Greek *trēs*, perforation.

V. Form **trī-* (< **trī-*), metathesized from **trai-*, zero-grade of extended form **trai-*. 1. Probably suffixed form **trī-ōn-*. SEPTENTRION, from Latin *triō*, plow ox. 2. Suffixes form **trī-dho-*. TRIBULATION, from Latin *tribulum*, a threshing sledge.

VI. Various extended forms 1. Forms **trō-*, **traw-*. TRAUMA, from Greek *trauma*, hurt, wound. 2. Form **trīb-*. DIATRIBE, TRIBOELECTRICITY, TRIBOLOGY, TRYPIS, from Greek *tribein*, to rub, thresh, pound, wear out. 3. Form **trōg-*, **trag-*. a. TROGON, TROUT, from Greek *trōgēin*, to gnaw; b. DREDGE², from Greek *tragēma*, sweetmeat. 4. Form **trup-*. TREPAN; TRYPANOSOME, from Greek *trupē*, hole. 5. Possible form **trīg-*. TRUANT, from Old French *truant*, beggar. [Pokorny 3. *ter*- 1071.]

tera-² To cross over, pass through, overcome. (Oldest form **terā-*, with variant [metathesized] form **trē-*, colored to **tra-*, contracted to **trā-*.)

1. Zero-grade form **tr(a)-*. 1. THRILL; NOSTRIL, from Old English *thyr(e)*, *thyrē*, a hole (< "a boring through"), from Germanic suffixed form **thur-ila-*. 2. Suffixes form **trā-k-*. THOROUGH, THROUGH, from Old English *thurh*, *thuruh*, through, from Germanic **thurh-*. 3. Combining zero-grade form **tr(a)-* in Greek *nektar* (see *nek-*). 4. Zero-grade form **trā-* and full-grade form **ter(a)-*. AVATAR, from Sanskrit *tīrati*, *tarati*, he crosses over.

II. Variant form **trā-*. 1. TRANS-, TRANSIENT, TRANSOM, from Latin *trāns*, across, over, beyond, through (perhaps originally the present participle of a verb **trāre*, to cross over). 2. Suffixes form **trā-yo-*. SERAGLIO, SERAI; CARAVANSARY, LAMASERY, from Persian *sarāy*, inn, palace, from Iranian **thrāya-*, to protect.

III. Possible extended form **tru-*. 1. Suffixes form **tru-k-*. TRUCULENT, from Latin *trux* (stem *truc-*), savage, fierce, grim (< "overcoming," "powerful," "penetrating"). 2. Suffixes nasalized zero-grade form **tru-n-k-o-*. TRENCH, TRUNCATE, TRUNK, from Latin *truncus*, deprived of branches or limbs, mutilated, hence trunk (? < "overcome, maimed"). [Pokorny 5. *ter*- 1075.]

Language and Culture Note The lowly Latin preposition *trāns* "across, beyond" (familiar to us in words like *transfigure* and *transmigrate*) conceals a much more colorful past. It is a fossilized participle from the verbal root *tera-*² meaning "cross over, overcome." In several traditions, this root is used especially of "crossing over" or overcoming death (*nek-*¹). Thus the mythical substance that the Olympian gods drank that bestowed immortality was called *nektar* in Greek, a compound of these two roots meaning literally "overcoming death." In Hittite, the verb *tarh-*, "to overcome," is used in combination with the related name of the storm god, *Tarhunnaš*, in the Anatolian retelling of the Indo-European dragon-slaying myth (see note at *g^hhen-*) with the initial temporary victory of the monster: "the Serpent (Iluyankas) overcame the Overcomer (Tarhunnaš)." The myth is told at the New Year's festival (*purulli*), which has to do with renewal and rebirth; the serpent (in this and other versions of the Indo-European dragon-slaying myth) metaphorically represents death, dissolution, and the forces of chaos.

terk- To twist. 1. Possible variant (metathesized) form **terk-*. a. QUEER, from Middle Low German *dwer*, oblique; b. THWART, from Old Norse *thverr*, transverse. Both a and b from Germanic **thwerh-*, twisted, oblique. 2. Suffixes (causative) o-grade form **tok^w-eyo-*. TORCH, TORMENT, TORQUE¹, TORQUE², TORSION, TORT, TORTUOUS, TORTURE, TRUSS; CONFORT, DISTORT, EXTORT, NASTURTIUM, RETORT¹, TORTICOLLIS, from Latin *torquere*, to twist. [Pokorny *terk*- 1077.]

-tero- Adjectival suffix of comparative, marking contrast, as in **eks-tero-*, outer (see *eghs*). [Not in Pokorny.] Compare *-yos-*.

terp- To take pleasure. 1. TERPSICHORE, from Greek *terpein*, to delight, cheer. 2. EUTERPE, from Greek *Euterpe*, "the well-pleasing one" (*eu-*, well; see *(e)su-*). [Pokorny *terp*- 1077.]

ters- To dry. 1. Suffixes zero-grade form **tfs-*. a. THIRST, from Old English *thurst*, dryness, thirst, from Germanic suffixed form **thurs-tu-*; b. CUSK, from Old Norse *thorskr*, cod (< "dried fish"). Both a and b from Germanic **thurs-*. 2. Suffixes basic form **ters-ā-*. TERRACE, TERRAIN, TERRAN, TERRENE, TERRESTRIAL, TERRIER, TERRITORY, TUREEN; FUMITORY, INTER, MEDITERRANEAN, PARTERRE, SUBTERRANEAN, TERRAQUEOUS, TERREPLEIN, TERRE-VERTE, TERRICOLOUS, TERRIGNOUS, TURMERIC, VERDITER, from Latin *terra*, "dry land," earth. 3. Suffixes o-grade form **tors-eyo-*. TOAST¹, TORRENT, TORRID, from Latin *torrere*, to dry, parch, burn. 4. Suffixes zero-grade form **tfs-o-*. TARSUS, from Greek *tarsos*, frame of wickerwork (originally for drying cheese), hence a flat surface, sole of the foot, ankle. [Pokorny *ters-* 1078.]

Language and Culture Note Etymologically, *terrain* is simply "dry land." Already in Indo-European times, the root for "dry," *ters-*, was used as a standard epithet for land or ground. A suffixed noun form of this root, **ters-ā-*, became *terra* in Latin, "land," the source of English *terrain*, *territory*, and other such words. In this way, a word that started out as the word for "dry" in the phrase "dry land" became the word for "land" itself—an example of what linguists call a "transferred epithet." • A similar example from a much less familiar language is pro-

vided by the Tocharian words for "land," *yapoy* in Tocharian B and *ype* in Tocharian A. These are descended from the Indo-European word **yewos*, "grain," as used in the phrase "grain-giving earth."

teuə-¹ To pay attention to, turn. 1. O-grade form **tou(a)-*. THEW, from Old English *thēaw*, usage, custom (< "observance"), later good characteristic, strength. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **tua-ē-*. TUTION, TUTELAGE, TUTELARY, TUTOR; INTUITION, from Latin *tuēri*, to look at, watch, protect. [Pokorny 2. *teu-* 1079.]

teuə-² Also **teu-**. To swell. (Oldest form **teuə-*.) 1. Extended form **teuk-*. THIGH, from Old English *thēoh*, thigh, from Germanic **theuham*, "the swollen or fat part of the leg," thigh. 2. Extended form **tūs-*. THOUSAND, from Old English *thūsēnd*, thousand, from Germanic compound **thūs-hundi-*, "swollen hundred," thousand (**hundi-*, hundred; see **dekpn**). 3. Probably suffixed zero-grade form **tu-l-*. a. THOLE, from Old English *thol(l)*, oar pin, oarlock (< "a swelling"), from Germanic **thul-*; b. TYLECTOMY, TYLOSIS¹, from Greek *tylos*, callus, lump. 4. Extended zero-grade form **tūm-*. a. THIMBLE, THUMB, from Old English *thūma*, thumb (< "the thick finger"), from Germanic **thūmōn-*; b. suffixed (stative) form **tum-ē-*. TUMESCENT, TUMID, TUMOR; DETUMESCE, INTUMESCE, TUMEFACIENT, TUMIFY, from Latin *tumēre*, to swell, be swollen, be proud; c. suffixed form **tum-olo-*. TUMULUS, from Latin *tumulus*, raised heap of earth, mound. 5. Extended zero-grade form **tūbh-*. TRUFFLE, TUBER; PROTUBERATE, from Latin *tūber*, lump, swelling. 6. Suffixed zero-grade form **tū-ro-* (< **tua-ro-*). a. BUTTER, TYROSINE, from Greek *tūros*, cheese (< "a swelling," "coagulating"); b. OBTURATE, from Latin *tūrāre*, to stop up, possibly from **tūros*, swollen, coagulated, stopped up. 7. Suffixed variant form **twō-ro-*. a. SORTES, SORI², from Greek *sōros*, heap, pile; b. QUARK², from Old Church Slavonic *tvargŭ*, curds, cottage cheese. 8. Suffixed variant form **twō-my*. SOMA¹, SOMATO-, -SOME³; PROSOMA, from Greek *sōma*, body (< "a swelling," "stocky form"). 9. Suffixed zero-grade form **twa-wo-*. CREOSOTE, SOTERIOLOGY, from Greek *saos*, *sōs*, safe, healthy (< "swollen," "strong"), with derivative verb *sōzein*, to save. 10. Perhaps nasalized extended form **tu-m-b(h)-* (or extended zero-grade form **tum-*). TOMB, from Greek *tumbos*, barrow, tomb. [Pokorny *tēu-* 1080.]

teutā- Tribe. 1a. DUTCH, from Middle Dutch *duutsch*, German, of the Germans or Teutons; b. PLATTEDEUTSCH, from Old High German *diutisc*, of the people. Both a and b from Germanic **theudiskaz*, of the people; c. Germanic personal name **thiudō-rik-*, "people's king" (**rik-*, king; see **reg-¹**). (i) THEODORIC, from Gothic **Thiudareiks* (> Late Latin *Theodoricus*); (ii) DIETRICH, from Old High German *Diutarihc*. a-c all from Germanic **theudō*, people. 2. Suffixed form **teut-onōs*, "they of the tribe." TEUTON, from Latin *Teutōni*, the Teutons, borrowed via Celtic from Germanic tribal name **theudanōz*. 3. Possibly Latin *tōtus*, all, whole (? < "of the whole tribe"): TOTAL, TUTTI; FACTOTUM, TEETOTUM. [In Pokorny *tēu-* 1080.]

-ti- Suffix forming abstract nouns to verbal roots. Appears ultimately in the following English suffixes: a. -ATION, -IZATION, from Latin *-tiō* (stem *-tiōn-*), verbal abstract suffix, from **-ti-* plus extension by the nasal suffix **-ōn-*; b. -IASIS, from Greek *-iāsis* (< **-iad-ti-*), abstract noun suffix to verbs formed with the stem formant **-iad-*; c. -OSIS, from Greek *-ōsis* (< **-ō-ti-*), abstract noun suffix to verbs with stem vowel *-ō-*. [Not in Pokorny.]

tit- Also **tik-**, **kit-**. To tickle. Expressive root. 1. KITTLE, from Middle English *kytyllen*, to tickle, probably

from a source akin to Old Norse *kitla*, to tickle. 2. TITILLATE, from Latin *titillāre*, to tickle, titillate. [In Pokorny *geid-* 356.]

tkē- To gain control of, gain power over. (Oldest form **tkē-*.) 1. Zero-grade form **tkā-*. a. KSHATRIYA, from Sanskrit *kṣatram*, rule, power; b. SATRAP, from Old Persian *kṣhathra-*, kingdom, province, in compound *kṣhathra-pāwā*, protector of the province (-*pāwā*, protector; see **pā-**). Both a and b from Indo-Iranian suffixed form **kṣa-tram* (built to verb **kṣayati* in 2 below). 2. Zero-grade suffixed (present) form **tkā-eyo-*. a. XERXES (personal name), from Old Persian *kṣhayārshan-*, "ruling over men" (*arshan-*, man, hero; see **ers-²**), from **kṣhaya-*, to rule over; b. CHECK, SHAH; BASHAW, CHECKMATE, EXCHEQUER, PADISHAH, PASHA, from Old Persian *kṣhayāthiya-*, king (> Modern Persian *shāh*, king). Both a and b from Indo-Iranian **kṣayati*, he has power over, rules. [Pokorny *kṣē(i)-* 626.]

tkēi- To settle, dwell, be home. (Oldest form **tkēi-*.) 1. Suffixed o-grade form **(t)koi-mo-*. a. HOME, from Old English *hām*, home; b. NIFELHEIM, from Old Norse *heimr*, home; c. HAIMISH, from Old High German *heim*, home, also in personal name HENRY, from Old High German *Heimerich*, "ruler of the house" (*rich*, ruler; see **reg-¹**); d. HAME, from Middle Dutch *hame*, hame (< "covering"); e. HAMLET, from Old French *ham*, village, home; f. HAUNT, from Old French *hanter*, to frequent, haunt, from Germanic **haimatjan*, to go or bring home; g. HANGAR, from Old French *hangard*, shelter, possibly from Germanic **haimgardaz* (**gardaz*, enclosure; see **gher-¹**). a-g all from Germanic **haimaz*, home; h. dialectal Germanic **haima-*, home, in Latin *Boithaemum* (see **bheis-**). 2. Zero-grade form **tki-*. a. AMPHICTYONY, PROTOCTIST, from Greek *ktizein*, to found, settle, from metathesized **kti-*; b. probably Italic **si-*. SITUATE, SITUS, from Latin *situs*, location, from suffixed form **si-tu-*. [Pokorny 1. *kei-* 539, *kpei-* 626.]

-tlo- See **-tro-**.

to- Demonstrative pronoun. For the nominative singular see **so-**. 1a. THE²; NATHELESS, from Old English *thē*, *thý* (instrumental case), by the; b. DECOY, from Middle Dutch *de*, the; c. LEST, from Old English *the*, a conjunction. a-c from Germanic **thē*, from Indo-European instrumental form **tē*. 2. THOUGH, from Middle English *though*, though, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *thō*, though, from Germanic **thauh*, "for all that." 3. THESE, THIS, THOSE, from Old English *this*, *this*, this, from Germanic **thasi-*. 4. THAN, THEN, from Old English *thanne*, *thænne*, *thenne*, than, then, from Germanic **thana-*. 5. THENCE, from Old English *thanon*, thence, from Germanic **thanana-*. 6. THERE, from Old English *thær*, *thēr*, there, from Germanic **thēr*. 7. THITHER, from Old English *thæder*, *thider*, thither, from Germanic **thathro*. 8a. THEY, from Old Norse *their*, they; b. BOTH, from Old Norse *báðhir*, both, from Germanic **bai thaiz*, "both the" (**bai*, both; see **ambhō**). Both a and b from Germanic nominative plural **thai*. 9. THEIR, from Old Norse *their(r)a*, theirs, from Germanic genitive plural **thaira*. 10a. THEM, from Old Norse *thaim* and Old English *thām*, *thæm*, them; b. NONCE, from Middle English *for then anes*, for the nonce, for the occasion, from *then*, dative singular article, from Old English *thām*, *thæm*, dative singular article, originally dative plural used as singular. Both a and b from Germanic dative plural **thaimiz*. 11. Extended neuter form **tod-*. THAT, from Old English *thæt*, that, from Germanic **that*. 12. THUS, from Old English *thus*, thus, from Germanic **thus-*. 13. Adverbial (originally accusative) form **tam*. TANDEM, TANTAMOUNT, from Latin *tandem*, at last, so much, and *tantus*, so much. 14. Suffixed reduced form **t-āli-*.

TALES, from Latin *tālis*, such. **15.** TAUTO-, from Greek *to*, the. [Pokorny 1. *to*- 1086.]

-to- Also **-eto-**, **-oto-**. Suffix forming adjectives marking the accomplishment of the notion of the base. Where the base is verbal, they are participial (*finish-ed*); where the base is nominal, they mark possession (*beard-ed*). It is also found in superlative suffixes and ordinal numeral suffixes (as in Latin *sex-tus*, sixth, and English *six-th*; see **-is-to-** for a discussion of the semantics). It appears ultimately in the following English suffixes: **a.** -ED², from Old English *-ed*, *-ad*, *-od*, from Germanic **-da-* (preceded by stem vowel of verb); **b.** -ED³, from Old English *-ed*, *-od*, from Germanic **-da-*; **c.** -TH³, from Old English *-the*, ordinal numeral suffix, from Germanic **-tha-*; **d.** -ATE¹, -EE¹, from Latin *-ātus*, past participial suffix to verbs in *-āre* (< **-ā-to-*); **e.** -ETIC, from Greek *-etos*, verbal adjective suffix. [Not in Pokorny.] See also compound suffix **-is-to-** and compare **-no-**.

tolk*. To speak. Metathesized form **tlok**. LOCUTION, LOQUACIOUS; ALLOCATION, CIRCUMLOCUTION, COLLOQUIUM, COLLOQUY, ELOCUTION, GRANDILOQUENCE, INTERLOCUTION, MAGNILOQUENT, OBLOQUY, PROLOCUTOR, SOLILOQUY, VENTRILLOQUISM, from Latin *loqui*, to speak. [Pokorny *tolk**- 1088.]

tong- To think, feel. **1.** THANK, from Old English *thanc*, thought, good will, and *thancian*, to thank, from Germanic **thankaz*, thought, gratitude, and **thankōn*, to think of, thank. **2.** BETHINK, THINK, from Old English *(bi)thencan*, to think, from Germanic *(bi)-thankjan*. **3.** THOUGHT, from Old English *(ge)thōht*, thought, from Germanic *(ga)thanht-* “*ga-*, collective prefix; see **kom-**”. **4.** METHINKS, from Old English *thyncan*, to seem, from Germanic **thunkjan*. [Pokorny 1. *tong*- 1088.]

-tor- See **-ter-**.

tragh- To draw, drag, move. Rhyming variant **dhragh-**. TRACT¹, TRACTABLE, TRACTION, TRAIL, TRAIN, TRAIT, TREAT; ABSTRACT, ATTRACT, CONTRACT, DETRACT, DISTRACT, EXTRACT, PORTRAY, PROTRACT, RETRACT, SUBTRACT, from Latin *trahere* (past participle *tractus*), to pull, draw. [Pokorny *tragh*- 1089.]

treb- Dwelling. **1.** Zero-grade form **tṛb-*. **a.** THORP, from Old English *thorp*, village, hamlet; **b.** DORP, from Middle Dutch *dorp*, village; **c.** OCTOTHORPE, probably ultimately from personal name *Oglethorpe*, after the placename *Oglethorpe* in Yorkshire, from Old English *Ocelestorp*, *Oglestorp*, “Odkell’s village” (Odkell, Old Norse personal name), from Old Norse *thorp*, village (also in other English placenames in *-thorp(e)*). **a-c** from Germanic **thurpam*. **2.** TRABEATED, TRABECULA, TRAVE; ARCHITRAVE, from Latin *trabs*, beam, timber. [Pokorny *trēb*- 1090.]

trei- Three.

1. Nominative plural form **treyes*. **1a.** THREE, THRICE; THIRTEEN, THIRTY, from Old English *thrie*, *threo*, *thri*, three, with its derivatives *thriga*, *thriwa*, *thrice*, *thritig*, thirty, and *threotim*, thirteen (*-tine*, ten; see **dekmp**); **b.** TRILLIUM, from Old Swedish *thrir*, three. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **thrijiz*. **2.** TREY; TRAMMEL, TRECENTO, TREPHINE, TRIUMVIR, TROCAR, from Latin *trēs*, three. **3.** TRISKAIDEKAPHOBIA, from Greek *treis*, *tris*, three.

II. Zero-grade form **tri-*. **1.** Suffixes form **tri-tyo-*. **a.** (i) THIRDO, from Old English *thrid(d)a*, *thirdda*, third; (ii) RIDING², from Old Norse *thridhi*, third. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **thridja*, third; **b.** TERCEL, TERCET, TERTIAN, TERTIARY, TIERCE; SESTERCE, from Latin *tertius*, third. **2.** Combining form **tri-*. **a.** TRI-, TRIBE, TRIO, TRIPLE, from Latin *tri-*, three; **b.** TRI-; TRICLINIUM, TRICROTIC, TRIDACTYL, TRIGLYPH, TRITONE, from Greek *tri-*, three; **c.** TRIMURTI, from Sanskrit *tri-*, three. **3.** TRIAD, from Greek *trias*, the number three. **4.** TRICHOTOMY, from Greek *trikha*, in three parts. **5.** TRIERARCH, from Greek compound

triērēs, galley with three banks of oars, trireme (*-ērēs*, oar; see **era-**). **6.** Suffixes form **tri-to-*. TRITUM, from Greek *tritos*, third. **7.** Compound form **tri-pl-*, “threefold” (**-pl-* < combining form **plo-*, -fold; see **pel-**). TRIPLOBLASTIC, from Greek *triploos*, triple. **8.** Compound form **tri-plek-*, “threefold” (**-plek-*, -fold; see **plek-**). TRIPLEX, from Latin *triplex*, triple. **9.** Compound form **tri-st-i-*, “third person standing by” (**-st-*, standing; see **stā-**). TESTAMENT, TESTIMONY, TESTICLE, TESTIS; ATTEST, CONTEST, DETEST, OBTEST, PROTEST, TESTIFY, from Latin *testis*, a witness. **10.** SITAR, TEAPOY, from Persian *si*, three.

III. Extended zero-grade form **tris*, “thrice.” **1.** TERN²; TERPOLYMER, from Latin *ter*, thrice. **2.** TRISOC-TAHEDRON, HERMES TRISMEGISTUS, from Greek *tris*, thrice. **3.** Suffixes form **tris-no-*. TRINE, TRINITY, from Latin *trīni*, three each.

IV. Suffixes o-grade form **troy-o-*. TROIKA, from Russian *troje*, group of three. [Pokorny *trei*- 1090.]

trem- To tremble. Possibly related to **trep-**¹ and **tres-** through a hypothetical base **ter-*. TREMENDOUS, TREMOR, TREMULOUS, from Latin *tremere*, to shake, tremble. [Pokorny *trem*- 1092.]

trep-¹ To tremble. Possibly related to **trem-** and **tres-** through a hypothetical base **ter-*. TREPID; INTREPID, from Latin *trepidus*, agitated, alarmed. [Pokorny 1. *trep*- 1094.]

trep-² To turn. **1.** -TROPOUS; APOTROPAIC, ATROPOS, TREPONEMA, from Greek *trepein*, to turn, with o-grade derivative *tropos*, turning. **2.** O-grade form **trop-*. **a.** Suffixes form **trop-o-*. TROPE, TROUBADOUR, TROVER; CONTRIVE, RETRIEVE, from Greek *tropos*, a turn, way, manner; **b.** Suffixes form **trop-ā-*. TROPHY, TROPIC, TROPO-; ENTROPY, from Greek *tropē*, a turning, change. [Pokorny 2. *trep*- 1094.]

tres- To tremble. Possibly related to **trem-** and **trep-**¹ through a hypothetical base **ter-*. Metathesized form **ters-* in o-grade suffixed (causative) form **tors-eyo-*. TERRIBLE, TERROR; DETER, TERRIFIC, from Latin *terrēre*, to frighten (< “cause to tremble”), with *-e-* from *terror*, terror (from suffixed e-grade form **ters-os*). [Pokorny *tres*- 1095.]

treud- To squeeze. **1.** Suffixes o-grade form **troud-o-*. THREAT, from Old English *threāt*, oppression, use of force, from Germanic **thrautām*. **2.** Variant form **trūd-*. THRUST, from Old Norse *thrysta*, to squeeze, compress, from Germanic **thrustjan*. **3.** ABSTRUSE, EXTRUDE, INTRUDE, OBTUDE, PROTRUDE, from Latin *trūdere*, to thrust, push. [Pokorny *tr-eu-d*- 1095.]

-tro- Variant forms **-tlo-**, **-dhro-**, **-dhlo-**. Suffix forming nouns of instrument, as in **rō-tro-*, rudder (see **era-**), **pō-tlo-*, drinking vessel (see **pō(i)-**), **krei-dhro-*, sieve (see **krei-**), and **sod-dhlo-*, saddle (see **sed-**). Appears ultimately in the English suffixes *-ABILITY*, *-ABLE*, *-IBLE*, *-IBILITY*, from Latin *-ibilis*, adjective suffix, and compound suffix *-ābilis* (from verbs with stem vowel *-ā-*), from i-stem form **-dhi-*. [Not in Pokorny.]

trozdo- Thrush. **1.** THROSTLE, from Old English *throstle*, thrush, from Germanic **thrust-*. **2.** THRUSH¹, from Old English *thrysc*, from Germanic **thruskjon*. **3.** Zero-grade form **trzdo-*. STURDY, from Latin *turdus*, thrush. **4.** Perhaps altered in Greek *strouthos*, sparrow, ostrich; STRUTHIOUS; OSTRICH. [Pokorny *trozdos* 1096.]

tu- Second person singular pronoun; you, thou. **1.** Lengthened form **tū* (accusative **te*, **tege*). THEE, THOU¹, from Old English *thū* (accusative *thee*, *thē*), thou, from Germanic **thū* (accusative **theke*). **2.** Suffixes extended form **t(w)ei-no-*. THINE, THY, from Old English *thine*, thine, from Germanic **thina-*. [Pokorny *tū* 1097.]

-tu- Suffix forming abstract nouns. Appears ultimately in the following English suffixes: **a.** -NESS, from Old

English *-ness*, abstract noun suffix, from Germanic **-in-ssu-* (**-in-*, noun stem + **-ssu-*, abstract noun suffix, probably from Indo-European **-tu-* added to verb stems in final dental); **b.** *-tude*, from Latin *-tūdō* (stem *-tūdin-*), abstract noun suffix, from **-tu-* extended by a suffix **-din-*. [Not in Pokorný.]

twei- To agitate, shake, toss. 1. Extended form **tweid-*. **a.** WHITTLE, from Old English *thwitan*, to strike, whittle down; **b.** DOTT, from Middle Dutch *duit*, a small coin (? < "piece cut or tossed off"). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **thwit-*. 2. Extended form **twis-*. SEISM, SEISMO-, SISTURM, from Greek *seiein*, to shake. [Pokorný 2. *twei-* 1099.]

twengh- To press in on. 1. THONG, from Old English *thwong*, *thwang*, thong, band (< "contraint"), from Germanic **thwang-*. 2. TWINGE, from Old English *twengan*, to pinch, from Germanic suffixed variant form **twangian*. [Pokorný *twengh-* (misprint for *twengh-*) 1099.]

twerk- To cut. (Oldest form **twerk-*.) Zero-grade form **twrk-*. SARCASM, SARCO-, SARCODINIAN, SARCOID, SARCOMA, SARCOUS; ANASARCA, ECTOSARC, PERISARC, SARCOFAGUS, SARCOPTIC MANGE, SYSSARCOSIS, from Greek *sarx*, flesh (< "piece of meat"). [Pokorný *twerk-* 1102.]

ud- Also *ūd-*. Up, out. 1a. OUT; UTMOST, from Old English *ūt*, out; **b.** CAROUSE; AUSLANDER, from Old High German *ūz*, out; **c.** OUTLAW, from Old Norse *ūt*, out; **d.** UTTLANDER, from Middle Dutch *ute*, *uut*, out; **e.** UTTER¹, from Middle Low German *ūt*, out; **f.** UTTER², from Old English *ūtera*, outer, from Germanic suffixed (comparative) form **ūt-era-*; **g.** BUT; ABOUT, from Old English *būtan*, *būte*, outside (adverb), from Germanic compound **bi-ūtana*, "at the outside" (**bi-*, by, at; see *ambhi*). **a-g** all from Germanic **ūt-*, out. 2. Extended form **uds*. ERSATZ, from Old High German *irsezar* to replace, from *ir-*, out; **b.** ORT, from Middle Dutch *oor*, out; **c.** Germanic compound **uz-dailjam* (see *dail-*); **d.** URSPRACHE, from Old High German *ur-*, out of, original. **a-d** all from Germanic **uz-*, out. 3. Suffixed (comparative) form **ud-tero-*. HYSTERESIS, HYSTERON PROTERON, from Greek *husteros*, later, second, after. 4. HUBRIS, from Greek compound *hubris*, violence, outrage, insolence (*bri-*, perhaps "heavy" "violent"; see *g'wera-*), from *hu-*. 5. VIGORISH, from Russian *vy-*, out. [Pokorný *ūd-* 1103.]

udero- Abdomen, womb, stomach; with distantly similar forms (perhaps taboo deformations) in various languages. 1. UTERUS, from Latin *uterus*, womb (reshaped from **udero-*). 2. Perhaps taboo deformation **wen-tri-*. VENTER; VENTRILOQUISM, from Latin *venter*, belly. 3. Perhaps taboo deformation **wyd-ti-*. VESICA, from Latin *vesica*, bladder. 4. Variant form **ud-tero-*. HYSTERIC, HYSTERO-, from Greek *husterā*, womb. [Pokorný *udero-* 1104.]

uks-en- Bull, ox. 1. OX, from Old English *oxa*, ox. 2. AUROCHS, from Old High German *ohso*, ox. Both 1 and 2 from Germanic **uhsōn-*. [In Pokorný *uegh-* 1118.]

uper Over. 1. Extended form **uperi*. **a.** OVER, OVER-, from Old English *ofer*, over; **b.** ORLOP, from Middle Low German *over*, over. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **uberi*. 2. Variant form *(s)uper*. **a.** SOUBRETTE, SOVEREIGN, SUPER-, SUPERABLE, SUPERIOR, SUPREME, SUPREMO, SUR-; SIRLOIN, from Latin *super*, *super-*, above, over; **b.** suffixed form *(s)uper-no-*. SUPERNAL, from Latin *super-nus*, above, upper, top; **c.** suffixed form **super-bhw-o-*, "being above" (**bhw-o-*, being; see *bheuə-*). SUPERB, from Latin *superbus*, superior, excellent, arrogant; **d.** suffixed (superlative) reduced form **sup-mo-*. SUM¹, SUMMIT, from Latin *summus*, highest, topmost; **e.** suffixed form **super-o-*. SOPRANO, SOPRANO, SUPRA-; SOMERSAULT, from Latin

suprā (feminine ablative singular), above, beyond. 3. Basic form **uper*. HYPER-, from Greek *huper*, over. [Pokorný *uper* 1105.]

upo Under, up from under, over. 1a. UP, from Old English *up*, *uppe*, up; **b.** UP-, from Old English *ūp-*, *upp-*, up; **c.** UPROAR, from Middle Low German *uf*, up; **d.** AUFLÄRUNG, from Old High German *uf*, up. **a-d** all from Germanic **up-*, up. 2. OPEN, from Old English *open*, open, from Germanic **upana-*, "put or set up," open. 3. ABOVE, from Old English *būfan*, above, over, from Germanic compound **bi-ufana*, "on, above" (**bi-*, by, at; see *ambhi*). 4. Possibly suffixed form **up-t-*. OFT, OFTEN, from Old English *oft*, often, from Germanic **ufta*, frequently. 5. Extended form **upes-*. **a.** EAVES, from Old English *efes*, eaves; **b.** EAVESDROP, from Old English *yfesdrype*, water from the eaves, from Germanic **obisdrup-*, dripping water from the eaves (**drup-*, to drip; see *dhreu-*). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **ubaswō*, **ubizwō*, vestibule, porch, eaves (< "that which is above or in front"). 6. Variant form *(s)up-*. **a.** SOUTANE, SUB-, from Latin *sub*, under; **b.** SUPINE; RESUPINATE, from Latin *supinus*, lying on the back (< "thrown backward or under"); **c.** suffixed form **sup-ter*. SUBTERFUGE, from Latin *subter*, secretly; **d.** Latin compound *supplex* (< **sub-plak-*; see *plāk-*). 7. Basic form **upo*. HYPO-, from Greek *hupo*, under. 8. Suffixed variant form **ups-o-*. HYPSO-, from Greek *hypsos*, height, top. 9. Basic form **upo-*. Celtic **wo-*, under, in compound **wo-rēd-* (see *reidh-*). 10. Probably compound **upo-st-o-*. VALET, VARLET, VASSAL, from Vulgar Latin **vassus*, vassal, from Celtic **wassō-*, "one who stands under" servant, young man (**sto-*, standing; see *stā-*). 11a. OPAL, UPANISHAD, from Sanskrit *upa*, near to, under; **b.** ZEND-AVESTA, from Avestan *upa*, up to, at (in **upastāvaka-*, praise). Both **a** and **b** from Indo-Iranian **upa*. [Pokorný *upo* 1106.]

u(wa)- To howl. Imitative root. (Oldest form **u, u(wa)-*.) 1. OWL, from Old English *ūle*, owl, from Germanic **uwwalōn-*. 2. HOWL, from Middle English *houlēn*, to howl (like an owl), possibly from Germanic by-form **uwwilōn-*, owl. 3. Reduplicated contracted form **ul-ul-*. ULULATE, from Latin *ululāre*, to howl. [Pokorný 1. *u-* 1103, *ul-* 1105.]

wāb- To cry, scream. Suffixed form **wāb-eyo-*. WEEP, from Old English *wēpan*, to weep, from Germanic **wōpan*. [Pokorný *wāb-* 1109.]

wadh- 1. A pledge; to pledge. 1a. WEDLOCK, from Old English *wedd*, a pledge, marriage; **b.** WED, from Old English *weddian*, to pledge, bind in wedlock; **c.** GAGE¹; DÉGAGÉ, ENGAGE, ENGAGÉ, MORTGAGE, from Old French *gage*, a pledge; **d.** WAGE, WAGER, from Old North French *wage*, a pledge, payment, and *wagier*, to pledge. **a-d** all from Germanic **wadi-*. 2. PRAEDIAL, from Latin *praes*, *praed-* (< **prai-vad-*), surety, pledge (< "that which is given before"; **prai-*, before; see *per*¹). [Pokorný *wadh-* 1109.]

wadh- 2 To go. 1. Basic form **wadh-*. **a.** WADE, from Old English *wadan*, to go, from Germanic **wadan*; **b.** VADOSE, from Latin *vadium*, ford. 2. Lengthened-grade form **wādh-*. VAMOOSE; EVADE, INVADE, PERVADE, from Latin *vādere*, to go, step. [Pokorný *wādh-* 1109.]

wāg- To break, split, bite. (Oldest form perhaps **weag-*, colored to **waag-*, contracted to **wāg-*.) Suffixed form **wāg-inā-*. VAGINA, VANILLA; EVAGINATE, INVAGINATE, from Latin *vāgina*, sheath (probably made of a split piece of wood). [Pokorný 1. *wāg-* 1110.]

wai Alas (interjection). 1. WOE; WELLAWAY, from Old English *wā*, *wei*, woe (interjection), alas, from Germanic **wai*. 2. WAIL, from Middle English *wailen*, to wail, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *vēla*, *vēla*, **veila*, to lament. [Pokorný *wai-* 1110.]

wak- Cow. (Oldest form *wak-) Expressive form *wakkā-. BUCKAROO, VACCINE, VAQUERO, from Latin *vacca*, cow. [Pokorný *ŷkka* (misprint for *ŷkka*) 1111.]

wal- To be strong.

1. Suffixed (stative) form *wal-ē-. VALE², VALENCE, VALETUDINARIAN, VALIANT, VALID, VALOR, VALUE; AMBIVALENCE, AVAIL, CONVALESCENCE, COUNTERVAIL, EQUIVALENT, EVALUATE, INVALID², INVALID³, PREVAIL, VEDICATION, from Latin *valēre*, to be strong. **2.** Suffixed form *wal-o-. Celtic *walos, "ruler," in personal name *dubno-walos (see *dheub-*).

II. Extended o-grade form *wold(h)-. **1.** WIELD, from Old English *wealdan*, to rule, and *wieldan*, to govern, from Germanic *waldan, to rule. **2a.** Old English *weald*, power, in personal name *Ōswēald* (see *ansu-*); **b.** Old High German *wald*, power, in personal names: (i) WALTER, probably from Old High German *Walthari*, "army commander" (*hari*, *heri*, army; see *koro-*); (ii) Old High German *Gerald* (see *ghaiso-*); (iii) Old High German *Arenwald* (see *or-*); **c.** RONALD (personal name), from Old Norse *Rögnvaldr*, "having the gods' power" (*rögn*, "decreting powers," gods, plural of *regin*, decree), from Old Norse *valdr*, ruler; **d.** Germanic compound *harja-waldaz (see *koro-*). **a-d** all from Germanic *waldaz, power, rule. **3.** Old Church Slavonic *vlasti* (stem *vlad(i)-*), to rule over. VLADIMIR (personal name), from Old Church Slavonic *Vladimirŭ* (> Russian *Vladimir*), "ruling peace," (*mirŭ*, peace; see *mei-*). **4.** Suffixed extended o-grade form *wold-ti-. OBLAST, from Old Church Slavonic *vlasti*, rule. [Pokorný *ŷal* 1111.]

walso- A post. **1.** VALLATION, WALL; INTERVAL, from Latin *vallus*, post, stake, whence *vallum*, a palisade, wall. **2.** MYCELUM, from Greek *hēlos* (< *hālos < *wal-sos), stud, nail, wart. [In Pokorný 7. *ŷel* 1140.]

wap- Bad, evil. (Oldest form **₂wap-*) Suffixed zero-grade form *up-elo-. EVIL, from Old English *yfel*, evil, from Germanic *ubilaz, evil. [Not in Pokorný; compare Hittite *huwapp-*, evil.]

we- We. For oblique cases of the pronoun see *nes-*. Suffixed variant form *wey-es. WE, from Old English *wē*, we, we, from Germanic *wiz. [Pokorný *ŷē* 1114.]

wē- To blow. (Oldest form **₂wea-*, contracted to **₂wē-*). **1.** Suffixed shortened form *we-dhro-. WEATHER, from Old English *weder*, weather, storm, wind, from Germanic *wedram wind, weather. **2.** Suffixed (participial) form *wē-nt-o-, blowing. **a.** (i) WIND¹, from Old English *wind*, wind; (ii) WINDOW, from Old Norse *vindr*, wind. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic *windaz; **b.** VENT¹, VENTAIL, VENTILATE, from Latin *ventus*, wind. **3.** WING, from Middle English *wenge*, wing, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *vængr*, wing, from suffixed Germanic form *wē-ingjaz. **4.** Basic form *wē-. NIRVANA, from Sanskrit *vān* (stem *vā-*), it blows. [Pokorný 10. *ŷŷ(e)* 81.]

webh- To weave, also to move quickly. **1.** WEAVE, WOOF, from Old English *wefan*, to weave, from Germanic *weban. **2.** WEFT, from Old English *wefra*, weft, cross thread, from Germanic *wefjaz. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form *wobh-yo-. WEB, WEBSTER, from Old English *web(b)*, web, from Germanic *wabjam, fabric, web. **4.** WEEVIL, from Old English *wifel*, weevil (< "that which moves briskly"), from suffixed Germanic form *webilaz. **5a.** (i) GOPFER, from Old French *gaufre*, honeycomb, waffle; (ii) WAFER, from Old North French *waufre*, wafer. Both (i) and (ii) from a source akin to Middle Low German *wāfel*, honeycomb; **b.** WAFFLE¹, from Middle Dutch *wāfel*, waffle. Both **a** and **b** from suffixed Germanic form *wabila-, web, honeycomb. **6.** Possibly Germanic *wab-, to move back and forth as in weaving. **a.** WAVE, from Old English *wafian*, to move (the hand) up and down; **b.** WAVER, from Middle German *waveren*, to waver; **c.** WOBBLE, from Low German *wabbeln*, to move from

side to side, sway. **7.** Suffixed zero-grade form *ubh-ā-. HYPHIA, from Greek *huphē*, web. [Pokorný *ŷebh* 1114.]

wed- Water; wet. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form *wod-ōr. **a.** WATER, from Old English *wæter*, water; **b.** KIRSCHWASSER, from Old High German *wassar*, water. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic *watar. **2.** Suffixed lengthened-grade form *wēd-o-. WET, from Old English *wēt*, wēt, wet, from Germanic *wēta-. **3.** O-grade form *wod-. WASH, from Old English *wæscan*, *wacsan*, to wash, from Germanic suffixed form *wat-skan, to wash. **4.** Nasalized form *we-n-d-. WINTER, from Old English *winter*, winter, from Germanic *wintruz, winter, "wet season." **5.** Suffixed zero-grade form *ud-ōr. HYDRANT, HYDRO-, HYDROUS, UTRICLE; ANHYDROUS, CLEPSYDRA, DROPSY, HYDATHODE, HYDATID, from Greek *hudōr*, water. **6.** Suffixed nasalized zero-grade form *u-n-d-ā-. UNDINE, UNDULATE; ABOUND, INUNDATE, REDOUND, REDUNDANT, SURROUND, from Latin *undā*, wave. **7.** Suffixed zero-grade form *ud-ro-, *ud-rā-, water animal. **a.** OTTER, from Old English *otor*, otter, from Germanic *otraz, otter; **b.** NUTRIA, from Latin *lutra*, otter (with obscure l-); **c.** HYDRUS, from Greek *hudros*, a water snake; **d.** HYDRA, HYDRILLA, from Greek *hudrā*, a water serpent, Hydra. **8.** Suffixed zero-grade form *ud-skio-. USQUEBAUGH, WHISKEY, from Old Irish *uisce*, water. **9.** Suffixed o-grade form *wod-ā-. VODKA, from Russian *voda*, water. [Pokorný 9. *ŷŷ(e)* 78.]

wed- To speak. (Oldest form **₂wed-*). **1.** Possible reduplicated form *we-ud- becoming *awe-ud-, dissimilated to *aweid-, becoming Greek *a(w)eid-*, to sing (but more likely from a separate root **₂weid-*). ODE; COMEDY, EPODE, HYMNODY, MELODY, MONODY, PARODY, RHAPSODY, TRAGEDY, from Greek *aeidein* (Attic *aidein*), to sing, and *aoidē* (Attic *oidē*), song, ode, with *aoidos* (Attic *oidos*), a singer, singing (the latter two from suffixed o-grade form *awoid-o-). **2.** Suffixed o-grade form *wod-o-. THERAVADA, from Sanskrit *vādaḥ*, sound, statement. [Pokorný 6. *au* 76.]

wedhə- To push, strike. Suffixed lengthened o-grade form *wodh(ə)-eyo-. OSMOSIS, from Greek *ōthein*, to push. [Pokorný 1. *ŷedh* 1115.]

weg- To weave a web. Related to *wokso-*. Suffixed form *weg-slo-. VEIL, VELA, VELARIUM, VELUM, VEXILLUM, VOILE; REVEAL¹, from Latin *velum*, a sail, curtain, veil. [Pokorný *ŷeg* 1117.]

weg- To be strong, be lively. (Oldest form *weg-). **1.** Suffixed o-grade form *wog-ē-. WAKE¹, from Old English *wacan*, to wake up, arise, and *wacian*, to be awake, from Germanic *wakēn. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form *wog-no-. WAKEN, from Old English *wæcnan*, *wæcnian*, to awake, from Germanic *waknan. **3.** WATCH, from Old English *wæccan*, to be awake, from Germanic *wakjan. **4.** Suffixed form *weg-yo-. WICCA, WICKED, WITCH; BEWITCH, from Old English *wicca*, sorcerer, wizard (feminine *wicce*, witch), from Germanic *wikkjaz, necromancer (< "one who wakes the dead"). **5.** BIVOUAC, from Old High German *wahta*, watch, vigil, from Germanic *wahtwō. **6a.** WAIT, from Old North French *waitier*, to watch; **b.** WAFT, from Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *wachten*, to watch, guard. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic *waht-. **7.** Suffixed (causative) o-grade form *wog-eyo-. VEGETABLE, from Latin *vegēre*, to be lively. **8.** Suffixed (stative) form *weg-ē-. VIGOR; RAVIGOTE, from Latin *vigēre*, to be lively. **9.** Suffixed form *weg-(e)li-. VEDETTE, VIGIL, VIGILANT, VIGILANTE; REVEILLE, SURVEILLANT, from Latin *vigil*, watchful, awake. **10.** Suffixed form *weg-slo-. VELOCITY, from Latin *velōx*, fast, "lively." [Pokorný *ŷeg* 1117.]

wegh- To go, transport in a vehicle. (Oldest form *wegh-). **1.** WEIGH¹, from Old English *wegan*, to carry, balance in a scale, from Germanic *wegan. **2.** WEE,

from Old English *wæġ(e)*, weight, unit of weight, from Germanic lengthened-grade form **wēgō*. **3.** Suffixed form **wegh-ti-*. WEIGHT, from Old English *wiht*, *gewiht*, weight, from Germanic **wihti-*. **4a.** WAY; ALWAYS, AWAY, from Old English *weg*, way; **b.** NORWEGIAN, from Old Norse *vegr*, way; **c.** THALWEG, from Old High German *weg*, way. **a-c** all from Germanic **wegaz*, course of travel, way. **5.** Suffixed o-grade form **wogh-no-*. **a.** WAIN, from Old English *wæ(g)n*, wagon; **b.** WAGON, from Middle Dutch *wagen*, wagon. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **wag-naz*. **6.** Suffixed o-grade form **wogh-lo-*. **a.** WALL-EYED, from Old Norse *wagl*, chicken roost, perch, beam, eye disease, from Germanic **waglaz*; **b.** OCHLOCRACY, OCHLOPHOBIA, from Greek *okhlos*, populace, mob (< “moving mass”). **7.** Distantly related to this root are: **a.** (i) GRAYWACKE, from Old High German *waggo*, *wacko*, boulder rolling on a riverbed, from Germanic **wag-*, “to move about”; (ii) WAG¹, from Middle English *waggen*, to wag, possibly from Germanic **wag-*; **b.** VOGUE, from Old French *voguer*, to row, sail, from Old Saxon **wogōn*, to rock, sway, from Germanic **wega-*, water in motion; **c.** (i) EAR-WIG, from Old English *wiga*, insect (< “thing that moves quickly”); (ii) WIGGLE, from Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *wiggelen*, to move back and forth, wag. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **wig-*. **8.** Basic form **wegh-*. VECTOR, VEHEMENT, VEHICLE; ADVECTION, CONVECTION, EJECTION, INVECTIVE, INVEIGH, from Latin *vehere* (past participle *vectus*), to carry. **9.** Suffixed basic form **wegh-yā-*. FOY, VIA, VIATICAL, VOYAGE; CONVEY, CONVOY, DEVIATE, DEVIOUS, ENVOI, ENVOY¹, INVOICE, OBIVATE, OBVIOUS, OGEE, OGIVE, PERVIOUS, PREVIOUS, TRIVIAL, TRIVUM, VIADUCT, from Latin *via*, way, road. **10.** Suffixed form **wegh-s-*. VEX, from Latin *vexāre*, to agitate (< “to set in motion”). **11.** Probably suffixed form **wegh-so-*. CONVEX, from Latin *convexus*, “carried or drawn together (to a point)”, convex (*com-*, together; see *kom*). [Pokorny *wegh-* 1118.]

Language and Culture Note The root *wegh-*, “to convey, especially by wheeled vehicle,” is found in virtually every branch of Indo-European, including now Anatolian. This root, as well as other widely represented roots such as *aks-* and *nobh-*, attests to the presence of the wheel—and vehicles using it—at the time Proto-Indo-European was spoken. From this root was derived the word for “wagon, wheeled vehicle,” variously **wegh-no-*, **wogh-no-*, or **ugh-no-*, continued for example by English *wain* and *wagon* (the latter a borrowing from Old Norse). Wheeled vehicles were apparently an innovation of late Indo-European date; the word for wheel itself, reconstructed as **k^wek^hlo-*, is from a reduplicated form of the root *k^wel^h-*, “to turn,” and its reduplicated form has the feel of a slangy new term. Archaeologists have dated the invention of the wheel to about 4500 B.C., which fits rather well with the date assumed by many linguists for late Proto-Indo-European.

wegw- Wet. **1.** WAKE², from Old Norse *vök*, a crack in ice (< “wet spot”), from Germanic **wakw-ō*. **2.** Proposed by some, but doubtfully, is suffixed zero-grade form **ug^h-sm-* as the base of Latin (*h*)*ūmēre*, to be wet, and (*h*)*ūmor*, fluid; HUMECTANT, HUMID, HUMOR. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ug^h-ro-*. HYGRO-, from Greek *hugros*, wet, liquid. [Pokorny *wegw-* 1118.]

wegh- To preach, speak solemnly. (Oldest form probably **a₃wegh-*, with variant [metathesized] form **a₂ewg^h-*.) Suffixed o-grade form **wog^h-h-eyo-*. VOTARY, VOTE, VOTIVE, VOW; DEVOTE, DEVOUT, from Latin *vovere*, to pledge, vow. [Pokorny *wegh-* 348.]

wei- Also *weia-* (oldest form **weia-*). To turn, twist; with derivatives referring to suppleness or binding.

I. Form **wei-*. **1a.** WIRE, from Old English *wīr*, wire; **b.** GARLAND, from Old French *garlande*, wreath, from Frankish **wiara*, **weara*, wire. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic suffixed form **wī-ra-*, **wē-ra-*. **2.** Probably suffixed Germanic form **wai-ra-*. SEAWARE, from Old English *wār*, seaweed. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **wī-riā-*. FERRULE, from Latin *viriae*, bracelets (of Celtic origin). **4.** Suffixed form **wei-ti-*. WITHY, from Old English *withig*, willow, withy, from Germanic **with-*, willow. **5.** Suffixed zero-grade form **wī-t-*. WITHE, from Old English *withthe*, supple twig, from Germanic **withjōn-*.

II. Form **weia-*, zero-grade **wī-* (< **wia-*). **1.** Suffixed form **wī-ti-*. VISE; VITICULTURE, from Latin *vītis*, vine. **2.** Suffixed form **wī-tā-* becoming **wittā-*. VITTA, from Latin *vitta*, headband. **3.** Suffixed form **wī-men-*. MIMBRES, from Latin *vimen*, withy, wicker. **4.** Probably suffixed form **wī-ri-*. IRIDACEOUS, IRIDO-, IRIS, IRIS; IRIDIUM, IRITIS, from Greek *iris*, rainbow, and *īris*, rainbow goddess. **5.** Perhaps suffixed form **wī-n-*. INION; EXINE, INOSINE, INOSITOL, INOTROPIC, from Greek *is*, sinew. [Pokorny *i.* *wei-* 1120.]

wei-² To wither. Extended form **weis-*. WIZEN, from Old English *wisnian*, to wither, shrivel, shrink, from Germanic suffixed form **wis-n-ōn*, from Germanic **wis-*. [Pokorny *2.* *wei-* 1123.]

wei-³ Vice, fault, guilt. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **wī-tio-*. VICE¹, VICIOUS, VITIATE, from Latin *vitium*, fault, vice. **2.** Suffixed form **wī-tu-*. **a.** VITILIGO, from Latin *vitilīgō*, tetter (< “blemish”); **b.** VITUPERATE, from Latin *vituperāre*, to abuse (perhaps formed after Latin *recuperāre*, to regain). [Pokorny *1.* *wei-* 1175.]

weid- To see.

I. Full-grade form **weid-*. **1a.** TWIT, from Old English *witan*, to reproach; **b.** GUIDE, GUIDON, from Old Provençal *guidar*, to guide; **c.** GUY¹, from Old French *guier*, to guide; **d.** WITE, from Old English *wite*, fine, penalty, from Germanic derivative noun **witi-*. **a-d** all from Germanic **witan*, to look after, guard, ascribe to, reproach. **2.** Suffixed form **weid-to-*. **a.** WISE¹, from Old English *wīs*, wise; **b.** WISDOM, from Old English *wisdom*, learning, wisdom (-*dōm*, abstract suffix; see *dhē-*); **c.** WISEACRE, from Old High German *wizag*, knowledgeable; **d.** (i) WISE², from Old English *wise*, *wīs*, manner; (ii) GUISE, from Old French *guise*, manner. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **wis-sōn-*, appearance, form, manner. **a-d** all from Germanic **wissaz*. **3.** Suffixed form **weid-es-*. EIDETIC, EIDOLON, IDOL, IDYLL, -OID; IDOCRASE, KALEIDOSCOPE, from Greek *eidos*, form, shape.

II. Zero-grade form **wid-*. **1a.** wit¹, from Old English *wit*, *witt*, knowledge, intelligence; **b.** WITTENAGEMENT, from Old English *wita*, wise man, counselor. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **wit-*. **2.** wit², WOT; UNWITTING, from Old English *witan*, to know, from Germanic **witan* (Old English first and third person singular *wāt*, from Germanic **wait*, from Indo-European o-grade form **woid-*). **3.** Suffixed form **wid-to-*. IWIS, from Old English *gewis*, *gewiss*, certain, sure, from Germanic **(ga)wissa-*, known (**ga-*, past participial prefix; see *kom-*). **4.** Form **wid-ē-* (with the participial form **weid-to-*). VIDE, VIEW, VISA, VISAGE, VISION, VISIT, VISOR, VISTA, VOYEUR; ADVICE, ADVISE, BELVEDERE, BLACK-A-VISED, CLAIRVOYANT, ENVY, EVIDENT, IMPROVISE, INTERVIEW, INVIDIOUS, PREVIEW, PROVIDE, PRUDENT, PURVEY, PURVIEW, REVIEW, REVISE, SUPERVISE, SURVEY, from Latin *vidēre*, to see, look. **5.** Suffixed form **wid-es-yā-*. IDEA, IDEO-, from Greek *idea*, appearance, form, idea. **6.** Suffixed form **wid-tor-*. HISTORY, STORY¹; POLYHISTOR, from Greek *hīstōr*, wise, learned, learned man. **7.** HADAL, HADES, from Greek *Haidēs* (also *Aidēs*), the underworld, perhaps “the invisible” and from **wid-*. **8.** Suffixed nasalized zero-grade form **wī-n-d-o-*. **a.** COLCANNON, from Old Irish *find*, white (< “clearly

visible"); **b.** PENGUIN, from Welsh *gwyn*, *gwynn*, white. **9.** Celtic **wid-*, seer, in compound **dru-wid-* (see *deru-*).

III. Suffixed o-grade form **woid-o-*. VEDA; RIG-VEDA, from Sanskrit *vedaḥ*, knowledge. [Pokorny 2. *ʷ(e)di-* (misprint for *ʷ(e)id-*) 1125.]

weidh- To divide, separate. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **widh-ewo-*, "bereft," feminine **widh-ewā-*, "woman separated (from her husband by death)," widow. WIDOW, from Old English *widuwe*, widow, from Germanic **widuwo-*. **2.** Zero-grade form **widh-*. DEVISE, DIVIDE; POINT-DEVICE, from Latin *dividere*, to separate (*dis-*, intensive prefix). [Pokorny *ʷeidh-* 1127.]

weī- To go after something, pursue with vigor, desire, with noun forms meaning force, power. Related to **wī-ro-**. **1.** Zero-grade form **wi-* (< **wia-*). VIM, VIOLATE, VIOLENT, from Latin *vis*, force, with irregular derivatives *violāre*, to treat with force, and *violentus*, vehement. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **woi(ə)-tȳā-*. GAIN¹; ROWEN, from Old French, *gaaignier*, *gaignier*, to obtain, from Germanic **waithanjan*, to hunt, plunder, denominative verb from **wai-thjō*, "pursuit," hunting. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **wia-to-* becoming **wi-to-*. INVITE, from Latin *invītāre*, to invite (*in-*, *in-*; see *en*). [Pokorny 3. *ʷei-* 1123.]

weik-¹ Clan (social unit above the household). (Oldest form **weik-*.) **1.** Suffixed form **weik-slā-*. VILLA, VILLAGE, VILLAIN, VILLANELLE, VILLEIN; BIDONVILLE, NASTY, from Latin *villa*, country house, farm. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **woik-o-*. **a.** VICINAGE, VICINITY; BAILWICK, from Latin *vicus*, quarter or district of a town, neighborhood; **b.** ANDROECIUM, AUTOECIOUS, DIOECSE, DIOECIOUS, DIOICIOUS, ECESIS, ECOLOGY, ECONOMY, ECUMENICAL, HETEROECIOUS, MONOECIOUS, PARISH, PAROCHIAL, from Greek *oikos*, house, and its derivatives *oikīā*, a dwelling, and *oikēsis*, dwelling, administration. **3.** Zero-grade form **wik-*. VAISYA, from Sanskrit *viśah*, dwelling, house. [Pokorny *ʷeik-* 1131.]

weik-² Consecrated, holy. In words connected with magic and religious notions in Germanic (German *Weihnacht(en)*, Christmas) and perhaps Latin. **1.** GUILLE, from Old French *guile*, cunning, trickery, from a Germanic source akin to Old English *wigle*, divination, sorcery, from Germanic suffixed form **wih-l-*. **2.** Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **wik-t-*. VICTIM, from Latin *victima*, animal used as sacrifice, victim (although this may belong to another root (**ə*)*wek-* not otherwise represented in English). [Pokorny 1. *ʷeik-* 1128.]

weik-³ To be like. **1.** Suffixed variant form **weik-on-*. ICON, ICONIC, ICONO-; ANISEKONIA, from Greek *eikōn*, likeness, image. **2.** Prefixed and suffixed zero-grade form **ʷ-wik-ēs*, not like (**ʷ-*, not; see *ne*). ABCIUM, from Greek *aikēs*, unseemly. [Pokorny 3. *ʷeik-* 1129.]

weik-⁴ Also **weig-**. To bend, wind.

I. Form **weig-*. **1a.** WYCH ELM, from Old English *wice*, wych elm (having pliant branches); **b.** WICKER, from Middle English *wiker*, wicker, from a Scandinavian source akin to Swedish *viker*, willow twig, wand; **c.** WICKET, from Old North French *wiket*, wicket (< "door that turns"), from a Scandinavian source probably akin to Old Norse *vikja*, to bend, turn. **a-c** all from Germanic **wik-*. **2a.** WEAK, from Old Norse *veikr*, pliant; **b.** WEAKFISH, from Middle Dutch *weec*, weak, soft. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **waikwa-*. **3.** WEEK, from Old English *wicu*, *wice*, week, from Germanic **wikōn-*, "a turning" series.

II. Form **weik-*. Zero-grade form **wik-*. **1.** VICAR, VICARIOUS, VICE-; VICISSITUDE, from Latin **vix* (genitive *viciis*), turn, situation, change. **2.** VETCH, from Latin *vicia*, vetch (< "twining plant"). [Pokorny 4. *ʷeik-* 1130.]

weik-⁵ To fight, conquer. **1.** WIGHT², from Old Norse *vigr*, able in battle, from Germanic **wik-*. **2.** Nasalized

zero-grade form **wi-n-k-*. VANQUISH, VICTOR, VINCIBLE; CONVICT, CONVINCe, EVICT, EVINCe, from Latin *vincere*, to conquer. **3.** Zero-grade form **wik-*. ORDovician, from Celtic *Ordovices* (**ordo-wik-*), "those who fight with hammers" (**ordo-*, hammer). [Pokorny 2. *ʷeik-* 1128.]

weip- To turn, vacillate, tremble ecstatically. **1.** O-grade form **woip-*. WAIF¹, WAIF², WAIVE, WAIVER, from Anglo-Norman *waif*, ownerless property, from a Scandinavian source probably akin to Old Norse *veif*, waving thing, flag, from Germanic **waif-*. **2.** Variant form **weib-*. **a.** WIPE, from Old English *wipian*, to wipe; **b.** GUIPURE, from Old French *guiper*, to cover with silk; **c.** WHIP, from Middle English *wippen*, to whip. **a-c** all from Germanic **wipjan*, to move back and forth. **3.** Perhaps suffixed nasalized zero-grade form **wi-m-p-ila-*. **a.** WIMPLE, from Old English *wimpe*, covering for the neck (< "something that winds around"); **b.** GIMP¹, GUMPE, from Old High German *wimpal*, gumpie; **c.** perhaps Middle Dutch *wimmel*, auger (< "that which turns in boring"); WIMBLE. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade variant form **wib-ro-*. VIBRATE, from Latin *vibrāre*, to vibrate. [Pokorny *ʷeip-* 1131.]

weis- To flow.

I. 1. OOZE², from Old English *wāse*, mire, mud, from Germanic **wisōn-*, **waisōn-*. **2.** Taken by many as a derivative of this root, but probably an independent Indo-European word, is the suffixed form **wis-o-* in Latin *vīrus*, slime, poison; VIRUS. **3.** Extended zero-grade form **wisk-*. VISCID, VISCIOUS, from Latin *viscum*, mistletoe, birdlime, possibly from this root.

II. Attributed by some to this root, but more likely of obscure origin, are some Germanic words for strong-smelling animals. **1.** WEASEL, from Old English *wesle*, *weosule*, weasel, from Germanic **wisulōn-*. **2.** Suffixed form **wis-onto-*. **a.** WISENT, from Old High German *wisunt*, bison; **b.** BISON, from Latin *bisōn* (stem *bisont-*), bison. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **wisand-*, **wisund-*, European bison (which emits a musky smell in the rutting season). [Pokorny 3. *ʷeis-* 1134.]

weit(ə)- To speak, adjudge. Suffixed o-grade form **woit-o-*. Old Russian *vētū*, council, in compound *sū-vētū* (see *ksun*). [Not in Pokorny; compare Avestan *vaēth-*, to judge.]

wekti- Thing, creature. **1.** WHIT, WIGHT¹; AUGHT², NAUGHT, NOT, from Old English *wiht*, person, thing. **2.** NIX², from Old High German *wiht*, thing, being. Both **1** and **2** from Germanic **wihti-*. [Pokorny *ʷek-ti-* 1136.]

wek"- To speak. **1.** O-grade form **wōk"-*. **a.** VOCAL, VOICE, VOWEL, from Latin *vōx*, voice; **b.** CALLIOPE, from Greek *ops*, voice. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **wok"-ā-*. VOCABLE, VOCATION, VOUCH; ADVOCATE, AVOCATION, CONVOKE, EQUIVOCAL, EVOKE, INVOKE, PROVOKE, REVOCe, UNIVOCAL, from Latin *vocāre*, to call. **3.** Suffixed form **wek"-es-*. EPIC, EPOS; EPOPEE, ORTHOEPEY, from Greek *epos*, song, word. [Pokorny *ʷek-* 1135.]

wel-¹ To see. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **wl-id-*. LITMUS, from a source akin to Old Norse *litr*, appearance, color, dye, from Germanic **wlituz*, appearance. **2.** Suffixed form **wel-uno-* perhaps in Sanskrit *Varuṇah*, "seer, wise one," sovereign god: VARUNA. [Pokorny 1. *ʷel-* 1136.]

wel-² To wish, will. **1.** WELL², from Old English *wel*, well (< "according to one's wish"), from Germanic **welō-*. **2.** WEAL¹, WEALTH, from Old English *wela*, *weola*, well-being, riches, from Germanic **welōn-*. **3a.** WILL¹, from Old English *willa*, desire, will power; **b.** Old High German *willo*, will, in personal name *Willahelm* (see *kel-*). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **wiljōn-*. **4.** WILL²; NILLY, WILLY-NILLY, from Old English

willan, to desire, from Germanic *wil(l)jan. 5. Germanic compound *wil-kumōn- (see **g³-ā-**). 6. O-grade form *wol-. a. GALLOP, from Old French *galoper*, to gallop; b. WALLOP, from Old North French *waloper, to gallop; c. GALLANT; GALLIMAUFRY, from Old French *galer*, to rejoice, from Frankish Latin *waläre, to take it easy, from Frankish *wala, good, well. a-c all from Germanic *wal-. 7. Basic form *wel-. VELLEITY, VOLITION, VOLUNTARY; BENEVOLENT, MALEVOLENCE, from Latin *velle* (present stem *vol-*), to wish, will. 8. Probably suffixed extended form *wel-p-i-. VOLUPTUARY, VOLUPTUOUS, from Latin *voluptās*, pleasure, from an adjective *volupis, pleasing (probably preserved in the adverb *volup*, with pleasure, from neuter *volupe). [Pokorny 2. *yel-* 1137.]

wel-³ To turn, roll; with derivatives referring to curved, enclosing objects. 1a. WALTZ, from Old High German *walzan*, to roll, waltz; b. WELTER, from Middle Low German or Middle Dutch *welteren*, to roll. Both a and b from Germanic *walt-. 2. WHELK¹, from Old English *weoluc*, *weoloc*, mollusk (having a spiral shell), whelk, from Germanic *weluka-. 3. Perhaps Germanic *wel-. WILLOW, from Old English *welig*, willow (with flexible twigs). 4. Perhaps Germanic *welk-. WALK, from Old English *wealcian*, to roll, toss, and *wealcian*, to muffle up. 5. O-grade form *wol-. a. WELL¹, from Old English *wiella*, *wælla*, *welle*, a well (< “rolling or bubbling water,” “spring”); b. GABERDINE, from Old High German *wallōn*, to roam; c. WALLET, possibly from Old North French *waleit, roll, knapsack. a-c all from Germanic *wall-. 6. Perhaps suffixed o-grade form *wol-ā-. a. WALE, from Old English *walu*, streak on the skin, wheel, welt; b. Old High German *walu, a roll, round stem, in compound *wurzwalu (see **wrād-**). Both a and b from Germanic *walō. 7. Extended form *welw-. a. WALLOW, from Old English *wealwian*, to roll (in mud), from Germanic *walwōn; b. VAULT¹, VAULT², VOLT², VOLUBLE, VOLUME, VOLUTE, VOLUTIN, VOLVOX, VOUS-SOIR; ARCHIVOLT, CIRCUMVOLVIE, CONVOLVE, DEVOLVE, EVOLVE, INVOLUCRUM, INVOLVE, MULTIVOLTINE, REVOLVE, from Latin *volvere*, to roll; c. suffixed o-grade form *wolw-ā-. VOLVA, VULVA, from Latin *vulva*, volva, covering, womb; d. suffixed zero-grade form *wlv-ā-. VALVE, VALVULE, from Latin *valva*, leaf of a door (< “that which turns”); e. suffixed zero-grade form *wlv-ti-. ALYCE CLOVER, from Greek *halusis*, chain; f. suffixed form *welw-tro-. ELYTRON, from Greek *elutron*, sheath, cover. 8. Suffixed form *wel-n-*. ILEUS; NEURILEMMA, from Greek *eilein* (< *welnein), to turn, squeeze. 9. Perhaps variant *wall-. VAIL¹, VALE¹, VALLEY, from Latin *vallēs*, *vallis*, valley (< “that which is surrounded by hills”). 10. Possibly suffixed form *wel-enā-. HELEN; ELECAMPANE, INULIN, from the Greek name *Helenē* (oldest form *Welenā*), Helen. 11. Suffixed form *wel-ik-. HELICON, HELIX; HELICOPTER, from Greek *helix*, spiral object. 12. Suffixed form *wel-mi-nth-. HELMINTH; ANTHELMINTIC, PLATYHELMINTH, from Greek *helmis*, *helmins* (stem *helminth-*), parasitic worm. [Pokorny 7. *yel-* 1140.]

wel-⁴ To tear, pull. 1. Suffixed form *wel-do-. AVULSE, CONVULSE, DIVULSION, EVULSION, REVULSION, SVELTE, from Latin *vellere*, to tear, pull. 2. Suffixed form *wel-no-. VELOUR, VELVET, VILLUS, from Latin *villus*, shaggy hair, wool. [Pokorny 8. *yel-* 1144.]

welā-¹ Wool. (Oldest form *welā₂-; probably related to **wel-⁴**.) 1. Suffixed extended zero-grade form *wja-nā-. a. WOOL, from Old English *wul(l)*, wool, from Germanic *wullō; b. LANATE, LANNER, LANOSE, LANUGO; LANIFEROUS, LANOLIN, from Latin *lana* (< Italic *wlānā), wool, and its derivative *lanūgō*, down; c. FLANNEL, from Welsh *gwlan*, wool, from Celtic *wlānā. 2. Possibly suffixed o-grade form *wol(ā)-no-. ULOTRICHOUS, from Greek *oulos*, wooly, curly. 3.

Suffixed full-grade form *wel(a)-nes-. VELLUS, from Latin *vellus*, wool. [Pokorny 4. *yel-* 1139.]

welā-² To strike, wound. (Oldest form *welā₂-.) 1. Suffixed o-grade form *wol(ā)-o-. a. VALHALLA, from Old Norse *Valhöll*, Valhalla; b. VALKYRIE, from Old Norse *Valkyrja*, “chooser of the slain,” name of one of the twelve war goddesses (-*kyrja*, chooser; see **geus-**). Both a and b from Old Norse *valr*, the slain in battle, from Germanic *walaz. 2. Suffixed basic form *welā-nēs-. VULNERABLE, from Latin *vulnus* (stem *vulner-*), a wound. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form *wja-to-. BERDACHE, from Old Iranian *varta- (Avestan *varata-*), seized, prisoner. [In Pokorny 8. *yel-* 1144.]

welg- Wet. 1. WELKIN, from Old English *wolc(e)n*, cloud, sky. 2. WILT¹, from Middle English *welken*, to wilt. Both 1 and 2 from Germanic *welk-. [Pokorny 2. *yelk-* 1145.]

welt- Woods; wild. 1. Suffixed o-grade form *wolt-u-. a. WEALD, WOLD¹, from Old English *weald*, *wald*, a forest; b. VOLE¹, from Old Norse *völfr*, field. Both a and b from Germanic *walthuz. 2. WELD², from Middle English *welde*, a plant yielding a yellow dye, weld, from Germanic *walthōn-. 3a. WILD, from Old English *wilde*, wild; b. WILDERNESS, from Old English *wilddeor*, *wilddeor*, wild beast (*deor*, animal; see **dheu-**); c. WILDEBEEST, from Dutch *wild*, wild. a-c all from Germanic *wiltija-. [In Pokorny 4. *yel-* 1139.]

wemō- To vomit. (Oldest form *wemā₁-.) 1. WAMBLE, from Middle English *wam(e)len*, to feel nausea, stagger, from a Scandinavian source probably akin to Old Norse *vamla*, quail, and Danish *vamle*, to become sick, from Germanic *wam-. 2. VOMIT; NUX VOMICA, from Latin *vomere*, to vomit. 3. EMESIS, EMETIC, from Greek *emein*, to vomit. [Pokorny *wem-* 1146.]

wen-¹ To desire, strive for. 1. Suffixed form *wen-w-. WIN, from Old English *winnan*, to win, from Germanic *winn(w)an, to seek to gain. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form *wv-yā-. WYNN, WINSOME, from Old English *wynn*, wen, pleasure, joy, from Germanic *wunjo. 3. Suffixed (stative) zero-grade form *wv-ē-, to be contented. WON¹, WONT, from Old English *wunian*, to become accustomed to, dwell, from Germanic *wunēn. 4. Suffixed (causative) o-grade form *won-eyo-. WEAN, from Old English *wenian*, to accustom, train, wean, from Germanic *wanjan. 5. WEEN, from Old English *wēnan*, to expect, imagine, think, from Germanic denominative *wenjan, to hope, from *wēniz, hope. 6. Germanic *wini-, “beloved” in Old English *wine*, friend, protector, in personal names: a. EDWIN, from Old English *Ēadwine*, “friend of riches” (*ead*, wealth, joy); b. Old English *Mælwine* (see **mōd-**). 7. Suffixed zero-grade form *wv-skō-. WISH, from Old English *wyscan*, to desire, wish, from Germanic *wunsk-. 8. Perhaps o-grade form *won-. a. VANIR, from Old Norse *Vanir*, the Vanir; b. VANADIUM, from Old Norse *Vanadis*, name of the goddess Freya. Both a and b from Germanic *wana-. 9. Suffixed form *wen-es-. a. VENERATE, VENEREAL, VENERY¹, VENUS, from Latin *venus*, love; b. suffixed form *wen-es-no-. VENOM, from Latin *venēnum*, love potion, poison. 10. Possibly suffixed form *wen-eto-, “beloved.” WEND, from Old High German *Winid*, Wend, from Germanic *Weneda-, a Slavic people. 11. Suffixed form *wen-yā-. VENIAL, from Latin *venia*, favor, forgiveness. 12. Lengthened-grade form *wēn-ā-. VENERY², VENISON, from Latin *venāri*, to hunt. 13. Suffixed basic form *wen-o-. WANDERER, from Sanskrit *vanam*, forest. 14. Possibly zero-grade suffixed form *wv-ig-. BANYAN, from Sanskrit *vanik*, *vanijah*, merchant (? < “seeking to gain”). [Pokorny 1. *wen-* 1146.]

wen-² To beat, wound. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form *wv-to-. WOUND¹, from Old English *wund*, a wound, from Germanic *wundaz. 2. Suffixed o-grade form

*won-yo-. WEN¹, from Old English *wen(n)*, *wæn(n)*, *wen*, from Germanic **wanja-*, a swelling. [Pokorny *yer-* 1108 (misalphabetized).]

wendh- To turn, wind, weave. **1a.** WIND², from Old English *windan*, to wind; **b.** WINDLASS, from Old Norse *vinda*, to wind. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **windan*, to wind. **2a.** WEND, WENT, from Old English *wendan*, to turn to; **b.** WENTLETRAP, from Dutch *wenden*, to turn. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic causative form **wandjan*. **3a.** WANDER, from Old English *wandrian*, to wander; **b.** WANDERLUST, from German *wandern*, to wander. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **wandron*, to roam about. **4.** WAND, from Old Norse *vöndr*, a supple twig, from Germanic **wanduz*. **5.** Perhaps Germanic **wandjaz*, "wanderer." Vandal. **a.** VANDAL, from Latin *Vandalus*, a Vandal; **b.** ANDALUSIA, from Late Latin **Vandalicia*, "the country of the Vandals" (> Arabic *andalus*). [Pokorny *1. yendh-* 1148.]

weng- To bend, curve. **1a.** WINK, from Old English *wincian*, to close the eyes (< "to bend down the eyelids"); **b.** LAPWING, from Old English *-wince*, one that wavers, from **wincan*, to waver. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **wink-*. **2.** WINCH, from Old English *wince*, a reel, roller, from Germanic **winkja-*. **3.** PERIWINKLE, from Old English *-wincel*, spiral shell, from Germanic **winkil-*. **4a.** WENCH, from Old English *wencel*, youth, maid (< "inconstant one"); **b.** WONKY, from Old English *wancol*, inconstant, unsteady. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **wankila-*, **wankula-*. **5a.** GAUCHE, from Old French *gauchir*, to turn aside; **b.** WINCE, from Anglo-Norman **wencir*, to turn aside, avoid (> Middle English *wincen*, to kick). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **wankjan*. [Pokorny *ye-n-g-* 1148.]

wer- High raised spot or other bodily infirmity. **1.** Suffixed form **wer-d-*. WART, from Old English *wearte*, wart, from Germanic **wartōn-*. **2.** O-grade form **wor-* possibly in Germanic **war-*. WARBLE², from a source akin to obsolete Swedish *varbulde*, "pus swelling" (*bulde*, swelling; see *bhel-*). **3.** VAIR, VARIEGATE, VARIETY, VARIOLA, VARIORUM, VARIOUS, VARY; MINIVER, from Latin *varius*, spotty, speckled, changeable. **4.** VARIX, from Latin *varix*, varicose vein. **5.** Suffixed and extended zero-grade form **wrsu-ko-*. VERRUCAL, from Latin *verruca*, wart. [Pokorny *2. er-* 1151, *2. yā-* 1108.]

wer- To raise, lift, hold suspended. (Oldest form **₂wer-*). **1.** Basic form **₂wer-*, becoming **awer-* in Greek. AORTA, ARSIS, ARTERIO-, ARTERIOLE, ARTERY; METEOR, from Greek *aeirein*, to raise, and *artēria*, windpipe, artery. **2.** Possibly from this root is Greek *āēr*, air (from an obscure basic form **āwer-*): AERIAL, AERO-, AIR, ARIA; MALARIA. **3.** Zero-grade form **aur-*. AURA, from Greek *aurā*, breath, vapor (related to Greek *āēr*, air; see *2* above). [Pokorny *1. yer-* 1150.]

wer- Conventional base of various Indo-European roots; to turn, bend.

I. Root **wert-*, to turn, wind. **1.** Germanic **werth-*.

a. (i) -WARD, from Old English *-weard*, toward (< "turned toward"); (ii) INWARD, from Old English *inweard*, inward, from Germanic **inwarth*, inward (**in*, in; see *en*). Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic variant **wardh*; **b.** perhaps Germanic derivative **wertha-*, "toward, opposite," hence "equivalent, worth." WORTH¹; STALWART, from Old English *weorth*, worth, valuable, and derivative noun *weorth*, *wierth*, value. **2.** WORTH², from Old English *weorthan*, to befall, from Germanic **werthan*, to become (< "to turn into"). **3.** Zero-grade form **wrt-*. WEIRD, from Old English *wyrð*, fate, destiny (< "that which befalls one"), from Germanic **wurthiz*. **4.** VERSATILE, VERSE¹, VERSION, VERSUS, VERTEBRA, VERTEX, VERTIGO, VORTEX; ADVERSE, ANNIVERSARY, AVERT, BOULEVERSEMENT, CONTROVERSY, CONVERSE¹, CONVERT, DEXTROSE, DIVERT, EVERT, EXTORSE, EXTROVERSION, EXTOVERT, INTORSE, INTRO-

VERT, INVERT, MALVERSATION, OBVERT, PEEVISH, PERVERT, PROSE, RETROSE, REVERT, SINISTORSE, SUBVERT, TERGIVERSATE, TRANSVERSE, UNIVERSE, from Latin *vertere*, to turn, with its frequentative *versāre*, to turn, and passive *versāri*, to stay, behave (< "to move around a place, frequent"). **5.** VERST, from Russian *versta*, line, from Balto-Slavic **wirstā-*, a turn, bend.

II. Root **wreit-*, to turn. **a.** WREATH, from Old English *wrihta*, band (< "that which is wound around"); **b.** WRITHE, from Old English *writhan*, to twist, torture; **c.** WRATH, WROTH, from Old English *wrāth*, angry (< "tormented, twisted"). **a-c** all from Germanic **wriθ-*, **wraith-*.

III. Root **wergh-*, to turn. **1.** WORRY, from Old English *wyrgan*, to strangle, from Germanic **wurgjan*. **2.** Nasalized variant **wrengh-*. **a.** WRING, from Old English *wringan*, to twist, from Germanic **wreng-*; **b.** (i) WRONG, from Middle English *wrong*, wrong, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse **wrangr*, *rangr*, curved, crooked, wrong; (ii) WRANGLE, from Middle English *wranglen*, to wrangle, from a Low German source akin to *wrangeln*, to wrestle. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **wrang-*.

IV. Root **werg-*, to turn. **1.** Nasalized variant form **wreng-*. **a.** WRENCH, from Old English *wrencan*, to twist; **b.** WRINKLE, from Old English *gewrinclian*, to wind (ge-, collective prefix; see *kom*). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **wrankjan*. **2.** VERGE¹; CONVERGE, DIVERGE, from Latin *vergere*, to turn, tend toward.

V. Root **wreik-*, to turn. **1a.** WRY, from Old English *wrigian*, to turn, bend, go; **b.** WRIGGLE, from Middle Low German *wriggeln*, to wriggle. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **wrig-*. **2a.** WRIST, from Old English *wrist*, wrist; **b.** GAITER, from Old French *guaitre*, gaiter, from Frankish **wrist*. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **wristiz*, from **wriht-*. **3.** WREST, WRESTLE, from Old English *wræstan*, to twist, from secondary Germanic derivative **wraistjan*. **4.** Possibly o-grade form **wroik-*. BRIAR¹, BRUSQUE, from Late Latin *brūcus*, heather, from Gaulish **brūko-*.

VI. RIBALD, from Old French *riber*, to be wanton, from Germanic root **wrib-*.

VII. Root **werb-*, also **werbh-*, to turn, bend. **1.** WARP, from Old English *weorpan*, to throw away, from Germanic **werpan*, "to fling by turning the arm." **2.** REVERBERATE, from Latin *verber*, whip, rod. **3.** VERBENA, VERVALD, from Latin *verbēna*, sacred foliage. **4.** Zero-grade form **wrb-*. RHABDOMANCY, RHABDOVIUS, from Greek *rhabdos*, rod. **5.** Nasalized variant form **wrembh-*. RHOMBUS, from Greek *rhombos*, magic wheel, rhombus.

VIII. Root **werp-*, to turn, wind. **1.** Metathesized form **wrep-*. WRAP, from Middle English *wrappen*, to wrap, from a source akin to Danish dialectal *wrvale*, to wind, from Germanic **wrap-*. **2.** Zero-grade form **wrp-*. RAPHE, RHAPHIDE; RHAPSODY, STAPHYLORRHAPHY, TENORRHAPHY, from Greek *rhaptein*, to sew.

IX. Root **wrmi-*, worm; rhyme word to *k¹rm-*. **1.** WORM, from Old English *wyrm*, worm, from Germanic **wurmiz*. **2.** VERMEIL, VERMI-, VERMICELLI, VERMICULAR, VERMIN, from Latin *vermis*, worm. [Pokorny *3. yer-* 1152.]

wer- To perceive, watch out for.

I. O-grade form **wor-*. **1.** Suffixed form **wor-o-*.

a. WARY, from Old English *wær*, watchful; **b.** AWARE, from Old English *gewær*, aware (ge-, collective and intensive prefix; see *kom*); **c.** WARE¹, from Old English *warian*, to beware. **a-c** all from Germanic **waraz*. **2.** Suffixed form *wor-to-*. **a.** (i) WARD; LORD, STEWARD, from Old English *weard*, a watching, keeper; (ii) WARDER², from Old English *weardian*, to ward, guard; **b.** WARDEN; AWARD, REWARD, WARDROBE, from Old North French *warder*, to guard; **c.** GUARD; GARDEROBE, REGARD, from Old French *garder*, to guard; **d.** REARWARD², from Anglo-Norman *warde*, guard. **a-d**

all from Germanic **wardaz*, guard, and **wardōn*, to guard. **3.** *WARE*¹, from Old English *waru*, goods, protection, guard, from Germanic **warō*. **4.** Suffixed form **wor-wo-*. ARCTURUS, PYLORUS, from Greek *ouros*, a guard. **5.** Probably variant **(s)wor-*, **(s)wor-*. EPHOR, PANORAMA, from Greek *horān*, to see.

II. Suffixed (stative) form **wer-ē-*. REVERE¹, from Latin *verēri*, to respect, feel awe for. [Pokorny 8. *yer-1164.*]

wer-⁵ To cover.

I. Basic form **wer-*. **1.** WEIR, from Old English *wer*, dam, fish trap, from Germanic **wer-jōn-*. **2.** Compound form **ap-wer-yo-* (**ap-*, off, away; see *apo-*). APERIENT, APÉRITIF, APERTURE; OVERT, OVERTURE, PERT, from Latin *aperire*, to open, uncover. **3.** Compound form **op-wer-yo-* (**op-*, over; see *epi-*). COVER, OPERCULUM; KERCHIEF, from Latin *operire*, to cover. **4.** Suffixed form **wer-tro-*. AMBARELLA, from Sanskrit *vāṭaḥ*, enclosure, from lengthened-grade derivative **vār-(r)a-*.

II. O-grade form **wor-*. **1.** WARN, from Old English **war(e)nian*, to take heed, warn, from Germanic **war-nōn*. **2a.** (i) GUARANTY, from Old French *garant*, warrant, authorization; (ii) WARRANT, WARRANTEE, WARRANTY, from Old North French *warrant*, warrant, and *warrantir*, to guarantee; **b.** GARAGE, from Old French *garer*, to guard, protect; **c.** GARRET, GARRISON, from Old French *g(u)arir*, to defend, protect; **d.** WARREN, from Old North French *warenne*, enclosure, game preserve; **e.** GARMENT, GARNISH, GARNITURE, from Old French *g(u)arnir*, to equip. **a-e** all from Germanic **war-*. **3.** Suffixed form **wor-o-*. **a.** Germanic **warōn-*, protector, in compound **burg-warōn-* (see *bhergh-*²); **b.** BARBICAN, from Old Iranian compound **pari-vāraka-*, protective (**pari-*, around; see *per*¹). [Pokorny 5. *yer-1160.*]

wer-⁶ To burn. Suffixed lengthened o-grade (causative) form **wōr-yo-*. SAMOVAR, from Russian *varit*, to boil. [Pokorny 12. *yer-1166.*]

wer-⁷ Squirrel. Reduplicated expressive form **wi-wer(r)-*. VIVERRINE, from Latin *viverra*, a ferret. [Pokorny 13. *yer-1166.*]

wē-r- Water, liquid, milk. (Contracted from earlier **weā-r-*; zero-grade **wā-r-*, contracted to **ūr-*. Related to *eus-dh-r-*). Suffixed zero-grade form **ūr-inā-*. URINE, from Latin *ūrīna*, urine. [In Pokorny 9. *ay(e)-78.*]

wera-¹ Wide, broad. (Oldest form **wera₁-*). Zero-grade suffixed form **wra-u-*, metathesized to **aur-u-*. EURY-; ANEURYSM, EURYDICE, from Greek *eurus*, wide. [Pokorny 8. *yer-1165.*]

wera-² To find. (Oldest form **wera₂-*, with variant [metathesized] form **wra₂-*, contracted to **wrē-*). Reduplicated variant form **we-wrē-*. EUREKA, HEURISTIC, from Greek *heuriskein* (perfect tense *heurēka*), to find. [Pokorny 4. *yer-1160.*]

wera-³ Also **wer-**. To speak. (Oldest form **wera₃-*, with variant [metathesized] form **wra₃-*, contracted to **wrē-*). **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **wř-dho-*. WORD, from Old English *word*, word, from Germanic **wurdam*. **2.** Suffixed form **wer-dho-*. VERB, VERVE; ADVERB, PROVERB, from Latin *verbum*, word. **3.** Suffixed form **wer-yo-*. IRONY, from Greek *eirēin*, to say, speak. **4.** Variant form **wrē-*. **a.** Suffixed form **wrē-tor-*. RHETOR, from Greek *rhētōr*, public speaker; **b.** suffixed form **wrē-mř-*. RHEME, from Greek *rhēma*, word. [Pokorny 6. *yer-1162.*]

Language and Culture Note There is a famous Greek epitaph attributed to the poet Simonides about the Spartans under Leonidas who died defending the pass at Thermopylae against the invading Persians: "O stranger, tell the Spartans that here we lie, obedient to their words." The phrase "obedient to their words" translates the Greek phrase *rhēmasi*

peithomenoi. *Peithomenai* means "obeying" and comes from the root *bheidh-* with derivatives referring to mutual trust and obedience (see the note there). *Rhēmasi* is a plural form of the word *rhēma*, which literally means "word" but refers here to the covenant of the spoken word. A close relative of this word, *rhētra*, is the term for the military and social contract of Sparta. Both *rhēma* (whence English *rheme*) and *rhētra* (related to English *rhetoric*) derive from the root *wera-³* "to speak," a root also appearing in English *verb* and *proverb*.

wēra-o- True, trustworthy. (Oldest form **wēra₁-o-*.)

1. WARLOCK, from Old English *wær*, faith, pledge, from Germanic **wēra-*. **2.** VERACIOUS, VERISM, VERITY, VERY; AVER, VERDICT, VERIDICAL, VERIFY, VERISIMILAR, VOIR DIRE, from Latin *vērus*, true. **3.** Normal grade **wero-*, from **wera-o-*, in Celtic compound **ro-wero-* (see *per*¹). [Pokorny 11. *yer-1165.*]

werg- To do. (Oldest form **werg-*.)

I. Suffixed form **werg-o-*. **1a.** WORK; HANDIWORK, from Old English *weorc*, *werc*, work; **b.** BOULEVARD, BULWARK, from Old High German *werc*, work. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **werkam*, work. **2.** ERG, ERGATIVE, -URGY; ADRENERGIC, ALLERGY, ARGON, CHOLINERGIC, DEMIURGE, DRAMATURGE, ENDERGONIC, ENDOERGIC, ENERGY, ERGOGRAF, ERGOMETER, ERGONOMICS, EXERGONIC, EXERGUE, EXOERGIC, GEORGIC, HYPERGOLIC, LETHARGY, LITURGY, METALLURGY, SURGERY, SYNERGID, SYNERGISM, THAUMATURGE, from Greek *ergon*, work, action, and o-grade agent noun (in composition) *-orgos* (< **worgos*), doer, worker.

II. Zero-grade form **wrg-*. **1.** Suffixed forms **wrg-yo-*, **wrg-to-*. **a.** WROUGHT, from Old English *wyrcean*, to work; **b.** IRK, from Old Norse *yrkja*, to work. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **wurkjan*, to work, participle **wurhta-*. **2.** Suffixed form **wrg-t-*. WRIGHT, from Old English *wryhta*, maker, wright, from Germanic **wurhtō-*.

III. O-grade form **worg-*. **1.** ORGAN, ORGANON, from Greek *organon* (with suffix *-ano-*), tool. **2.** ORGY, from Greek *orgia*, secret rites, worship (< "service"). [Pokorny 2. *yerḡ-1168.*]

wers-¹ To confuse, mix up.

I. Suffixed basic form. **1a.** WAR, from Old North French *werre*, war; **b.** GUERRILLA, from Spanish *guerra*, war. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **werra-*, from **werz-a-*. **2.** WORSE, from Old English *wyrsta*, worse, from Germanic comparative **wers-ižōn-*. **3.** WORST, from Old English *wyrsta*, worst, from Germanic superlative **wers-ista-*.

II. Suffixed zero-grade form **wrs-ti-*. WURST; LIVERWURST, from Old High German *wurst*, sausage (< "mixture"), from Germanic **wursti-*. [Pokorny *yers-1169.*] Compare *ers-¹*.

wers-² To rain, drip. (Oldest form **a₂wers-*.) Suffixed o-grade form **(a)wors-o-*. URETER, URETHRA, URETIC, -URIA, URO-; DIURETIC, ENURESIS, NATRIURESIS, from Greek *ouron*, urine, whence verb *ourein*, to urinate, make water. [In Pokorny 9. *ay(e)-78.*] Compare *ers-²*.

-wer/-wen- Suffix of the *-r/-n-* class (see *-r/-n-*), forming verbal abstracts, with nominative and accusative case in **wer-* (variant **wř-*) and the remaining cases added to **wen-* (variants **won-*, **wř-*, **un-*), as in **pi-wer*, **piwon-*, fat (see *peio-*). [Not in Pokorny.]

wes-¹ To buy, sell. **1.** Suffixed form **wes-no-*. VENAL, VEND, from Latin *vēnum*, sale. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **wos-no-*. DUOPSONY, MONOPSONY, from Greek *ōneisthai*, to buy. **3.** Suffixed form **wes-a-*. BAZAAR, from Persian *bāzār*, from Old Iranian **vahaā-cāra-na-*, "sale-traffic". **4.** Perhaps suffixed form **wes-li-*. VILE; REVILE, VILIFY, VILIPEND, from Latin *vīlis*, cheap, base. [Pokorny 8. *yes-1173.*]

wes-² Wet. OOE¹, from Old English *wōs*, juice, from Germanic **wōs-*. [Pokorny 3. *wes-* 1171.]

wes-³ To live, dwell, pass the night, with derivatives meaning "to be." (Oldest form **a₂wes-*.) 1. O-grade (perfect tense) form **wos-*. WAS, from Old English *was*, was, from Germanic **was-*. 2. Lengthened-grade form **wēs-*. WERE, from Old English *wære* (subjunctive), *wæron* (plural), were, from Germanic **wēz-*. 3. WASSAIL, from Old Norse *vesa*, vera, to be, from Germanic **wesan*. 4. Perhaps suffixed form **wes-tā-*. VESTA, from Latin *Vesta*, household goddess. 5. Possibly suffixed variant form **was-tu-*. ASTUTE, from Latin *astus*, skill, craft (practiced in a town), from Greek *astu*, town (< "place where one dwells"). 6. Suffixed form **wes-eno-*. DIVAN, from Old Persian *vahanam*, house. [Pokorny 1. *wes-* 1170.]

wes-⁴ To clothe. Extension of **eu-¹**. 1. Suffixed o-grade (causative) form **wos-eyo-*. WEAR, from Old English *werian*, to wear, carry, from Germanic **wazjan*. 2. Suffixed form **wis-ti-*. VEST; DEVEST, INVEST, REVET, TRAVESTY, from Latin *vestis*, garment. 3. Suffixed form **wes-nu-*. HIMATION, from Greek *hen-nunai*, to clothe, with nominal derivative *heima*, hima (< **wes-mp*), garment. [Pokorny 5. *wes-* 1172.]

wes-⁵ To eat, consume. O-grade form **wos-*. GÂTEAU, from Old French *gastel*, cake, from Frankish **wastil*, cake, from suffixed Germanic form **was-tilaz*. [Pokorny 2. *wes-* 1171.]

wes-pero- Evening, night.

I. Reduced form **wes-*. 1. Suffixed form **wes-to-*. a. WEST, from Old English *west*, west; b. WESTERN, from Old English *westerne*, western; c. WESTERLY, from Old English *westra*, more westerly. a-c all from Germanic **west-*. 2. Possibly Germanic **wis-*, west, in Late Latin *Visigothi*, "West Goths" (*Gothi*, the Goths): VISIGOTH.

II. Basic form **wespero-*. 1. PISTRELLE, VESPER, PERTILIONID, from Latin *vesper*, evening. 2. HESPERIAN, HESPERIDES, HESPERUS, from Greek *hesperos*, evening. [Pokorny **wesperos* 1173.]

wes-⁶ Spring. VERNAL; PRIMAVERA¹, from Latin *vēs*, spring (phonologically irregular). [Pokorny **wes-t* 1174.]

wesu- Good. Old Persian *va(h)u-*, good, the good, in personal name *Dārayava(h)uš* (see **dher-²**). [Pokorny **wesu-* 1174.]

wet-¹ To blow, inspire, spiritually arouse. (Oldest form **a₂wet-*; related to **a₂wet₁-*, see **wē-**.) 1. Lengthened-grade form **wōt-*. a. WODEN; WEDNESDAY, from Old English *Wōden*, Woden; b. ODIN, from Old Norse *Óðinn*, Odin; c. WOTAN, from Old High German *Wuotan*. a-c all from Germanic suffixed form **wōd-eno-*, **wōd-ono-*, "raging," "mad," "inspired" hence "spirit," name of the chief Teutonic god **Wōd-enaz*; d. WOOD², from Old English *wōd*, mad, insane, from Germanic **wōda-*; e. Celtic **wāt-*. VATIC, from Latin *vātēs*, prophet, poet, from a Celtic source akin to Old Irish *fáith*, seer. 2. O-grade form **wot-*. WEDELN, from Old High German *wedil*, fan, from Germanic suffixed form **wath-ilaz*. 3. Suffixed variant form **wat-no-*. FAN¹, VAN¹, from Latin *vannus*, a winnowing fan. 4. Oldest basic form **awet-* becoming Greek **awet-* in suffixed form **awet-mo-*. ATMOSPHERE, from Greek *atmos* (< **aetmos*), breath, vapor. [Pokorny 1. *wāt-* 1113.]

wet-² Year. 1. Suffixed form **wet-ru-*. WETHER; BELL-WETHER, from Old English *wether*, wether, from Germanic **wethruz*, perhaps "yearling." 2. Suffixed form **wet-es-*. a. VETERAN; INVETERATE, from Latin *vetus*, old (< "having many years"); b. VETERINARY, from Latin *veterinus*, of beasts of burden, of cattle (perhaps chiefly old cattle); c. ETESIAN, from Greek *etos*, year. 3. Suffixed form **wet-olo-*. VEAL, VITELLUS, from Latin *vitulus*, calf, yearling. [Pokorny **wet-* 1175.]

wi- Apart, in half. 1. Suffixed form **wi-ito-*. WIDE, from Old English *wid*, wide (< "far apart"), from Germanic **widaz*. 2. Suffixed (comparative) form **wi-tero-*. a. WITH, WITHERS, from Old English *wither*, against, with its derivative *with*, with, against; b. GUERDON; WIDDERSHINS, from Old High German *widar*, against. Both a and b from Germanic **withrō*, against. [Pokorny 1. *wi-* 1175.]

widhu- Tree, wood. WOOD¹, from Old English *wudu*, wood, from Germanic **widu-*. [Pokorny **widhu-* 1177.]

wikmti- Twenty. (Oldest form **wikmti-*; compound of **wi-**, in half, hence two, and **(d)kmt-i* [nominative dual], decade, reduced zero-grade form of **dekpn-¹**.) 1. VICINARY, VIGESIMAL, VIGINTILLION, from Latin *viginti*, twenty. 2. EICOSANOID, EICOSAPENTAENOIC ACID, ICOSA-EDRON, from Greek *eikosi*, twenty. 3. PACHISI, from Sanskrit *vimśatī*, twenty. [Pokorny **wi-kmt-i* 1177.]

[win-o-] Wine. Italic noun, related to words for wine in Greek, Armenian, Hittite, and non-Indo-European Georgian and West Semitic. Probably from a Mediterranean word **win-*, **woin-*, wine. 1. VINACEOUS, VINE, VINI-, WINE; VINEGAR, from Latin *vinum*, wine. 2. OENOLOGY, OENOMEL, from Greek *oinos* (earlier *woinos*), wine.]

wi-ro- Man. (Oldest form **wia-ro-*; derivative of **weia-**.) 1a. WEREWOLF, WERGELD, from Old English *wer*, man; b. (i) WORLD, from Old English *weorold*, world; (ii) WELTANSCHAUUNG, WELTSCHMERZ, from Old High German *weralt*, world. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic compound **wer-ald-*, "life or age of man" (**ald-*, age; see **al-³**); c. LOUP-GAROU, from Old French *garoul*, werewolf, from Frankish **wer-wulf*, "man-wolf" (**wulf*, wolf; see **wlj-k'o-**). Both a and b from Germanic **warz*, from shortened form **wiraz*. 2. VIRAGO, VIRILE, VIRTUE, VIRTUOSA, VIRTUOSO; DECENVIR, DECURION, DUUMVIR, TRIUMVIR, from Latin *vir*, man. 3. CURIA, from Latin *cūria*, curia, court, possibly from **co-vir-ia*, "men together" (**co-*, together; see **kom-**). 4. Celtic **wiros*. a. Old Irish *fer*, man, in personal name *Fergus* (see **geus-**); b. Gaulish *viro-* in Gallo-Roman placename *Viro-dūnum* (see **dheua-**). [Pokorny **wi-ro-s* 1177.]

Language and Culture Note

Proto-Indo-European was not limited to just one word for "man, male person"; several Indo-European roots have furnished words for this concept in the daughter languages. The root **man-**¹, appearing in English *man* for instance, was apparently a fairly neutral, all-purpose term. The reconstructed word **wi-ro-**, a derivative of the root **weia-** "be vigorous," was used especially of men in their capacity as warriors or as slaves. (Slaves were often captured warriors.) In Sanskrit, for example, *virah* means "man, hero," but is also paired with the word *paśu*, "cattle," to refer to two-footed property (slaves), as in the compound *virapśa-*, "abundance of men and cattle" (see note at **peku-**). In Italic languages, too, Latin *vir* "man" and its relatives can appear as a type of property, such as the Latin phrase *pecudēque virōsque* "cattle and men." There is also the word **ner-²**, "man," which embodied the notion of strength. This is the source of Greek *anēr*, *andr-*, "man," as well as various Italic words meaning "magistrate"; it also underlies the name of the Roman emperor *Nerō*.

wleik- To flow, run. Zero-grade form **wlik-*. 1. Adjective **wlik-u-*, wet. a. Suffixed form **wlik-w-ā-*. LIQUATE, from Latin *liquare*, to dissolve; b. suffixed form **wlik-w-ē-*. LIQUESCENT, LIQUID, LIQUOR; DELIQUESCERE, LIQUEFY, from Latin *liquere*, to be liquid. 2. Suffixed form **wlik-s-*. a. LIXIVATE, from Latin *lixa*, lye; b. PROLIX, from Latin *prolixus*, poured forth, stretched out in front, extended (*prō-*, forth; see **per¹**). [In Pokorny *leik-* 669.]

w|k*o- Wolf. **1a.** (i) WOLF, from Old English *wulf*, wolf; (ii) RANDAL (personal name), from Old English *Randulf*, "shield-wolf" (*rand*, shield); **b.** AARDWOLF, from Middle Dutch *wolf*, wolf; **c.** WOLFRAM, from Old High German *wolf*, wolf (also in personal names; see **at-al-**, **kar-**); **d.** Frankish **wulf*, wolf, in compound **wer-wulf* (see **w|ro-**); **e.** Old Norse *ulfr*, wolf, in personal name *Rādhulfr* (see **ar-**). **a-d** all from Germanic **wulfaz*. **2.** Taboo variant **lupo-*. LOBO, LUPINE¹, LUPINE², LUPUS, ROBALO; LOUP-GAROU, from Latin *lupus*, wolf. **3.** Taboo variant **luk*o-*. **a.** LYCANTHROPE, LYCOPODIUM, from Greek *lukos*, wolf; **b.** SUFFIXED FORM **luk*-ya*. LYTTA; ALYSSUM, from Greek *lussa*, martial rage, madness, rabies ("wolf-ness"). [Pokorný *u|k*os* 1178.]

w|p-ē- Fox. **1.** VULPINE, from Latin *vulpēs*, fox. **2.** Taboo variant **alōpē-*. ALOPECIA, from Greek *alōpēx*, fox. [Pokorný *u|p-* 1179.]

-wo- Adjective suffix, as in **g*ī-wo-*, alive (see **g*ēia-**). It ultimately appears in English *-ive*, from Latin *-ivus*, adjective suffix. [Not in Pokorný.]

wog*h-ni- Plowshare, wedge. **1.** Probably Germanic **wagjaz*. WEDGE, from Old English *weg*, wedge. **2.** Probably Latin *vōmer*, plowshare: VOMER. [Pokorný *wog*hni-s* 1179.]

wokso- Wax. Related to **weg-¹**. **WAX¹**, from Old English *wax*, wax, wax, from Germanic **wahsam*. [Pokorný *wokso-* 1180.]

wopsā- Wasp. Metathesized form **wospā-*. **1.** WASP, from Old English *wasp*, *waeps*, wasp, from Germanic **wasp-*. **2.** VESPIARY, from Latin *vespa*, wasp. [Pokorný *wobhsā* 1179.]

wōs You (plural). RENDEZVOUS, from Latin *vōs*, you. [In Pokorný 1. *ju-* 513.]

wrād- Branch, root. (Oldest form **wraēd-*, colored to **wraēd-*, contracted to **wrād-*.)

I. Basic form **wrād-*. ROOT¹; RUTABAGA, from Old Norse *rōt*, root, from Germanic **wrōt-*.

II. Zero-grade form **wrād-*. **1a.** WORT¹, from Old English *wyr̥t*, plant, herb; **b.** GEWÜRZTRAMINER, from Old High German *wurz*, plant, root; **c.** MANGEL-WURZEL, from German *Wurzel*, root (< *wurzel-*). **a-c** all from Germanic **wurtiz-*. **2.** SUFFIXED FORM **wrād-yā-*. WORT², from Old English *wyr̥t*, brewer's wort, from Germanic **wurtjō*. **3.** SUFFIXED FORM **wrād-ī-*. RADICAL, RADICLE, RADISH, RADIX; DERACINATE, ERADICATE, IRRADICABLE, from Latin *rādix*, root. **4.** SUFFIXED FORM **wrād-mo-*. RAMOSE, RAMUS; RAMIFY, from Latin *rāmus*, branch. **5.** Perhaps suffixed reduced form **wr(a)d-ya*. RHIZO-, RHIZOME; COLBORHIZA, LICORICE, MYCORRHIZA, from Greek *rhiza*, root. [Pokorný *u(e)rād-* 1167.]

wreg- To push, shove, drive, track down. **1.** Basic form **wreg-*. **a.** WRECK, from Old English *wrecan*, to drive, expel; **b.** WRECK, from Anglo-Norman *wrec*, wreck, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *rek* (older form *vrek*), wreckage. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **wrekan*. **2.** O-grade form **wrogn-*. **a.** (i) WRETCH, from Old English *wrecca*, exile; (ii) GASKET, from French *garce*, girl, perhaps from Frankish **wračkō*, "one pursued, an exile." Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **wračkōn-*, "pursuer, one pursued"; **b.** (i) WRACK¹, from Old English *wrac*, exile, punishment, and Middle Dutch *wrak*, wreckage; (ii) RACK³, from Middle English *rak*, mass of driven clouds, from a source akin to Swedish *rak*, wreckage. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **wrakaz*. **3.** SUFFIXED ZERO-GRADE FORM **wrg-eyo-*, **urg-eyo-*. URGE, from Latin *urgere*, to urge, drive. [Pokorný *u|reg-* 1181.]

wrēg- To break. (Oldest form **wraēg-*, contracted to **wrēg-*.) SUFFIXED FORM **wrēg-nu-*. -RRHAGIA, from Greek *rhēgnunai*, to burst forth. [Pokorný *u|rēg-* 1181.]

[wrod- Rose. A word (not common Indo-European) of unknown origin. **1.** Suffixed form **wrod-o-*. RHODO-; RHODIUM, from Greek *rhodon*, rose. **2.** Suffixed form **wrod-ya-* (perhaps via Etruscan). ROSE¹, from Latin *rosa*. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **wrd-o-*. JULEP, from Persian *gul*, rose, from Iranian **vrda-*.]

wrōd- To root, gnaw. ROOT², from Old English *wrōtan*, to dig up, from Germanic **wrōt-*. [In Pokorný 7. *u|er-* 1163.]

wrōg- To burgeon, swell with strength. (Oldest form **wraēg-*, colored to **wraēg-*, contracted to **wrōg-*.) SUFFIXED ZERO-GRADE FORM **wraēg-ā-*. ORGASM, from Greek *orgān*, to swell. [Pokorný 3. *u|erg-* 1169.]

wrughyo- Rye. European root. RYE¹, from Old English *ryge*, rye, from Germanic **rugi-*. [Pokorný *u|rughjo-* 1183.]

yā- To seek, request, desire. (Oldest form **yea-*, colored to **yaa-*, contracted to **yā-*.) JALOUSIE, JEALOUS, ZEAL, ZEALOT, from Greek *zēlos*, zeal. [Pokorný *jā-* 501.]

yag- To worship; reverence. **1.** Perhaps suffixed form **yag-yo-*. HAGIO-, from Greek *hagios*, holy. **2.** SUFFIXED FORM **yag-no-*. AGNES (personal name), from Greek *hagnē* (> Late Latin *Agnēs*), feminine of *hagnos*, holy, pure. [Pokorný *yag-* 501.]

yē- To throw, impel. (Oldest form **yae-*, contracted to **yē-*.) **1.** Extended zero-grade form **yōk-*, becoming **yak-* in Italic. SUFFIXED FORMS **yak-yo-* and **yak-ē-* (stative). GIST, GITE, JACITATION, JESS, JET², JETÉ, JETSAM, JETTISON, JETTY¹, JOIST, JUT; ABJECT, ADJACENT, ADJECTIVE, AMICE, CIRCUMJACENT, CONJECTURE, DEJECT, EJACULATE, EJECT, INJECT, INTERJECT, OBJECT, PARGET, PROJECT, REJECT, SUBJACENT, SUBJECT, SUPERJACENT, TRAJECT, from Latin *iacere*, to throw, lay, *iacēre*, to lie down (< "to be thrown") and *iaculum*, dart. **2.** Reduplicated form **(a)yi-yē-*. CATHETER, DIESIS, ENEMA, PAREISIS, SYNESIS, from Greek *hienai*, to send, throw, and combining noun form *-esis*, "a throwing" (< suffixed zero-grade form **(a)ya-ti-*). [Pokorný *jē-* 502.]

yeg- Ice. ICICLE, from Old English *gicel*, icicle, ice, from Germanic **jakilaz*, **jekilaz*. [Pokorný *jeg-* 503.]

yēg*-ā- Power, youthful strength. (Probably contracted from earlier **yēg*ā-*.) HEBE; EPHEBE, EPHEPHRENIA, from Greek *hēbē*, youth. [Pokorný *jēg*ā* 503.]

yek-¹ To speak. SUFFIXED O-GRADE FORM **yok-o-*. JEWEL, JOCOSE, JOCULAR, JOKE, JUGGLE, JUGGLER; JEOPARDY, from Latin *iocus*, joke. [Pokorný *jek-* 503.]

yek-² To hunt. SUFFIXED O-GRADE FORM **yok-o-*. JAEGER, YACHT, from Old High German *jagōn*, to hunt. [Not in Pokorný; compare Hittite *ekr-* and Luwian *agga(i)-* (both < **yek-t-*), hunting net.]

yēk- To heal. (Contracted from earlier **yēk-k-*.) POSSIBLE SUFFIXED ZERO-GRADE FORM **yak-es-*. AUTACOID, PANACEA, from Greek *akos*, cure. [Pokorný *jēk-* 504.]

yēk*ī- Liver. **1.** HEPATIC, HEPATO-; HEPARIN, HEPATITIS, from Greek *hēpar*, liver (stem *hēpat-* < **yēk*ī-* < Indo-European oblique stem **yēk-n-*). **2.** GIZZARD, from Persian *jigar*, liver. [Pokorný *jēk*ī-* 504.]

yem- To pair. Perhaps altered in Latin *geminus*, twin: GEMINATE, GEMINI, GIMMAL; BIGEMINAL, TRIGEMINUS. [Pokorný *jem-* 505.]

yēr- Year, season. (Contracted from earlier **yēa-r-*; probably original meaning "that which makes [a complete cycle]," derivative of a verbal root **yēa-* meaning "to do, make.") **1.** SUFFIXED BASIC FORM **yēr-o-*. **a.** YEAR, from Old English *gēar*, year; **b.** YAHRZEIT, from Old High German *jār*, year. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **jēram*. **year.** **2.** SUFFIXED O-GRADE FORM **yōr-ā-*. HORARY, HOUR; HOROLOGE, HOROLOGY, HOROSCOPE, from Greek *hōrā*, season. [In Pokorný 1. *ei-* 293.]

yes- To boil, foam, bubble. 1. YEAST, from Old English *gist*, yeast, from Germanic **jest-*. 2. KIESELGUHR, from Old High German *jēsan*, to ferment, and *jerian*, to cause to ferment, from Germanic **jesan*. 3. ECZEMA, ZEOLITE, from Greek *zein*, to boil. [Pokorny *jēs-* 506.]

yeu- Vital force, youthful vigor. (Oldest form **a₂yeu-*. Derivative of **a₂eyu-*, vital force; see *aiv-*.) Suffixed zero-grade form **yuwen-* (< **yu-aen-*), "possessing youthful vigor," young. 1. Further suffixed form **yuy-ti-*. YOUTH, from Old English *geoguth*, youth, from Germanic **jugunthi-*, **jugunthō*. 2. Further suffixed form **yuyw-ko-*. a. (i) YOUNG, from Old English *geong*, young; (ii) JUNKER, from Old High German *junc*, young; (iii) YOUNKER, from Middle Dutch *jonc*, young. (i)–(iii) all from Germanic **junga-*, from **juwunga-*; b. (i) GALLOWGLASS, from Old Irish *ōac*, young; (ii) EVAN (personal name), from Welsh *ieuanc*, young. Both (i) and (ii) from Celtic **yowanko-*. 3a. JUVENILE; REJUVENATE, from Latin *iuvēnis*, young; b. zero-grade form **yūn-* (< **yu-on-*). (i) JUNIOR, from Latin comparative *iunior*, younger; (ii) JUNE, JUNO, from Latin *Iūnō*, Juno (probably "the young one," perhaps because she was the goddess of the new moon), and Latin month name *Iūnius*, traditionally derived from *Iūnō*. [Pokorny 3. *jēu-* 510.]

yeudh- To move violently, fight. (Oldest form **ayeudh-*.) Suffixed zero-grade form **yudh-ē-*. JUS-SIVE, from Latin *iubēre*, to command (< "to set in motion"). [Pokorny *jēu-dh-* 511.]

yeu- To blend, mix food. Zero-grade form **yū-* (< **yua-*). 1. Suffixed form **yū-s-*. JUICE, from Latin *iūs*, juice, broth. 2. Suffixed form **yū-s-mā-*. -ZYME, ZYMO-; ENZYME, from Greek *zūmē*, leaven. [Pokorny 1. *jēu-* 507.]

yeug- To join.

I. Zero-grade form **yug-*. 1. Suffixed form **yug-o-*. a. YOKE, from Old English *geoc*, yoke, from Germanic **yukam*; b. JUGATE, JUGULAR, JUGUM; CONJUGATE, SUBJUGATE, from Latin *iugum*, yoke; c. ZYGO-, ZYGOMA, ZYGOTE, -ZYGOUS; AZYGOUS, SYZYG, from Greek *zugon*, yoke, and *zugoun*, to join; d. YUGA, from Sanskrit *yugam*, yoke. 2. Suffixed (superlative) form **yug-isto-*. JOSTLE, JOUST; ADJUST, JUXTAPOSE, JUXTAPOSITION, from Latin *iūxtā*, close by, perhaps from **iugistā* (*viā*), "on a nearby (road)." 3. Nasalized zero-grade form **yu-n-g-*. JOIN, JOINDER, JOINT, JOINTURE, JUNCTION, JUNCTURE, JUNTA; ADJOIN, CONJOIN, CONJUGAL, CONJUNCT, ENJOIN, INJUNCTION, REJOIN, REJOINDER, SUBJOIN, from Latin *iungere*, to join.

II. Suffixed form **yeug-mj-*. ZEUGMA, from Greek *zeugma*, a bond.

III. Suffixed o-grade form **youg-o-*. YOGA, from Sanskrit *yogah*, union. [Pokorny 2. *jēu-* 508.]

yewes- Law. 1. JURAL, JURIST, JURY¹; ABJURE, ADJURE, CONJURE, INJURY, JURIDICAL, JURISCONSULT, JURISDICTION, JURISPRUDENCE, NONJUROR, OBJURGATE, PERJURE,

from Latin *iūs* (stem *iūr-*), law, and its derivative *iūrāre*, "to pronounce a ritual formula," swear. 2. Compound form **yewes-dik-* (see *deik-*). 3. Suffixed from **yewes-to-*. JUST¹, from Latin *iustus*, just. [Pokorny *jēuos-* 512.]

yewo- A grain, probably barley. Suffixed form **yew-ya-*. ZEIN, from Greek *zeia*, one-seeded wheat. [Pokorny *jēyo-* 512.]

Language and Culture Note The root **yewo-** is the source of the noun ***yewos**, the basic Indo-European term for "grain." Its descendant in Sanskrit, *yavaḥ*, referred to grain in general and barley in particular. Barley was a sacred grain in numerous Indo-European societies, and probably in Proto-Indo-European as well. In Indic mythology, barley was the one plant that sided with the gods in their protean struggle against the demons. In the cognate Iranian (Avestan) tradition, the sowing of *yauua-* is equated with the sowing of religious truth. In ancient Rome, barley (*far*, see **bhars-**²) was described as *pium*, "holy, pious."

-yo-¹ Verbal suffix marking present tense of verbs, as in **sed-yo-*, to sit (see **sed-**¹). [Not in Pokorny.]

-yo-² Verbal suffix used to form verbs from other parts of speech, as in **argu-yo-*, to make clear (see **arg-**). Becomes **-jan* in Germanic. By combining with the final sounds of stems that it is added to, many new verbal suffixes were created, such as the one ultimately appearing as English -IZE, from Greek *-izein*, verbal suffix < **id-yo-*. [Not in Pokorny.]

-yo-³ Relational adjectival suffix, "of or belonging to." Appears ultimately in the following English suffixes: a. -ARY, -EER, -ER¹, from Latin *-ārius*, adjective suffix, from Italic **-ās-io-* (first element obscure); b. -ATORY, from Latin *-atōrius*, adjective suffix for agent nouns in *-ātor* (see **-ter-**). [Not in Pokorny.]

yoi-ni- Also **yoi-no-**. JUNIPER berry. JUNIPER, from Latin *iūniperus*, juniper, probably from **yoini-paros*, "bearing juniper berries" (**-paros*, bearing; see **pera-**¹). [Pokorny *joi-ni-* 513.]

yōs- To gird. (Oldest form **yea₃s-*, colored to **yōa₃s-*, contracted to **yōs-*.) 1. Suffixed form **yōs-ter-*. ZOSTER, from Greek *zōstēr*, girdle. 2. Suffixed form **yōs-nā-*. ZONE; EVZONE, from Greek *zōnē*, girdle. [Pokorny *jō(u)s-* 513.]

-yos- Adjective suffix of comparative, marking intensity. Zero-grade form **-is-*. -ER², from Old English *-re*, -ra, comparative suffix, from Germanic **-iz-on-* (**-on-*, individualizing suffix). [Not in Pokorny.] Compare **-tero-** and see also compound suffix **-is-to-**.

yu- You. Second person (plural) pronoun. YE², YOU, from Old English *gē* and *ēow*, you, from Germanic **jūz* (nominative) and **iwwiz* (oblique). [Pokorny 1. *jū-* 513.]

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 amphibaena **gwā-**
 amphistylar **stā-**
 amphithecium **dhē-**
 amphora **bher-**¹
 amphoteric **ambhō**
 amplexicaul **plek-**
 amplexus **plek-**
 amplify **dhē-**
 amputate **pau-**²
 amrita **mer-**²
 amylum **melā-**
 an¹ **oi-no-**
 an- **ne**
 -an¹ **-no-**
 ana² **an-**¹
 ana- **an-**¹
 -ana **-no-**
 anabaeia **gwā-**
 Anabaptist **gwābh-**¹
 anabasis **gwā-**
 anabiosis **gweia-**¹
 anacclis **klei-**
 anacoluthon **sem-**¹
 Anacreon **kreia-**
 anacrusis **kreuā-**²
 anadem **dē-**
 anadiplosis **dwo-**
 anadromous **der-**¹
 anaglyph **gleubh-**
 anagoge **ag-**¹
 anagram **gerbh-**
 analcime **lek-**
 analects **leg-**¹
 analeptic **(s)lagw-**
 analogous **leg-**¹
 analysis **leu-**¹
 anamnesis **men-**¹
 anapest **pau-**²
 anaphora **bher-**¹
 anarthrosis **ar-**
 anasarcia **twerk-**
 anastomosis **stom-en-**
 anastrophe **streb(h)-**
 anatase **ten-**
 anathema **dhē-**
 anatomy **tem-**
 -ance **-nt-**
 ancestor **ked-**
 anchor **ank-**
 anchorite **ghē-**
 ancient¹ **ant-**
 ancillary **kwej-**¹
 ancon **ank-**
 -ancy **-nt-**
 ancylostomiasis **ank-**,
 stom-en-
 and **en**
 Andalusia **wendh-**
 andante **ambhi**
 andro- **ner-**²
 androecium **weik-**¹
 Andromeda **ner-**²
 -androus **ner-**²
 -andry **ner-**²
 anecdote **dō-**
 anemia **sai-**³
 anemo- **anə-**
 anemone **anə-**
 anenoid **newo-**
 anesthesia **au-**⁴
 aneurysm **wera-**¹
 anfractuous **bhreg-**
 angry **angelos**
 angel **angelos**
 angelica **angelos**
 Angelus **angelos**
 anger **angh-**
 angina **angh-**
- angle¹ **ank-**
 angle² **ank-**
 Angle **ank-**
 angst¹ **angh-**
 anguish **angh-**
 Angus **geus-**
 anhydrous **wed-**¹
 anil **nei-**
 anile **an-**²
 anilingus **āno-**, **leigh-**
 anima **anə-**
 animadvert **anə-**
 animal **anə-**
 animate **anə-**
 animato **anə-**
 animism **anə-**
 animosity **anə-**
 animus **anə-**
 anion **ei-**¹
 aniseikonia **weik-**³
 ankle **ank-**
 ankylosis **ank-**
 anlage **an-**¹, **legh-**
 annals **at-**
 anneal **ai-**²
 annex **ned-**
 annihilate **ne**
 anniversary **at-**, **wer-**³
 annotate **gnō-**
 announce **neu-**¹
 annoy **od-**²
 annual **at-**
 annuity **at-**
 annul **ne**
 annular **āno-**
 annulet **āno-**
 annulus **āno-**
 anode **sed-**²
 anodyne **ed-**
 anoint **ongw-**
 anomalous **sem-**¹
 anomie **nem-**
 anon **oi-no-**
 anonymous **nō-mŋ**
 anophels **obhel-**
 anorectic **reg-**¹
 anorexia **reg-**¹
 anorthite **eradh-**
 anosmia **od-**¹
 ansate **ans-**
 anschluß **an-**¹
 Anselm **kel-**²
 anserine **ghans-**
 answer **swer-**¹
 ant **mai-**¹
 -ant **-nt-**
 anta **anəta-**
 antagonize **ag-**¹
 ante **ant-**
 ante- **ant-**
 antecede **ked-**
 antefix **dhigw-**
 antependium **(s)pen-**
 anterior **ant-**
 anthelion **saəwel-**
 anthelmintic **wel-**³
 anthem **bhā-**²
 anthemion **andh-**
 anther **andh-**
 anthesis **andh-**
 antho- **andh-**
 anthology **leg-**¹
 anthurium **ors-**
 anti- **ant-**
 antic **ant-**
 anticipate **kap-**
 antidote **dō-**
 antinomian **nem-**
 antinomy **nem-**

- antipasto **pā-**
antiphon **bhā-2**
antipodes **ped-1**
antique **ant-**
antithesis **dhē-**
antitype **(s)teu-1**
antler **okw-**
Antlia **an-3**
antonomasia **nō-mñ**
anuran **ors-**
anus **āno-**
anvil **pel-6**
anxious **angh-**
any **oi-no-**
aorta **wer-2**
apathy **kwent(h)-**
aperient **wer-5**
apéritif **wer-5**
aperture **wer-5**
apex **ap-1**
aphaeresis **ser-5**
aphelion **saowel-**
aphonia **bhā-2**
apiece **kwezd-**
aplanatic **pelā-2**
aplomb **plumbum**
apnea **pneu-**
apo- **apo-**
Apocalypse **kel-2**
apocope **kop-**
apocrine **krei-**
Apocrypha **kraū-**
apodal **ped-1**
apodictic **deik-**
apodosis **dō-**
apogee **gē**
apologue **leg-1**
apology **leg-1**
apomixis **meik-**
aponeurosis **(s)nēu-**
apophasis **bhā-2**
apophyge **bheug-1**
apophysis **bheue-**
apoplexy **plāk-2**
aporia **per-2**
aposiopesis **swi-**
apostasy **stā-**
apostle **stel-**
apostrophe¹ **streb(h)-**
apothecary **dhē-**
apothecium **dhē-**
apothecosis **dhēs-**
apotropaic **trep-2**
appall **pel-2**
appanage **pā-**
apparatus **perā-1**
apparel **perā-1**
appeal **pel-6**
appease **pag-**
append **(s)pen-**
appendix **(s)pen-**
appetite **pet-**
apple **ab(e)l-**
apply **plek-**
appoggiatura **ped-1**
apposite **apo-**
apposition **apo-**
appraise **per-5**
appreciate **per-5**
apprehend **ghend-**
apprentice **ghend-**
appressed **per-4**
apprise **ghend-**
approach **per-1**
appropriate **per-1**
approve **per-1**
approximate **per-1**
après **per-4**
apricot **pek-w-**
- apropos **apo-**
apt **ap-1**
apteryx **pet-**
aptitude **ap-1**
Apus **ped-1**
aqua **akw-ā-**
aquamarine **akw-ā-**
aquanaut **nāu-2**
aquarelle **akw-ā-**
aquarium **akw-ā-**
aquatic **akw-ā-**
aquatint **akw-ā-**
aquavit **akw-ā-**
aqueduct **akw-ā-, deuk-**
aqui- **akw-ā-**
-ar **-lo-**
Ara **as-**
arable **arā-**
Aranyaka **al-1**
arbalest **arku-, gwela-1**
arc **arku-**
arcade **arku-**
arcane **arku-**
arch¹ **arku-**
arch- **arkhein**
-arch **arkhein**
archaeo- **arkhein**
archaeopteryx **pet-**
archaic **arkhein**
archangel **angelos**
archegonium **genē-**
archer **arku-**
archetype **(s)teu-1**
archi- **arkhein**
Archibald **bhel-2**
archipelago **plāk-1**
architect **teks-**
architrave **treb-**
archive **arkhein**
archivolt **arku-, wel-3**
archon **arkhein**
-archy **arkhein**
arciform **arku-**
arctic **rtko-**
Arcturus **rtko-, wer-4**
arcuate **arku-**
-ard **kar-1**
ardent **as-**
ardor **as-**
arduus **erōdh-**
are¹ **er-1**
Areopagus **pag-**
argent **arg-**
argentine **arg-**
argil **arg-**
arginine **arg-**
argon **werg-**
Argonaut **nāu-2**
argue **pag-**
arhat **algw-h-**
aria **wer-2**
arid **as-**
arise **er-1**
aristocracy **ar-**
arithmetic **rē(i)-**
ark **ark-**
arm¹ **ar-**
arm² **ar-**
armada **ar-**
armadillo **ar-**
armature **ar-**
armiger **gerere**
armillary sphere **ar-**
armistic **stā-**
armoire **ar-**
army **ar-**
Arnold **or-**
arpent **per-1**
arraign **rē(i)-**
- arrange **(s)ker-3**
array **reidh-**
arrears **re-**
arrest **stā-**
arrière-ban **koro-**
arrive **rei-1**
arrogate **reg-1**
arrow **akw-**
arsenic **ghel-2**
arshin **el-1**
arsis **wer-2**
arson **as-**
art¹ **ar-**
art² **er-1**
arterio- **wer-2**
arteriole **wer-2**
artery **wer-2**
arthro- **ar-**
Arthur **rtko-**
article **ar-**
artifactor **dhē-**
artifice **dhē-**
artillery **ap-1**
artiodactyl **ar-**
artisan **ar-**
artist **ar-**
arugula **ghers-**
-ary **-yo-3**
Aryan **aryo-**
as **al-5**
asana **ēs-**
asbestos **(s)gwes-**
ascend **skand-**
ascertain **krei-**
ascribe **skribh-**
Asgard **ansu-, gher-1**
ash¹ **as-**
ash² **os-**
ashram **ē, krema-**
asinine **asinus**
ask **aïs-**
Asmodeus **dyeu-, eis-1**
aspect **spek-**
aspen **apsā-**
asperse **(s)preg-2**
ass¹ **asinus**
ass² **ors-**
assai² **sā-**
assail **sel-4**
assault **sel-4**
assay **ag-1**
assemble **sem-1**
assent **sent-**
assert **ser-3**
assess **sed-1**
asset **sā-**
asseverate **segh-**
assiduous **sed-1**
assign **sekw-1**
assimilate **sem-1**
assist **stā-**
assize **sed-1**
associate **sekw-1**
assail **leu-1**
assonance **swen-**
assort **ser-3**
assuage **swād-**
assuasive **swād-**
assume **em-**
assure **cōra**
astasia **stā-**
astatine **stā-**
aster **ster-2**
asteriated **ster-2**
asterisk **ster-2**
asterism **ster-2**
asteroid **ster-2**
asthenia **segh-**
astigmatism **steig-**
- astonish **(s)tenā-**
astragal **ost-**
astragalus **ost-**
astral **ster-2**
astraphobia **ster-2**
astrigent **streig-**
astro- **ster-2**
astrolabe **gwela-1**
astrolabe **(s)lagw-**
astronaut **nāu-2**
astronomer **nem-**
astronomy **nem-**
astute **wes-3**
astylar **stā-**
asunder **senā-1**
asymptote **pet-**
asynclon **dē-**
at¹ **ad-**
at² **oktō(u)-**
ataractic **dher-1**
atavism **atto-, awo-**
ataxia **tāg-**
-ate¹ **-to-**
Atharva-Veda **āter-**
atheism **dhēs-**
atheling **at-al-**
-ation **-ti-**
Atlantic **tela-**
Atlas **tela-**
atman **ētmēn-**
atmosphere **wet-1**
atoll **en**
atom **tem-**
atone **ad-, oi-no-**
-ator **-ter-**
-atory **-ter-, -yo-3**
atrabilious **āter-**
atresia **tera-1**
atrium **āter-**
atrocious **āter-**
Atropos **trep-2**
attach **steg-1**
attack **steg-1**
attain **tag-**
attelet **ghazdh-o-**
attend **ten-**
attenuate **ten-**
attest **trei-**
attitude **ap-1**
atto- **oktō(u)**
attorn **tera-1**
attorney **tera-1**
attract **tragh-**
attrition **tera-1**
aubade **albho-**
Aubrey **albho-**
auburn **albho-**
auction **aug-1**
audible **au-4**
audience **au-4**
audile **au-4**
audio- **au-4**
audit **au-4**
audition **au-4**
auditor **au-4**
auditorium **au-4**
auditory **au-4**
Audrey **at-al-**
Aufklärung **kela-2, upo**
augend **aug-1**
auger **nobh-**
aught¹ **aiw-**
aught² **wekti-**
aughte **aug-2**
augment **aug-1**
augur **aug-1**
augment **aug-1**
aук **el-2**
aunt **am-**

aura **wer**²
 aural¹ **ous**-
 aureate **aus**-²
 aureole **aus**-²
 auric **aus**-²
 auricle **ous**-
 auriferous **aus**-²
 auriform **ous**-
 Auriga **ös**-
 aurochs **uks-en**-
 aurora **aus**-¹
 auscultation **ous**-
 auslander **lendh**-², **ud**-
 auspice **awi**-
 austere **saus**-
 Austria **aus**-¹
 Austro-¹ **aus**-¹
 autacoid **yék**-
 autarchy **arkhein**
 autarky **ark**-
 authentic **senä**-²
 author **aug**-¹
 authorize **aug**-¹
 autobahn **gwhen**-
 autochthon **dhghem**-
 autodidact **dens**-¹
 autocratic **weik**-¹
 automatic **men**-¹
 autonomous **nem**-
 autopsy **okw**-
 auzesis **aug**-¹
 auxiliary **aug**-¹
 auxin **aug**-¹
 avail **wal**-
 avast **kel**-³, **past**-
 avatar **au**-², **terä**-²
 avenge **deik**-
 avenue **gwä**-
 aver **wērä**-^o
 avert **wer**-³
 avian **awi**-
 aviary **awi**-
 aviation **awi**-
 aviculture **awi**-
 avifauna **awi**-
 avocation **wekw**-
 avoid **euä**-
 avoidupois **(s)pen**-
 ghabh-
 avulse **wel**-⁴
 avuncular **awo**-
 award **wer**-⁴
 aware **wer**-⁴
 away **wegh**-
 awe **agh**-¹
 awkward **apo**-
 awn **ak**-
 ax¹ **agw(e)s**-
 axenic **ghos-ti**-
 axilla **aks**-
 axiology **ag**-¹
 axiom **ag**-¹
 axis **aks**-
 axle **aks**-
 axon **aks**-
 axoneme **(s)nē**-, **aks**-
 axoplasm **aks**-
 ayah **awo**-
 aye² **aiw**-
 Ayurveda **aiw**-
 azalea **as**-
 azimuth **mei**-¹
 azo- **gweia**-¹
 azoth **gweia**-¹
 azygous **yeug**-

B

bacillus **bak**-

bacterium **bak**-
 baculiform **bak**-
 badinage **bat**-
 bagel **bheug**-³
 baguette **bak**-
 bahuvrihi **bhengh**-
 bail³ **bheug**-³
 bail⁴ **bak**-
 bailey **bak**-
 bailiwick **weik**-¹
 bairn **bher**-¹
 baisa **nek**-³, **ped**-¹
 bait¹ **bheid**-
 bake **bhē**-
 baksheesh **bhag**-
 balance **dwo**-
 balcony **bhelg**-
 Balder **bhel**-²
 bale¹ **bhel**-²
 bale² **bhel**-^u-
 baleen **bhel**-²
 balk **bhelg**-
 ball¹ **bhel**-²
 ball² **gwela**-¹
 ballad **gwela**-¹
 ballast **bhosō**-, **klä**-
 ballet **gwela**-¹
 balletomane **men**-¹
 ballista **gwela**-¹
 balloon **bhel**-²
 ballot **bhel**-²
 ballottement **bhel**-²
 Baluchistan **stā**-
 baluchithere **ghwer**-
 ban¹ **bhā**-²
 banal **bhā**-²
 band¹ **bhendh**-
 bandanna **bhendh**-
 banderilla **bhā**-¹
 banderole **bhā**-¹
 bandit **bhā**-²
 bandoleer **bhā**-¹
 bane **gwhen**-
 bang¹ **bheg**-
 banish **bhā**-²
 bank¹ **bheg**-
 bank² **bheg**-
 bank³ **bheg**-
 bankrupt **bheg**-, **reup**-
 banner **bhā**-¹
 banneret¹ **bhā**-¹
 banneret² **bhā**-¹
 banns **bhā**-²
 banquet **bheg**-
 banquette **bheg**-
 banshee **gwen**-, **sed**-¹
 bantling **bheg**-
 banyan **wen**-¹
 Baptist **gwābh**-¹
 baptize **gwābh**-¹
 bar² **gwera**-²
 barb¹ **bhardh**-^ā-
 barbel¹ **bhardh**-^ā-
 barbellate **bhardh**-^ā-
 barber **bhardh**-^ā-
 barrette **bhardh**-^ā-
 barbican **ēs**-, **wer**-⁵
 barbicel **bhardh**-^ā-
 barbule **bhardh**-^ā-
 bard¹ **gwera**-³
 bard² **dhē**-, **per**¹
 bare¹ **bhosō**-
 bargain **bhergh**-¹
 barghest **gheis**-
 barite **gwera**-²
 baritone **gwera**-², **ten**-
 barium **gwera**-²
 bark¹ **bherg**-
 barley **bhars**-²

barm **bhreua**-
 barmy **bhreua**-
 barn **bhars**-²
 baro- **gwera**-²
 barouche **dwo**-, **ret**-
 barrow¹ **bher**-¹
 barrow² **bhergh**-²
 barrow³ **bher**-²
 barycenter **gwera**-²
 baryon **gwera**-²
 barysphere **gwera**-²
 baryta **gwera**-²
 bascule **(s)keu**-
 base¹ **gwä**-
 base² **bassus**
 bashaw **poti**-, **tkē**-
 basis **gwä**-
 bas-relief **bassus**
 bass¹ **bhars**-¹
 bass² **bassus**
 basset horn **bassus**
 basset hound **bassus**
 basso **bassus**
 baste³ **bhau**-
 bat² **bhläg**-
 bateau **bheid**-
 bath¹ **bhē**-
 bathe **bhē**-
 bathos **gwādh**-
 bathy- **gwādh**-
 bathyscaphe **(s)kep**-
 batophobia **gwä**-
 batten¹ **bhad**-
 battledore **bhau**-
 Bauhaus **bheua**-
 bawd **bhel**-²
 bawl **bhel**-¹
 bay² **bat**-
 bay³ **badyo**-
 bay⁴ **bat**-
 bayadere **gwela**-¹
 bazaar **wes**-¹
 be **bheua**-
 be- **ambhi**
 beacon **bhā**-¹
 bead **gwēdh**-
 beadle **bheudh**-
 beam **bheua**-
 bean **bha**-**bhā**-
 bear¹ **bher**-¹
 bear² **bher**-³
 beard **bhardh**-^ā-
 beat **bhau**-
 beatific **deu**-², **dhē**-
 beatify **deu**-²
 beatitude **deu**-²
 beau **deu**-²
 beauty **deu**-²
 beaver¹ **bher**-³
 bêche-de-mer **mori**-
 beck² **bhegw**-
 beckon **bhā**-¹
 become **gwä**-
 bed **bhedh**-
 bee¹ **bhā**-², **bhei**-
 bee² **bheug**-³
 beech **bhāgo**-
 beef **gwou**-
 beer **pō(i)**-
 beetle¹ **bheid**-
 beetle³ **bhau**-
 befall **pōl**-
 before **per**¹
 beget **ghend**-
 behave **kap**-
 behead **kaput**-
 behest **keia**-
 behind **ko**-
 behold **kel**-³

behoof **kap**-
 behoove **kap**-
 belay **legb**-
 belch **bhel**-⁴
 beldam **deu**-²
 beleaguer **ambhi**-, **legb**-
 belemnite **gwela**-¹
 belfry **bhergh**-²
 belie **leugh**-
 belief **leubh**-
 believe **leubh**-
 bell¹ **bhel**-⁴
 bell² **bhel**-⁴
 belladonna **dem**-, **deu**-²
 belle **deu**-²
 belligerent **gerere**
 bellow **bhel**-⁴
 bellows **bhelgh**-
 bellwether **wet**-²
 belly **bhelgh**-
 belonephobia **gwela**-¹
 belong **del**-¹
 Beltane **bhel**-¹, **tep**-
 beluga **bhel**-¹
 belvedere **deu**-², **weid**-
 bema **gwä**-
 bemoan **mei**-**no**-
 ben **en**
 bench **bheg**-
 bend¹ **bhendh**-
 bend² **bhendh**-
 beneath **ni**
 benediction **deik**-, **deu**-²
 benefaction **deu**-², **dhē**-
 benefactor **deu**-²
 benefic **deu**-², **dhē**-
 benefice **dhē**-
 beneficence **deu**-², **dhē**-
 benefit **deu**-², **dhē**-
 benevolent **deu**-², **wel**-²
 benign **deu**-², **genä**-
 benthos **gwādh**-
 benumb **nem**-
 bequeath **gwet**-²
 bequest **gwet**-²
 berdache **wela**-²
 bereave **reup**-
 berm **bherm**-
 Bernard **bher**-³
 berry **bhā**-¹
 berserker **bher**-³
 Bertha **bherag**-
 beset **sed**-¹
 bespeak **spreg**-¹
 besprent **spersh**-
 best **bhad**-
 bestead **stā**-
 bethink **tong**-
 betoken **deik**-
 betray **dō**-
 betroth **deru**-
 better **bhad**-
 between **dwo**-
 betwixt **dwo**-
 bevel **bat**-
 beverage **pō(i)**-
 bewitch **weg**-²
 beyond **i**-
 bezel **dwo**-
 bezoar **gwhen**-, **pā**-
 Bhagavad-Gita **bhag**-, **gēi**-
 bhakti **bhag**-
 bhāng **bheg**-
 bi-¹ **dwo**-
 bias **(s)ker**-¹
 bib **pō(i)**-
 bibliopole **pel**-⁵
 bibliotheca **dhē**-
 bibulous **pō(i)**-

- biceps **kaput-**
 bicornuate **ker-¹**
 bicycle **kwe-¹**
 bid **bheudh-, g^whedh-**
 bidonville **weik-¹**
 biennium **at-**
 bier **bher-¹**
 bigeminal **yem-**
 bight **bheug-³**
 bilander **en, lendh-²**
 bilberry **bhel-²**
 bilingual **dqghū-**
 bilirubin **reudh-¹**
 bill¹ **beu-**
 bill² **bheia-**
 bill³ **bheia-**
 billet¹ **beu-**
 billet-doux **d|k-u-**
 billow **bhelgh-**
 biltong **bhel-², dqghū-**
 bimestrial **mē-²**
 binal **dwo-**
 binary **dwo-**
 bind **bhendh-**
 bindlestiff **bhendh-**
 binnacle **ghabh-**
 binomial **nō-mq̃**
 bio- **g^weia-¹**
 -biont **es-**
 biota **g^weia-¹**
 biotic **g^weia-¹**
 bipartite **pera-²**
 birch **bherəg-**
 bireme **era-¹**
 birk **bherəg-**
 birkie **bherg-**
 birra¹ **bher-¹**
 birth **bher-¹**
 bis **dwo-**
 biscotto **pek^w-**
 biscuit **dwo-, pek^w-**
 bishop **spek-**
 bishopric **reg-¹**
 bismuth **kweit-**
 bison **weis-**
 bistort **dwo-**
 bit¹ **bheid-**
 bit² **bheid-**
 bite **bheid-**
 bitt **bheid-**
 bitter **bheid-**
 bittern¹ **tauro-**
 bitumen **g^wet-¹**
 bivouac **ambhi, weg-²**
 black **bhel-¹**
 black-a-vised **weid-**
 blackmail **mōd-**
 bladder **bhlē-²**
 blade **bhel-³**
 blaff **bhreua-**
 blagging **bhelgh-**
 blain **bhle-¹**
 blame **bhā-², mel-⁵**
 blanch **bhel-¹**
 blanchmange **bhel-¹,
 mendh-²**
 bland **mel-¹**
 blandish **mel-¹**
 blank **bhel-¹**
 blanket **bhel-¹**
 blare **bhlē-¹**
 blasé **bhlē-²**
 blaspheme **bhā-², mel-⁵**
 blast **bhlē-²**
 blather **bhlē-²**
 blatherskite **skei-**
 blaze¹ **bhel-¹**
 blaze³ **bhlē-²**
 bleach **bhel-¹**
- bleak¹ **bhel-¹**
 bleat **bhlē-¹**
 bleed **bhel-³**
 blemish **bhel-¹**
 blench¹ **bhel-¹**
 blend **bhel-¹**
 blende **bhel-¹**
 blenny **mel-¹**
 blesbok **bhel-¹, bhugo-**
 bless **bhel-³**
 blind **bhel-¹**
 blindfold **bhel-¹**
 blini **mela-**
 blintz **mela-**
 blister **bhle-¹**
 blitzkrieg **bhel-¹, g^wera-²**
 bloat **bheu-**
 blond **bhel-¹**
 blood **bhel-³**
 bloom¹ **bhel-³**
 bloom² **bhel-³**
 blossom **bhel-³**
 blow¹ **bhlē-²**
 blow³ **bhel-³**
 blue **bhel-¹**
 blunderbuss (s) **tena-**
 blush **bhel-¹**
 board **bherdh-**
 boast¹ **beu-**
 boat **bheid-**
 boatswain **bheid-, s(w)e-**
 bodaccio **beu-**
 bode¹ **bheudh-**
 odega **dhe-**
 bodhisattva **bheudh-, es-**
 Boer **bheua-**
 bog **bheug-³**
 Bohemia **bheia-**
 bohemian **bheia-**
 Bohuslav **kleu-**
 boil¹ **beu-**
 boil² **beu-**
 Bokmål **bhāgo-, mōd-**
 bola **beu-**
 bold **bhel-²**
 bole **bhel-²**
 bolide **g^wela-¹**
 boll **bhel-²**
 bollix **bhel-²**
 bolometer **g^wela-¹**
 Bolshevik **bel-**
 bolson **bursa**
 bolster **bhelgh-**
 bolt¹ **bheid-**
 bonanza **deu-², mel-¹**
 bonbon **deu-²**
 bond **bhendh-**
 bondage **bheua-**
 bonhomie **deu-², dhghem-**
 bonito **deu-²**
 bonny **deu-²**
 bonnyclabber **band-**
 bontebok **bhugo-, peuk-**
 bonus **deu-²**
 bonze **g^when-, sem-¹**
 boodle **bheua-**
 book **bhāgo-**
 boom¹ **bheua-**
 boon¹ **bhā-²**
 boon² **deu-²**
 boor **bheua-**
 boot² **bhad-**
 Boötes **g^wou-**
 booth **bheua-**
 bordello **bherdh-**
 border **bherdh-**
 bore¹ **bher-²**
 bore³ **bher-¹**
 Boreas **g^wera-¹**
- Boris **bher-²**
 borough **bhergh-²**
 borrow **bhergh-¹**
 borscht **bhars-¹**
 boscase **busk-**
 bosquet **busk-**
 both **ambhō, to-**
 bothy **bheua-**
 bo tree **bheudh-**
 bottom **bhudh-**
 botulin **g^wet-³**
 botulinum **g^wet-³**
 botulism **g^wet-³**
 bouclé **beu-**
 bough **bhāghu-**
 bouillabaisse **beu-**
 bouillon **beu-**
 boulder **bhel-²**
 boule¹ **g^wela-¹**
 boule² **beu-**
 boulevard **bhel-², werg-**
 bouleversement **beu-, wer-³**
 bound⁴ **bheua-**
 bounty **deu-²**
 bouquet **busk-**
 bouquetier **busk-**
 bourg **bhergh-²**
 bourgeois **bhergh-²**
 bourn¹ **bhreua-**
 bourse **bursa**
 boustrophedon **g^wou-,
 streb(h)-**
 boutique **dhe-**
 bouton **bhau-**
 bovine **g^wou-**
 bow¹ **bheug-³**
 bow² **bheug-³**
 bow³ **bheug-³**
 bowler **g^wet-³**
 bower¹ **bheua-**
 bowl¹ **bhel-²**
 bowl² **beu-**
 bowline **bheug-³**
 bowsprit **bheug-³, sper-⁴**
 brace³ **mregh-u-**
 bracerio **mregh-u-**
 brach **bhrag-**
 brachium **mregh-u-**
 brachy- **mregh-u-**
 braciola **bhreua-**
 bracken **bhreg-**
 bracket **brāk-**
 brad **bhars-¹**
 bradykinin **keia-**
 brae **bherak-**
 Brahma¹ **bhragh-men-**
 Brahman **bhragh-men-**
 Brahmin **bhragh-men-**
 braid **bherak-**
 rail **brāk-**
 brain **mregh-m(n)o-**
 braise **bhreua-**
 brake² **bhreg-**
 brake⁴ **bhreg-**
 brake⁵ **bhreg-**
 bramble **bhrem-²**
 brand **g^wher-**
 brandade **g^wher-**
 brandish **g^wher-**
 brandy **g^wher-**
 brash² **bhreg-**
 brass **ferrum**
 brassard **mregh-u-**
 brassiere **mregh-u-**
 bratwurst **bhreua-**
 brawn **bhreua-**
 Bray² **bhreg-**
 braze² **bhreua-**
 brazen **ferrum**
- brazil¹ **ferrum**
 brazier² **bhreua-**
 breach **bhreg-**
 bread **bhreua-**
 break **bhreg-**
 breakfast **past-**
 bream¹ **bherak-**
 breast **bhreus-**
 breath **g^whrē-**
 breathe **g^whrē-**
 breccia **bhreg-**
 breech **brāk-**
 breed **bhreua-**
 brecks **brāk-**
 breeze² **bhreua-**
 bregma **mregh-m(n)o-**
 bremsstrahlung **stera-**
 bresaola **bhreua-**
 brew **bhreua-**
 brewis **bhreua-**
 brewsky **-(i)ko-**
 briar¹ **wer-³**
 bridegroom **dhghem-**
 brideg¹ **bhrū-**
 Bridget **bhergh-²**
 bridle **bherak-**
 brief **mregh-u-**
 brig **g^wera-²**
 brigade **g^wera-²**
 brigand **g^wera-²**
 brigantine **g^wera-²**
 bright **bherag-**
 brim **bhrem-²**
 brimstone **g^wher-**
 brindled **g^wher-**
 bring **bher-¹**
 brio **g^wera-²**
 brioche **bhreg-**
 brisance **bheia-**
 brisket **bhreus-**
 bristle **bhars-¹**
 brittle **bheu-**
 brogue¹ **brāk-**
 broil² **bhreua-**
 bronchiectasis **ten-**
 broncho- **g^wera-⁴**
 bronchus **g^wera-⁴**
 brontosaur **bhrem-¹**
 brood **bhreua-**
 brook² **bhrūg-**
 broom **bhrem-²**
 broth **bhreua-**
 brothel **bhreua-**
 brother **bhräter-**
 brow **bhrū-**
 brown **bher-**
 browse **bhreus-**
 bruin **bher-³**
 bruise **bhreua-**
 brumal **mregh-u-**
 brunet **bher-³**
 Bruno **bher-³**
 brusque **wer-³**
 brut **g^wera-²**
 brute **g^wera-²**
 bubo **beu-**
 buccal **beu-**
 buccinator **g^wou-**
 buck¹ **bhugo-**
 buckaroo **wak-**
 buckboard **beu-**
 buckle¹ **beu-**
 buckle² **beu-**
 buckshet **bhag-**
 buckwheat **bhāgo-**
 bucolic **g^wou-, kel-¹**
 Buddha² **bheudh-**
 budge¹ **beu-**
 budget **bhelgh-**

buffalo **g'wou-**
 bufotenine **g'wēbh-**
 bugle¹ **g'wou-**
 bugloss **glōgh-**, **g'wou-**
 build **bheua-**
 buige **bhelgh-**
 bulimia **g'wou-**, **leia-**
 bulk **bhel-2**
 bull¹ **bhel-2**
 bull² **beu-**
 bulla **beu-**
 bullate **beu-**
 bullet **beu-**
 bulletin **beu-**
 bullion **beu-**
 bullock **bhel-2**
 bully¹ **bhrāter-**
 bully² **beu-**
 bulwark **bhel-2**, **verg-**
 bumboat **bhudh-**
 bumelia **g'wou-**
 bumpkin¹ **bheua-**
 bumpkin² **bheua-**
 bunco **bheg-**
 bund¹ **bhendh-**
 bund² **bhendh-**
 bundle **bhendh-**
 bung **peuk-**
 bungle **bheg-**
 buoy **bhā-1**
 buprestid **g'wou-**
 bur¹ **bhars-1**
 burden¹ **bher-1**
 burg **bhergh-2**
 Burgess **bhergh-2**
 burgher **bhergh-2**
 burglar **bhergh-2**
 burgomaster **bhergh-2**
 Burgundy **bhergh-2**
 burial **bhergh-1**
 burin **bher-2**
 burly **bher-1**
 burn¹ **g'wher-**
 burn² **bhreua-**
 burnet **bher-3**
 burnish **bher-3**
 bursa **bursa**
 bursar **bursa**
 burse **bursa**
 burst **bhres-**
 bury **bhergh-1**
 bush¹ **busk-**
 busk¹ **busk-**
 bustard **awi-**
 bustle¹ **bheua-**, **s(w)e-**
 but **ambhi**, **ud-**
 butcher **bhugo-**
 butt¹ **bhau-**
 butter **g'wou-**, **teua-2**
 buttock **bhau-**
 button **bhau-**
 buttress **bhau-**
 butyric **g'wou-**
 buxom **bheug-3**
 by¹ **ambhi**
 bylaw **bheua-**, **legh-**
 byre **bheua-**

C

cabaletta **ap-1**
 caber **kap-ro-**
 cable **kap-**
 cabrilla **kap-ro-**
 cabriolet **kap-ro-**
 cacciatore **kap-**
 cache **ag-1**
 cachexia **segh-**
 caco- **kakka-**

cacodyl **kakka-**, **od-1**
 cacoëthes **kakka-**, **s(w)e-**
 cacophonous **bhā-2**, **kakka-**
 cacophony **kakka-**
 cadastre **steigh-**
 cadaver **kad-**
 caddie **kaput-**
 caddie **kat-1**
 cadence **kad-**
 cadent **kad-**
 cadet **kaput-**
 cadre **k'wetwer-**
 caduceus **kar-2**
 caducous **kad-**
 caecilian **kaiko-**
 caecum **kaiko-**
 Caelum **kāa-id-**
 caesura **kāa-id-**
 cahier **k'wetwer-**
 cainotophobia **ken-2**
 caird **kerd-1**
 califf **kap-**
 calamari **kolā-mo-**
 calamite **kolā-mo-**
 calamity **kel-1**
 calamus **kolā-mo-**
 calash **kwel-1**
 calendar **kela-2**
 calends **kela-2**
 calenture **kela-1**
 calisthenics **segh-**
 calix **kal-1**
 call **gal-2**
 calligraphy **kal-2**
 Calliope **kal-2**, **wekw-**
 callipygian **kal-2**
 Callisto **kal-2**
 callose **kal-3**
 callous **kal-3**
 callow **gal-1**
 callus **kal-3**
 calm **kāu-**
 calomel **kal-2**
 caloreceptor **kela-1**
 caloric **kela-1**
 calorie **kela-1**
 calorific **kela-1**
 calorimeter **kela-1**
 calorimetry **kela-1**
 calumet **kolā-mo-**
 calumny **kel-6**
 calvarium **kjā-wo-**
 Calvary¹ **kjā-wo-**
 Calypso¹ **kel-2**
 calyptra **kal-2**
 calyx **kal-1**
 cam **gembh-**
 cambium **kemb-**
 Cambridge **kemb-**
 campylobacter **kamp-**
 campylobotrous **kamp-**
 Camembert **bherag-**
 can¹ **gnō-**
 canaille **kwon-**
 canary **kwon-**
 cancel **carcer**
 cancer **kar-1**
 candelabrum **kand-**
 candelilla **kand-**
 candent **kand-**
 candescence **kand-**
 candid **kand-**
 candida **kand-**
 candidate **kand-**
 candle **kand-**
 candor **kand-**
 canescent **kwon-**
 canicular **kwon-**
 canine **kwon-**

canker **kar-1**
 cannabis **kannabis**
 canorous **kan-**
 cant² **kan-**
 cantabile **kan-**
 cantata **kan-**
 canteen **kemb-**
 Canterbury **bhergh-2**
 canticle **kan-**
 cantillate **kan-**
 canto **kan-**
 canton **kemb-**
 cantor **kan-**
 canvas **kannabis**
 canzone **kan-**
 capable **kap-**
 capacious **kap-**
 cape² **kaput-**
 Capella **kap-ro-**
 caper¹ **kap-ro-**
 capias **kap-**
 capital¹ **kaput-**
 capital² **kaput-**
 capitate **kaput-**
 capititation **kaput-**
 capitellum **kaput-**
 capitulate **kaput-**
 capitulum **kaput-**
 capo¹ **kaput-**
 capo² **kaput-**
 capon **(s)kep-**
 capreomycin **kap-ro-**
 capric acid **kap-ro-**
 caprice **kaput-**
 Capricorn **kap-ro-**, **ker-1**
 caprifig **kap-ro-**
 caprine **kap-ro-**
 capriole **kap-ro-**
 caproic acid **kap-ro-**
 capstan **kap-**
 captain **kaput-**
 caption **kap-**
 captious **kap-**
 captivate **kap-**
 captive **kap-**
 captor **kap-**
 capture **kap-**
 car **kers-2**
 caramel **kolā-mo-**
 carangid **kar-1**
 carat **ker-1**
 caravansary **tera-2**
 carbon **ker-4**
 carbuncle **ker-4**
 carcino- **kar-1**
 carcinoma **kar-1**
 card² **kars-**
 cardia **kerd-1**
 cardiac **kerd-1**
 cardio- **kerd-1**
 cardoon **kars-**
 care **gar-**
 careen **kar-1**
 career **kers-2**
 caress **kā-**
 caret **kes-2**
 cargo **kers-2**
 caricature **kers-2**
 caries **kerā-2**
 carillon **k'wetwer-**
 carina **kar-1**
 cariole **kers-2**
 cark **kers-2**
 Carl **karlaz**
 Carl **karlaz**
 carling **karlaz**
 carminative **kars-**
 carmine **kw'rim-**
 carnage **(s)ker-1**

carnal **(s)ker-1**
 carnassial **(s)ker-1**
 carnation **(s)ker-1**
 carnet **k'wetwer-**
 carnival **leg'wh-**, **(s)ker-1**
 carnivorous **(s)ker-1**
 caroché **kers-2**
 carol **aulo-**, **gher-1**
 Carol **karlaz**
 carotene **ker-1**
 carotid **ker-1**
 carouse **ud-**
 carp¹ **g(e)r-2**
 -carp **kerp-**
 carpel **kerp-**
 carpenter **kers-2**
 carpet **kerp-**
 carpo- **kerp-**
 -carpous **kerp-**
 carrion **(s)ker-1**
 carrot **ker-1**
 carry **kers-2**
 cart **g(e)r-2**
 caruncle **(s)ker-1**
 carvacrol **ak-**
 carve **gerbh-**
 cascade **kerp-**
 cascara **kwēt-**
 case¹ **kad-**
 casemate **mad-**
 casern **k'wetwer-**
 cashier **kers-2**
 cask **kwēt-**
 Cassandra **kens-**
 cassation **kes-2**
 caste **kes-2**
 castellan **kes-2**
 castellated **kes-2**
 castigate **kes-2**
 castle **kes-2**
 castrate **kes-2**
 casual **kad-**
 casualty **kad-**
 casuist **kad-**
 cata- **kat-1**
 catachresis **gher-5**
 cataclysm **kleua-**
 catalectic **(s)lēg-**
 catalepsy **(s)lag'w-**
 catalog **leg-1**
 catalysis **leu-1**
 catamenia **mā-2**
 cataplexy **plāk-2**
 catapult **pāl-**
 catarrh **sreu-**
 catastasis **stā-**
 catastrophe **streb(h)-**
 catatonia **ten-**
 catch **kap-**
 catchpole **kap-**, **pau-1**
 catechize **(s)wāgh-**
 category **ger-1**
 cater **kap-**
 cater-cornered **k'wetwer-**
 caterpillar **pilo-**
 cathedra **sed-1**
 cathedral **sed-1**
 catheter **yā-**
 cathexis **segh-**
 cathode **sed-2**
 catholic **sol-**
 cation **ei-1**
 catoptric **ok'w-**
 cattle **kaput-**
 caudillo **kaput-**
 caudle **kela-1**
 caudron **kela-1**
 cauliflower **bhel-3**
 caustic **kāu-**

- cautery **kāu-**
 caution (s)**keuā-**
 cave **keuā-**
 caveat (s)**keuā-**
 cavern **keuā-**
 cavetto **keuā-**
 caviar **awi-**
 cavil **kel⁶**
 cavity **keuā-**
 cay **kagh-**
 cease **ked-**
 cede **ked-**
 ceil **kāa-id-**
 ceilidh **kei¹**
 celandine **ghel¹**
 -cele² **keuā-**
 celebrate **kel³**
 celebrity **kel³**
 celerity **kel³**
 celiac **keuā-**
 cell **kel²**
 cella **kel²**
 cellar **kel²**
 cellarer **kel²**
 cement **kāa-id-**
 cemetery **kei¹**
 cenacle (s)**ker¹**
 -cene **ken²**
 cenobite **g^weiā¹, kom**
 cenotaph **dhembh-, ken³**
 Cenozoic **ken²**
 censor **kens-**
 census **kens-**
 cent **dekṃ**
 cental **dekṃ**
 centas **dekṃ**
 centavo **dekṃ**
 centenarian **dekṃ**
 centenary **dekṃ**
 centennial **dekṃ**
 center **kent-**
 centesimal **dekṃ**
 centi- **dekṃ**
 centigrade **ghredh-**
 centime **dekṃ**
 centner **dekṃ**
 centrifugal **bheug¹**
 centrobatic **g^werā²**
 centum **dekṃ**
 century **dekṃ**
 cephalic **ghebh-el-**
 cephalo- **ghebh-el-**
 -cephalous **ghebh-el-**
 ceramic **ker⁴**
 cerastes **ker¹**
 ceratodus **dent-, ker¹**
 ceratopsian **ker¹, ok^w-**
 cereal **ker³**
 cerebellum **ker¹**
 cerebrum **ker¹**
 Ceres **ker³**
 certain **krei-**
 cervine **ker¹**
 cervix **ker¹**
 cession **ked-**
 cestus¹ **kent-**
 cestus² **kāa-id-**
 Ceylon **kreiā-**
 chaetognath **genu²**
 chafe **dhē-, kelā¹**
 chafer **gep(h)-**
 chaff¹ **gep(h)-**
 chair **sed¹**
 chakra **k^wel¹**
 chalaza **ghelad-**
 chalazion **ghelad-**
 chalcid **ghelegh-**
 chalcocite **ghelegh-**
 Chalcolithic **ghelegh-**
- chalcopryite **ghelegh-**
 chalce **kal¹**
 chalcithere **ghwer-**
 challenge **kel⁶**
 chamaephyte **dhghem-**
 chameleon **dhghem-**
 chamfer **bhreg-**
 chamise **bhel¹**
 chamomile **dhghem-,**
mélon
 chance **kad-**
 chance **carcer**
 chancellor **carcer**
 chancre **kar¹**
 change **kemb-**
 chant **kan-**
 chanteuse **kan-**
 chantey **kan-**
 chanticler **kan-**
 chantry **kan-**
 chaos **ghēu-**
 chap² **caupō**
 chapter **kaput-**
 chapman **caupō**
 chapter **kaput-**
 characin **gher⁴**
 character **gher⁴**
 charcuterie **pek^w-, (s)ker¹**
 chard **kars-**
 charge **kers²**
 chariot **kers²**
 charisma **gher⁵**
 charity **kā-**
 charivari **g^werā², ker¹**
 charkha **k^wel¹**
 Charles **karlaz**
 charm **kan-**
 charnel (s)**ker¹**
 chary **gar-**
 chase¹ **kap-**
 chasm **ghāi-**
 chasmogamous **ghāi-**
 chaste **kes²**
 chauffeur **kelā¹**
 cheap **caupō**
 check **tkē-**
 checkmate **tkē-**
 cheer **ker¹**
 cheese³ **k^wo-**
 cheetah **k^wei², (s)kai¹**
 chef **kaput-**
 cheilosis **ghel-unā-**
 chelicera **ker¹**
 chelonian **ghelū-**
 chenille **kwon-**
 chenopod **ghans-**
 cherish **kā-**
 chernozem **dhghem-, kers¹**
 cherry **ker⁵**
 chersonese **ghers-, snā-**
 chervil **bhel³, gher⁵**
 Cheshire **kes²**
 -chester **kes²**
 chèvre **kap-ro-**
 chevron **kap-ro-**
 chew **gyeu-**
 chiaroscuro **kelā², (s)keu-**
- chief **kaput-**
 chieftain **kaput-**
 chiliad **gheslo-**
 chill **gel²**
 chilopod **ghel-unā-**
 chime² **gembh-**
 chimera **ghei²**
 chin **genu²**
 chine **skei-**
 chink¹ **geiā-**
 chintz (s)**kai¹**
 chiro- **ghes-**
- chirurgian **ghes-**
 chisel **kāa-id-**
 chloasma **ghel²**
 chlorite¹ **ghel²**
 chloro- **ghel²**
 choanocyte **gheu-**
 choice **geus-**
 choir **gher¹**
 chole- **ghel²**
 choler **ghel²**
 cholera **ghel²**
 cholesterol **ster¹**
 cholinergic **werg-**
 cholla **g(e)u-lo-**
 chondro- **ghrendh-**
 chondromalacia **mel¹**
 choose **geus-**
 choragus **ag¹, gher¹**
 choral **gher¹**
 chorale **gher¹**
 chord² **gherā-**
 -chore **ghē-**
 choric **gher¹**
 chorion **ghera-**
 choripetalous **ghē-**
 chorister **gher¹**
 chorography **ghē-**
 chorus **gher¹**
 choucroute **sūro-**
 chowder **kelā¹**
 chresard **gher⁵**
 chrestomathy **gher⁵,**
mendh¹
 chrism **ghrēi-**
 Christ **ghrēi-**
 christen **ghrēi-**
 Christian **ghrēi-**
 Christmas **ghrēi-, mittere**
 chroma **ghrēu-**
 chromatic **ghrēu-**
 chromato- **ghrēu-**
 chrome **ghrēu-**
 -chrome **ghrēu-**
 chromium **ghrēu-**
 chromo- **ghrēu-**
 chromonema (s)**ñē-**
 chronaxie **ag¹**
 chrysanthemum **andh-**
 chrysomelid **mélon**
 chthonic **dhghem-**
 chufa **swel¹**
 chukker **k^wel¹**
 church **keuā-**
 churl **karlaz**
 chute **kad-**
 chyle **gheu-**
 chylomicron **smik-**
 chyme **gheu-**
 cichlid **ghel¹**
 -cide **kāa-id-**
 cillum **kel²**
 cinch **kenk¹**
 cincture **kenk¹**
 cinder **sendhro-**
 cinematograph **keiā-**
 cinerarium **keni-**
 cinereous **keni-**
 cingulum **kenk¹**
 cinquin **penk^we**
 cinque **penk^we**
 cinquecento **dekṃ, penk^we**
 cinquefoil **bhel³, penk^we**
 circa (s)**ker³**
 circadian **dyeu-, (s)ker³**
 circinate (s)**ker³**
 Circinus (s)**ker³**
 circle (s)**ker³**
 circuit **ei¹**
 circum- (s)**ker³**
- circumcise **kāa-id-**
 circumduction **deuk-**
 circumference **bher¹**
 circumfuse **gheu-**
 circumjacent **yē-**
 circumlocution **tolkw-**
 circumscribe **skribh-**
 circumspect **spek-**
 circumstance **stā-**
 circumvent **g^wā-**
 circumvolve **wel³**
 circus (s)**ker³**
 cirque (s)**ker³**
 cis- **ko-**
 cite **keiā-**
 city **kei¹**
 civic **kei¹**
 civil **kei¹**
 clade **kel¹**
 cladoceran **kel¹, ker¹**
 cladode **kel¹**
 cladogenesis **kel¹**
 cladogram **kel¹**
 cladophyll **kel¹**
 clafouti **bhau-, klāu-**
 claim **kelā²**
 clairvoyant **kelā², weid-**
 clamant **kelā²**
 clamor **kelā²**
 clan **plat-**
 clandestine **kel²**
 clang **kleg-**
 class **kelā²**
 clast **kel¹**
 clastic **kel¹**
 clathrate **klāu-**
 clatter **gal²**
 clause **klāu-**
 clavate **klāu-**
 clave³ **klāu-**
 clavichord **klāu-**
 clavicle **klāu-**
 clavier **klāu-**
 claviform **klāu-**
 clay **glei-**
 claymore **kel¹, mē³**
 clean **gel¹**
 cleanse **gel¹**
 clear **kelā²**
 cleave¹ **gleubh-**
 clef **klāu-**
 cleft **gleubh-**
 cleistogamous **klāu-**
 cleistothecium **dhē-, klāu-**
 clematis **kel¹**
 clepsydra **klep-, wed¹**
 clerk **kel¹**
 clever **gleubh-**
 clevis **gleubh-**
 client **klei-**
 climate **klei-**
 climax **klei-**
 clinal **klei-**
 cinandrium **klei-**
 cline **klei-**
 -cline **klei-**
 clinic **klei-**
 -clinic **klei-**
 clino- **klei-**
 Clio **kleu-**
 clisis **klei-**
 clittellum **klei-**
 clitoris **klei-**
 cloaca **kleuā-**
 cloisonné **klāu-**
 cloister **klāu-**
 clone **kel¹**
 clonus **kel³**
 close **klāu-**

- closet klāu-
 closure klāu-
 clove¹ klāu-
 clove² gleubh-
 Clovis kleu-
 cloy klāu-
 cloze klāu-
 clyster kleuā-
 co- kom
 coadunate oi-no-
 coagulum ag-¹
 coal g(e)u-lo-
 coalesce al-³
 coarctate ar-
 coast kost-
 cochlea ko(n)kho-
 cockchafer gep(h)-
 cockle¹ ko(n)kho-
 cockney awi-
 codeine keuā-
 codpiece k'wezd-
 -coel keuā-
 coelom keuā-
 coeno- kom
 coerce ark-
 coetaneous aiw-
 coeval aiw-
 cogent ag-¹
 cognate genā-
 cognition gnō-
 cognizance gnō-
 cognomen nō-mṇ-
 cohabit ghabh-
 cohere ghaish-
 cohort gher-¹
 coil¹ leg-¹
 coitus ei-¹
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 colander kagh-
 colcannon weid-
 cold gel-²
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 collate telā-
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 collect¹ leg-¹
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 colligate leig-¹
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 colonnade kel-⁴
 colonnette kel-⁴
 colony kwel-¹
 colophon kel-⁴
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 -colous kwel-¹
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 colposcope kwelp-
 colposcopy kwelp-
 column kel-⁴
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 comb gembh-
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 comedy wed-²
 comestible ed-
 comfit dhē-
 comfort bhergh-²
 comitia ei-¹
 comity sme-
 comma kop-
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 commode med-
 commodious med-
 commodity med-
 common mei-¹
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 commune² mei-¹
 communicate mei-¹
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 commute mei-¹
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 compadre pater-
 companion¹ pā-
 company pā-
 compare perā-²
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 compel pel-⁶
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 complement plek-
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 complicate plek-
 complice plek-
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 composite apo-
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 compound apo-
 comprador perā-¹
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 compress per-⁴
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 compurgation peua-
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 con³ deuk-
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 conceal kel-²
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 conceive kap-
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 concert krei-
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 concha ko(n)kho-
 concho- ko(n)kho-
 conciliate kela-²
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 conclave klāu-
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 concoct pek-^w
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 concord kerd-¹
 concourse kers-²
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 concrete ker-³
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 concur kers-²
 concuss kwēt-
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 condense dens-²
 condescend skand-
 condign dek-¹
 condiment dhē-
 condition deik-
 condole del(a)-
 condone dō-
 condottiere deuk-
 conduce deuk-
 conduct deuk-
 conduplicate dwo-
 cone kō-
 confect dhē-
 confederate bheidh-
 confer bher-¹
 confess bhā-²
 confetti dhē-
 confidant bheidh-
 confide bheidh-
 confident bheidh-
 configure dñeigh-
 confirm dher-²
 conflagrante bhel-¹
 conflagration bhel-¹
 conflate bhilē-²
 conflict bhlig-
 confluent bhleu-
 conform merph-
 confound gheu-
 confrere bhräter-
 confront ser-⁴
 confuse gheu-
 confute bhau-
 congé mei-¹
 congeal gel-²
 congener gena-
 congenial gena-
 congenital gena-
 congeries gerere
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 congratulate gwera-³
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 conic kō-
 conidium keni-
 conifer kō-
 conjecture yē-
 conjoin yeug-
 conjugate yeug-
 conjunct yeug-
 conjure yewes-
 connate gena-
 connect ned-
 connive kneigwh-
 connaisseur gnō-
 connote gnō-
 connubial sneubh-
 conodont kō-
 Conrad rē(i)-
 conscience skei-
 conscious skei-
 conscript skribh-
 consecrate sak-
 consent sent-
 consequent sek-^w¹
 conserve ser-¹
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 consign sek-^w¹
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 consociate sek-^w¹
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 consonant swen-
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 condescend ster-²
 consternate stera-
 constipate steip-
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 constrain streig-
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 contact tag-
 contain ten-
 contaminate tag-
 contemplate tem-
 contend ten-
 contest trei-
 context teks-
 continue ten-
 contort terk-^w
 contour tera-
 contra- kom
 contraband bhā-²
 contract tragh-
 contradict deik-
 contraposto apo-
 contrary kom
 contrast stā-
 contravene gwā-
 contrite tera-¹
 contrive trep-²
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 convection wegh-
 convene gwā-
 convenient gwā-
 convent gwā-
 conventicle gwā-
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 convex wegh-
 convey wegh-
 convict weik-⁵
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 co-opt op-²
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 cop² kap-
 cope¹ kel-¹
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 copious op-¹
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 cordate kerd-¹
 cordial kerd-¹
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 corgi kwon-
 coriaceous (s)ker-¹
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 cork perk^wu-
 corm (s)ker-¹
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 corn² ker-¹
 cornea ker-¹
 cornel ker-⁵
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 corporal² kaput-
 corporal³ kwrep-
 corporate kwrep-
 corporeal kwrep-
 composant kwrep-, sak-
 corps kwrep-
 corpse kwrep-
 corpulence kwrep-
 corpus kwrep-
 corpuscle kwrep-
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 corral kers-²
 correct reg-¹
 corrida kers-²
 corrido kers-²
 corridor kers-²
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 corrode rēd-
 corrugate reuā-²
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 corsage kwrep-
 corsair kers-²
 corse kwrep-
 corset kwrep-
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 Corvus ker-²
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 cosmopolis pelā-³
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 cosset sed-¹
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 costa kost-
 costard kost-
 costrel kost-
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 coulee kagh-
 couloir kagh-
 coultter (s)kel-¹
 council kelā-²
 count¹ pau-²
 count² ei-¹
 counter¹ kom
 counter- kom
 counterfeit dhē-
 countermand man-²
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 country kom
 county ei-¹
 coup kel-¹
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 courage kerd-¹
 courante kers-²
 courier kers-²
 course kers-²
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 courteous gher-¹
 courtesan gher-¹
 courtesy gher-¹
 courtier gher-¹
 cousin swesor-
 couth gnō-
 couture syū-
 coven g^wā-
 covenant g^wā-
 cover wer-⁵
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 covet kwēp-
 cow¹ g^wou-
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 coxa koksā-
 coy k^weiā-²
 crab¹ gerbh-
 crack gera-²
 cracknel gera-²
 -cracy kar-¹
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 cramp¹ g(e)r-²
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 crane gera-²
 cranium ker-¹
 crank¹ g(e)r-²
 crash² ker-⁴
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 create ker-³
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 credit kerd-¹
 credo kerd-¹
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 Creole ker-³
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 cress gras-
 crest (s)ker-³
 crevice ker-²
 crew¹ ker-³
 crib g(e)r-²
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 cricket¹ ker-²
 cricoid (s)ker-³
 crime kre-
 criminal kre-
 crimp¹ g(e)r-²
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 cringe g(e)r-²
 crinkle g(e)r-²
 crinkle g(e)r-²
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 cripple g(e)r-²
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 crisp (s)ker-³
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 critic kre-
 crochet g(e)r-²
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 crook² g(e)r-²
 croon gera-²
 crop g(e)r-²
 croquet g(e)r-²
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 crouch g(e)r-²
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 crouton kreus-
 crow¹ gera-²
 crow² gera-²
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 crowd² krut-
 crown (s)ker-³
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 crud greut-
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 crustaceous kreus-
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 crutch g(e)r-²
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 ctenidium pek-²
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 cud g^wet-¹
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 cuesta kost-
 cuirass (s)ker-¹
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 culinary pek^w-
 cullet kwel-¹
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 cult kwel-¹
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 cumulate keua-
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 cur gera-²
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Dane dan-
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degust geus-
dehiscence ghāi-
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Despina dem-
despise spek-
despoil spel-1
despond spend-
despot dem-
destine stā-
destitute stā-
destrier deks-
destroy stera-
desuetude s(w)e-
desultory sel-4
detain ten-
detect (s)teg-2
detent ten-
détente ten-
deter tres-
deteriorate de-
determine ter-
detest trei-
detonate (s)tenā-
detour terā-1
detract tragh-
detriment terā-1
detumescence teua-2
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Deus dyeu-
deuteragonist deu-1
deuterium deu-1
deutero- deu-1
Deuteronomy deu-1, nem-
Devanagari dyeu-
devastate eua-
devest wes-4
Devi dyeu-
deviate wegħ-
devil gwela-1
devious wegħ-
devise weidh-
devoid eua-
devoir ghabh-
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dew dheu-2
dexter deks-
dexterity deks-
dextro- deks-
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dharma dher-2
dharna dher-2
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di-1 dwo-
diabase gwā-
diabetes gwā-
diabolic gwela-1
diacritic krei-
diadelphous gwelbh-
diadem dē-
diagnosis gnō-
diagonal genu-1
diagram gerbh-
dial dyeu-
dialect leg-1
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- dialysis leu-¹
 diameter mē-²
 diamond dema-
 Diana dyeu-
 dianthus andh-, dyeu-
 diapason pant-
 diapause paus-
 diapedesis ped-¹
 diaphanous bhā-¹
 diaphoresis bher-¹
 diaphragm bhrekw-
 diaphysis bheua-
 diaphir per-²
 diarrhea sreui-
 diarthrosis ar-
 diary dyeu-
 Diaspora sper-⁴
 diastase stā-
 diastole stel-
 diastrophism streb(h)-
 diatessaron kwetwer-
 diathesis dhē-
 diatom tem-
 diatribe tera-¹
 diazo gweia-¹
 dicast deik-
 dicentra kent-
 dichasium dwo-
 dicho- dwo-
 dichotomy tem-
 dicker dekm
 diclinous klei-
 dicrotism kret-²
 dictate deik-
 diction deik-
 dictum deik-
 dictyosome deik-
 didactic dens-¹
 didymium dwo-
 didymous dwo-
 die² dheu-³
 die² dō-
 dieresis ser-⁵
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 diet¹ ai-¹
 diet² dyeu-
 Dietrich teutā-
 differ bher-¹
 difficulty dhē-
 diffident bheidh-
 diffraction bhreg-
 diffuse gheui-
 dig dhigw-
 digest gerere
 digit deik-
 diglossia glōgh-
 dignify dek-¹
 dignity dek-¹
 digress ghredh-
 dike¹ dhigw-
 dilate stela-
 dilatory telā-
 diligent leg-¹
 dilute leu(a)-
 dime dekm
 dimension mē-²
 dimer (s)mer-²
 diminish mei-²
 dimity mei-⁴
 din dhwen-
 dinar dekm
 dingus tenk-¹
 dinosaur dwei-
 dinothera dwei-, ghwer-
 diocese weik-¹
 dioecious weik-¹
 dioicous weik-¹
 Diomedes med-
 Dione dyeu-
 diopter okw-
 Dioscuri dyeu-, ker-³
 dip dheub-
 diphtheria deph-
 diphyodont bheua-
 diplo- dwo-
 diplococus dek-¹, dwo-
 diploe dwo-
 diploid dwo-
 diploma dwo-
 dipnoan pneu-
 dipteral pet-
 dire dwei-
 direct reg-¹
 Dis dyeu-
 disarm ar-
 disaster ster-²
 disburse bursa
 discern krei-
 discharge kers-²
 disciple dek-¹
 discipline dek-¹
 discomfit dhē-
 disconcert krei-
 discord kerd-¹
 discourse kers-²
 discriminate krei-
 discuss kwēt-
 disdain dek-¹
 disembug beu-
 disfigure dheigh-
 disgrace gwea-³
 disgust geus-
 disk deik-
 dismal dyeu-, mel-⁵
 dismay magh-¹
 dismiss mittere
 disparate perā-¹
 dispel pel-⁶
 dispense (s)pen-
 disperse (s)preg-²
 display plek-
 dispose apo-
 dispute pau-²
 disrupt reup-
 dissect sek-
 disseminate sē-¹
 dissent sent-
 dissertate ser-³
 dissident sed-¹
 dissilient sel-⁴
 dissipate swep-²
 dissociate sekw-¹
 dissolve leu-¹
 dissonant swen-
 dissuade swād-
 distant stā-
 distelfink (s)ping-, steig-
 distend ten-
 distich steigh-
 distinguish steig-
 distort terk-^w
 distract tragh-
 distrust streig-
 distress streig-
 distrust (s)twer-¹
 ditch dhigw-
 ditto deik-
 ditty deik-
 diuretic wers-²
 diurnal dyeu-
 diva dyeu-
 divan wes-³
 dive dheub-
 diverge wer-³
 divert wer-³
 Dives dyeu-
 divide weidh-
 divine dyeu-
 divulsion wel-⁴
 dizzy dheu-¹
 Dnieper dānu-
 Dniester dānu-
 do¹ dhē-
 docent dek-¹
 Docetism dek-¹
 docile dek-¹
 dock⁴ dheu-¹
 doctor dek-¹
 doctrine dek-¹
 document dek-¹
 dodecagon dekm, dwo-
 dodo ors-
 doge deuk-
 dogma dek-¹
 dogmatic dek-¹
 doit twei-
 dolabriform del(a)-
 dolce dlk-u-
 doldrums dheu-¹
 dole¹ dail-
 dole² del(a)-
 dolerite del-²
 dolichocephalic del-¹
 dolichocranial del-¹
 dolor del(a)-
 dolphin gweibh-
 dolt dheu-¹
 Dom dem-
 -dom dhē-
 domain dem-
 dome dem-
 dome dem-
 domestic dem-
 domicile dem-
 dominate dem-
 dominical dem-
 dominie dem-
 dominion dem-
 domino¹ dem-
 domino² dem-
 don¹ dem-
 Don dānu-
 Donald dheub-
 donation dō-
 donative dō-
 Donna dem-
 donor dō-
 doom dhē-
 door dhwer-
 dormant drem-
 dormer drem-
 dormitory drem-
 Dorothy dhēs-
 dorp treb-
 dory² aus-²
 dose dō-
 Dostoyevsky -(i)ko-
 dot² dō-
 double dwo-
 doublet dwo-
 doubloon dwo-
 doubt dwo-
 douceur dlk-u-
 douche deuk-
 dough dheigh-
 doughty dheugh-
 doula des-
 dove deru-
 dove¹ dheu-¹
 dowager dō-
 dowel dek-¹, dheubh-
 dower dō-
 down¹ dheua-
 down² dheu-¹
 down³ dheua-
 dowry dō-
 doxology dek-¹
 doyen dekm
 doze dheu-¹
 dozen dekm, dwo-
 drab² dher-¹
 drabble dher-¹
 drachma dergh-
 draft dhragh-
 drag dhragh-
 dragon derk-
 dragoon derk-
 drain dreug-
 drake² derk-
 drama dera-
 dramaturge werg-
 drastic dera-
 draw dhragh-
 dray dhragh-
 dread ré(i)-
 dream dhreugh-
 dreary dhreu-
 dreck sker-⁴
 dredge² tera-¹
 dreg dher-¹
 drench dhreg-
 drift dhrreibh-
 drill¹ tera-¹
 drink dhreg-
 drip dhreu-
 drive dhrreibh-
 drivell dher-¹
 drizzle dhreu-
 -drome der-¹
 dromedary der-¹
 dromond der-¹
 -dromous der-¹
 drone¹ dher-³
 droop dhreu-
 drop dhreu-
 dropsy okw-, wed-¹
 drosera ers-²
 droshky dhragh-
 drosophila ers-²
 dross dher-¹
 drought dreug-
 drove² dhrreibh-
 drown dhreg-
 drowse dhreu-
 druid deru-
 drupe deru-, pek-^w
 dry dreug-
 dryad deru-
 dryopithecine deru-
 duad dwo-
 dual dwo-
 dub¹ dheubh-
 dub² dheubh-
 dubious dwo-
 ducal deuk-
 ducat deuk-
 duce deuk-
 duchess deuk-
 duchy deuk-
 duct deuk-
 ductile deuk-
 duedein dheu-¹
 due ghabh-
 duende dem-
 duet dwo-
 duke deuk-
 Dukhobor bher-², dheu-¹
 dulcet dlk-u-
 dulcify dlk-u-
 dull dheu-¹
 dulse dhal-
 Duma dhē-
 dumb dheu-¹
 dumka dhē-
 dummkopf dheu-¹
 dun² dheu-¹

Duncan **dheu**¹
 dunderhead (**s**)**tēnə**
 dunne **dheua**
 dungeon **dem**
 dunk **teng**
 duo **dwo**
 duo- **dwo**
 duodecimal **dekṃ, dwo-**
 duopsony **epi-, wes**¹
 duple **dwo**
 duplex **dwo**
 duplicate **dwo**
 duplicity **dwo**
 durable **deuə**
 dura mater **deru-**
 duramen **deru-**
 duration **deuə**
 duration **deuə**
 durbar **dhwer-**
 dress **deru-**
 during **deuə**
 durst **dhers-**
 durum **deru-**
 dusk **dheu**¹
 dust **dheu**¹
 Dutch **teutā-**
 duty **ghabh-**
 duumvir **dwo-, wī-ro-**
 duvet **dheu**¹
 duvetyñ **dheu**¹
 dwell **dheu**¹
 dwindle **dheu**³
 dyad **dwo**
 dynamic **deu**²
 dynamite **deu**²
 dynast **deu**²
 dynasty **deu**²
 dys- **dus-**
 dysarthria **ar-**
 dyscrasia **kera**¹
 dysentery **en**
 dyslexia **leg**¹
 dysmenorrhea **mē**²
 dyspepsia **pek**^w
 dysplasia **pela**²
 dyspnea **pneu-**
 dysprosium **ei**¹

E

each **lik-**
 eager¹ **ak-**
 ear¹ **ous-**
 ear² **ak-**
 early **ayer-**
 earn¹ **es-en-**
 earnest¹ **er**¹
 earth **er**²
 earwig **wegh-**
 easel **asinus**
 east **aus**¹
 Easter **aus**¹
 eastern **aus**¹
 eat **ed-**
 eaves **upo**
 eavesdrop **upo**
 ebb **apo-**
 ebullience **beu-**
 eccentric **kent-**
 ecchymosis **gheu-**
 ecclesia **kela**²
 eccrine **krei-**
 ecrosis **weik**¹
 echelon **skand-**
 echidna **ang**^w**hi-**
 echino- **ang**^w**hi-**
 echinus **ang**^w**hi-**
 echo (**s**)**wāgh-**
 éclair **kela**²

eclampsia **lap-**
 eclectic **leg**¹
 eclipse **leik**^w
 eclogite **leg**¹
 eclogue **leg**¹
 eclosion **kāu-**
 ecology **weik**¹
 economy **nem-**
 economy **weik**¹
 ecru **kreuā**¹
 ecstasy **stā-**
 ecto- **eghs**
 ectosarc **twerk-**
 écu **skei-**
 ecumenical **weik**¹
 eczema **yes-**
 -ed² -to-
 -ed³ -to-
 edacious **ed-**
 ecumenical **sed**¹
 eddy **eti**
 edelweiss **at-al, kweit-**
 edema **oid-**
 edentate **dent-**
 edentulous **dent-**
 Edgar **ghaiso-**
 edge **ak-**
 edible **ed-**
 edict **deik-**
 edifice **ai**², **dhē-**
 edify **ai**², **dhē-**
 edition **dō-**
 Edmund **man**²
 educate **deuk-**
 educe **deuk-**
 Edwin **wen**¹
 -eel -to-
 -eer -yo³
 efface **dhē-**
 effect **dhē-**
 effeminate **dhē(i)-**
 effendi **sena**²
 effluent **bher**¹
 effervesce **bheua-**
 effete **dhē(i)-**
 efficacious **dhē-**
 efficient **dhē-**
 effigy **dhēigh-**
 effloresce **bhel**³
 effluent **bhieu-**
 effluvium **bhieu-**
 efflux **bhieu-**
 effort **bhergh**²
 effrontery **ser**⁴
 effluent **bhel**¹
 effuse **gheu-**
 eftsoons **apo-**
 egest **gerere**
 egg¹ **awi-**
 egg² **ak-**
 eggplant **ak-**
 ego **eg**
 egoist **eg**
 egotism **eg**
 egregious **ger**¹
 egress **ghredh-**
 eicosanoid **wikṃti-**
 eicosapentaenoic acid
wikṃti-
 cider **ēti-**
 eiderdown **dheu**¹
 eidetic **weid-**
 eidolon **weid-**
 eight **oktō(u)**
 eighteen **dekṃ, oktō(u)**
 eighty **oktō(u)**
 einkorn **grā-no-, oi-no-**
 Eire **peia-**
 eisteddfod **bheua-, sed**¹

either **kwo-**
 ejaculate **yē-**
 eject **yē-**
 eke¹ **aug**¹
 eke² **au**¹
 eland **el**²
 elapid **lep**¹
 elasmobranch **ela-**
 elastic **elā-**
 elate **tela-**
 elater **ela-**
 elaterite **ela-**
 elative **tela-**
 elbow **el**¹
 elder¹ **al**³
 elder² **el**²
 eldest **al**³
 Eldred **al**³
 eldritch **al**¹, **reg**¹
 elecampane **wel**³
 elect **leg**¹
 electroly **eghs, leigh-**
 elevate **leg**^w**h-**
 eleven **oi-no-**
 elf **albho-**
 elfin **albho-**
 elixir **ksero-**
 elk **el**²
 el² **el**¹
 ellipsis **leik**^w
 elm **el**²
 El Niño **al**¹
 elocution **tolk**^w
 eloidea **sel-es-**
 eloign **del**¹
 elongate **del**¹
 elope **ant-, hlaupan**
 else **al**¹
 elucidate **leuk-**
 elucubration **leuk-**
 elude **leid-**
 eluent **leu(ə)-**
 elute **leu(ə)-**
 eluvium **leu(ə)-**
 elytron **wel**³
 emaciate **māk-**
 emanate **mā**³
 emancipate **man**²
 emarginate **merg-**
 embassy **ag**¹
 embassy **ag**¹
 embellish **deu**²
 ember **ai**², **eus-**
 Ember Day **ambhi, reia-**
 emblems **bhel**³
 embolism **gwela**¹
 emboly **gwela**¹
 embouchure **beu-**
 embrace **mreggh-u-**
 embrocate **mergh-**
 embroil **bheua-**
 emend **mend-**
 emerge **mezz**¹
 emeritus (**s**)**mer**²
 emesis **wema-**
 emetic **wema-**
 -emia **sai**³
 emigrate **mei**¹
 eminent **men**²
 cmit **mittere**
 emmenagogue **mē**²
 emmet **mai**¹
 emollient **mel**¹
 emolument **mela-**
 emotion **meua**¹
 Empedocles **kieu-**
 empennage **pet-**
 emperor **pera**¹
 emphasis **bhā**¹

emphysema **pū**¹
 empiric **per**³
 employ **plek-**
 emporium **per**²
 emprise **ghend-**
 empty **med-**
 empyema **pū**²
 empyreal **paəwɹ**
 emulate **aim-**
 emulous **aim-**
 emulsion **meig-**
 emunctory **meug-**
 en¹ **en**
 en² **en**
 -en² -no-
 enamel **mel**¹
 enamer **am-**
 enantiomer **ant-**
 enantiomorph **ant-**
 enarthrosis **ar-**
 enate **gena-**
 encaustic **kāu-**
 -ence -nt-
 enceinte¹ **keua-**
 enceinte² **kenk**¹
 encephalo- **ghebh-el-**
 enchanter **kan-**
 enchiridion **ghes-**
 enclave **kāu-**
 enclitic **klei-**
 encore **gho-**
 encounter **kom**
 encroach **g(e)r**²
 encrust **kreis-**
 -ency -nt-
 encyclical **kwe**¹**l-**
 encyclopedia **pau**¹
 end **ant-**
 endarch **arkhein**
 endeavor **ghabh-**
 endemic **dā-**
 endergonic **werg-**
 endo- **en**
 endocardium **kerd**¹
 endocrine **krei-**
 endoergic **werg-**
 endosteum **ost-**
 endothecium **dhē-**
 endothelium **dhē(i)-**
 endow **dō-**
 endue **deuk-, eu-**
 endure **deru-**
 enema **yē-**
 enemy **am-**
 energy **werg-**
 enervate (**s**)**nēu-**
 enfeoff **peku-**
 enfilade **g**^w**hi-**
 enflourage **bhel**³
 enforce **bhergh**²
 engage **wadh**¹
 engagé **wadh**¹
 engender **gena-**
 engine **gena-**
 England **ank-**
 engrave **ghrehb**²
 engross **g**^w**res-**
 enhance **al**³
 Enid **anə-**
 enjoin **yau-**
 enjoy **gāu-**
 enkephalin **en, ghebh-el-**
 ennead **newṇ**²
 ennui **od**²
 enormous **gnō-**
 enough **kom, nek**²
 ensemble **sem**¹
 ensiform **nsi-**
 ensorcel **ser**³

- enstatite **stā**
 ensue **sek^w.1**
 ensure **cūra**
 -ent -nt-
 entasis **ten-**
 entelechy **k^wel-1, segh-**
 enter **en**
 enteric **en**
 entero- **en**
 enteron **en**
 enterprise **ghend-**
 entertain **ten-**
 enthusiasm **dhēs-**
 entymeme **dheu-1**
 entire **tag-**
 entity **es-**
 ento- **en**
 entomo- **tem-**
 entrails **en**
 entrap **der-1**
 entrepreneur **ghend-**
 entresol **sel-1**
 entropy **trep-2**
 enumerate **nem-**
 enunciate **neu-1**
 enuresis **wers-2**
 envoi **wegh-**
 envoy¹ **wegh-**
 envy **weid-**
 enzyme **yeuə-**
 eo- **aus-1**
 eohippus **ekwo-**
 eon **aiw-**
 Eos **aus-1**
 eosin **aus-1**
 epact **ag-1**
 epeirogeny **āpero-**
 epenthesis **dhē-**
 ephebe **yēg^w.ā-**
 epheдрine **sed-1**
 ephemeral **āmer-**
 ephor **wer-4**
 epi- **epi-**
 epiboly **g^welā-1**
 epic **wek^w.**
 epicardium **kerd-1**
 epicene **kom**
 epicritic **krei-**
 epicycle **k^wel-1**
 epidemic **dā-**
 epidermis **der-2**
 epididymis **dwo-**
 epidote **dō-**
 epigastrium **gras-**
 epigeal **gē**
 epigene **genə-**
 epigone **genə-**
 epigram **gerbh-**
 epigraph **gerbh-**
 epilepsy **(s)lag^w.**
 epilogue **leg-1**
 Epimetheus **math-**
 epimysium **mūs-**
 epiphany **bhā-1**
 epiphysis **bheua-**
 episcopal **spek-**
 episode **en, sed-2**
 epistasis **stā-**
 epistaxis **stag-**
 epistemology **stā-**
 epistle **stel-**
 epistyle **stā-**
 epitaph **dhembh-**
 epitasis **ten-**
 epithelium **dhē(i)-**
 epithet **dhē-**
 epitome **tem-**
 epoch **segh-**
 epode **wed-2**
- eponym **nō-mṇ**
 eponymous **nō-mṇ**
 epopee **k^wel-2, wek^w.**
 epos **wek^w.**
 epsilon **bhes-1**
 equanimity **anə-**
 equestrian **ekwo-**
 equilibrium **lithrā**
 equine **ekwo-**
 equinox **nek^w.t-**
 equip **skipam**
 equiponderate **(s)pen-**
 equisetum **ekwo-, sai-2**
 equitant **ekwo-**
 equitation **ekwo-**
 equivalent **wal-**
 equivocal **wek^w.**
 -er¹ **-yo-3**
 -er² **-yos-**
 era **ayes-**
 eradicate **wrād-**
 erase **rēd-**
 Erasmus **era-3**
 Erato **erə-3**
 ere **ayer-**
 Erebus **reg^w-es-**
 erect **reg-1**
 eremite **era-2**
 eremurus **erə-2, ors-**
 erepsin **rep-**
 erg **werg-**
 ergative **werg-**
 ergo **reg-1**
 ergograph **werg-**
 ergometer **werg-**
 ergonomics **werg-**
 Eric **reg-1**
 Erin **peia-**
 Eris **erə-3**
 eristic **era-3**
 erne **or-**
 Ernest **er-1**
 erode **rēd-**
 erogenous **era-3**
 Eros **erə-3**
 erotic **erə-3**
 erotomania **erə-3**
 err **ers-1**
 errant **ei-1**
 erratic **ers-1**
 erratum **ers-1**
 erroneous **ers-1**
 error **ers-1**
 ersatz **sed-1, ud-**
 Erse **peia-**
 erst **ayer-**
 erucic acid **ghers-**
 eruct **reug-**
 erupt **reup-**
 -ery -ā-
 erysipelas **pel-4, reudh-1**
 erythema **reudh-1**
 erythro- **reudh-1**
 escadrille **k^wetwer-**
 escalade **skand-**
 escarole **ed-**
 -escence -sko-
 -escent -sko-
 eschatology **eghs**
 escheat **kad-**
 escudo **skei-**
 esculent **ed-**
 escutcheon **skei-**
 esophagus **bhag-**
 esoteric **en**
 esotropia **en**
 esparto **spēr-2**
 especial **spek-**
 esperance **spē-1**
- espionage **spek-**
 esplanade **pelə-2**
 espouse **spend-**
 espresso **per-4**
 espy **spek-**
 -esque -(i)ko-
 esquire **skei-**
 -ess -ā-
 essay **ag-1**
 essence **es-**
 Essex **sek-**
 essive **es-**
 -est¹ -is-to-
 establish **stā-**
 estamine¹ **stā-**
 estancia **stā-**
 estate **stā-**
 ester **ak-**
 Esther¹ **ster-2**
 estival **ai-2**
 estivate **ai-2**
 estrange **eghs**
 estray **stera-**
 estrogen **eis-1**
 estrone **eis-1**
 estrus **eis-1**
 estuary **ai-2**
 esurient **ed-**
 étagère **stā-**
 étamine **stā-**
 et cetera **eti, ko-**
 etch **ed-**
 eternal **aiw-**
 eterne **aiw-**
 eternity **aiw-**
 etesian **wet-2**
 Ethelred **at-al-**
 ether **ai-2**
 ethic **s(w)e-**
 ethmoid **sā-3**
 ethnic **s(w)e-**
 ethno- **s(w)e-**
 ethos **s(w)e-**
 -etic -to-
 etiolate **steip-**
 etiology **ai-1**
 etiquette **steig-**
 Etna **ai-2**
 Eton **ak^w.ā-**
 étouffée **dheu-1**
 étude **(s)teu-1**
 étui **(s)teu-1**
 eu- **(e)su-**
 eucalyptus **kel-2**
 eucaryote **kar-1**
 Eucharist **gher-5**
 euglena **gel-1**
 Eumenides **men-1**
 eunuch **segh-**
 euonymus **nō-mṇ**
 eupatrid **pəter-**
 eupaptic **pek^w.**
 euphemism **bhā-2**
 euphony **bhā-2**
 euphoria **bher-1**
 Euphrates **per-2**
 euphuism **bheua-**
 eupnea **pneu-**
 eureka **wərə-2**
 Eurus **eus-**
 eury- **wərə-1**
 Eurydice **wərə-1**
 eutectic **tā-**
 Euterpe **terp-**
 euthanasia **dhwena-**
 eutherian **ghwer-**
 euxenite **ghos-ti-**
 evacuate **eua-**
 evade **wadh-2**
- evaginate **wāg-**
 evaluate **wal-**
 Evan **yeu-**
 evanesce **eua-**
 evangel **angelos**
 evaporate **k^wep-**
 evjection **wegh-**
 event **g^wā-**
 eventide **dā-**
 eventual **g^wā-**
 ever **aiw-**
 evert **wer-3**
 every **aiw-, lik-**
 evict **weik-5**
 evident **weid-**
 evil **wap-**
 evince **weik-5**
 evoke **wek^w.**
 evolve **wej-3**
 evulsion **wel-4**
 evzone **yös-**
 ewe **owi-**
 ewer **ak^w.ā-**
 ex¹ **eghs**
 ex- **eghs**
 exacerbate **ak-**
 exact **ag-1**
 exacta **ag-1**
 exalt **al-3**
 examine **ag-1**
 example **em-**
 exanthema **andh-**
 exarch¹ **arkhein**
 exarch² **arkhein**
 Excalibur **kai-3**
 excavate **keuə-**
 exceed **ked-**
 excel **kel-4**
 except **kap-**
 excerpt **kerp-**
 exchange **kemb-**
 exchequer **k^wē-**
 excise² **kāa-id-**
 excite **keia-**
 exclaim **kela-2**
 exclude **klāu-**
 excommunicate **mei-1**
 excoriate **(s)ker-1**
 excrement **krei-**
 excrecence **ker-3**
 excrete **krei-**
 excursion **kers-2**
 execrate **sak-**
 execute **sek^w.1**
 exedra **sed-1**
 exegesis **sāg-**
 exemplary **em-**
 exemplify **em-**
 exemplum **em-**
 exempt **em-**
 exenterate **en**
 exercise **ark-**
 exergonic **werg-**
 exergue **werg-**
 exert **ser-3**
 exfoliate **bhel-3**
 exhaust **aus-3**
 exhibit **ghabh-**
 exhilarate **sel-2**
 exhort **gher-5**
 exhume **dhghem-**
 exigent **ag-1**
 exiguous **ag-1**
 exile **al-2**
 exine **wej-1**
 exist **stā-**
 exit **ei-1**
 exo- **eghs**
 exocrine **krei-**

- exodus sed-2
 exoergic werg-
 exonerate en-es-
 exophthalmos okw-
 exordium örd-
 exosporium sper-4
 exostosis ost-
 exoteric eghs
 exotic eghs
 expand petä-
 expatriate päter-
 expect spek-
 expectorate peg-
 expedite ped-1
 expel pel-6
 expend (s)pen-
 experience per-3
 experiment per-3
 expert per-3
 explain pelä-2
 expletive pelä-1
 explicate plek-
 explicit plek-
 exploit plek-
 exponent apo-
 export per-2
 expose apo-
 expostulate prek-
 expound apo-
 express per-4
 expropriate per-1
 expunge peuk-
 expurgate peua-
 excise skai-
 exscind skai-
 exsert ser-3
 exsiccate seikw-
 extant stä-
 extend ten-
 extenuate ten-
 exterior eghs
 exterminate ter-
 external eghs
 extinguish steig-
 extol telä-
 extort terk-
 extra- eghs
 extract tragh-
 extreme eghs
 extrinsic sek-1
 extrorse wer-3
 extroversion wer-3
 extrovert wer-3
 extrude treud-
 exuberant euä-dh-r
 exuberate euä-dh-r
 exude sweid-2
 exult sel-4
 exuviae eu-
 eyes sed-1
 eye okw-
 eyelet okw-
 eyre ei-1
 eyrir aus-2
- F**
 fable bhä-2
 fabliau bhä-2
 fabric dhabh-
 fabricate dhabh-
 fabulous bhä-2
 façade dhē-
 face dhē-
 facet dhē-
 facial dhē-
 -facient dhē-
 facies dhē-
 facile dhē-
 facilitate dhē-
 facsimile dhē-
 fact dhē-
 -faction dhē-
 faction1 dhē-
 factitious dhē-
 factitive dhē-
 factor dhē-
 factory dhē-
 factotum dhē-, teutä-
 faculty dhē-
 fado bhä-2
 faena dhē-
 fain pek-1
 fainéant dheigh-
 faint dheigh-
 fair1 pek-1
 fair2 dhēs-
 fairy bhä-2
 faith bheidh-
 fajita bhasko-
 falcon pel-2
 faldstool pel-3
 fall pöl-
 fallow deer pel-2
 faltnote pel-3
 fame bhä-2
 famous bhä-2
 fan1 wet-1
 fanatic dhēs-
 fandango bhä-2
 fang pag-
 fantasy bhä-1
 fantoccini bhä-2
 far per1
 farce bhrekw-
 farci bhrekw-
 farcy bhrekw-
 fare per-2
 farina bhars-2
 farinaceous bhars-2
 farm dher-2
 farouche dhwer-
 farraginous bhars-2
 farrago bhars-2
 farrier ferrum
 farrow1 porko-
 fart perd-
 farthing kwetwer-
 fartlek leig-3, per-2
 fates bhasko-
 fascia bhasko-
 fascicle bhasko-
 fascinate bhasko-
 fascine bhasko-
 fascism bhasko-
 fashion dhē-
 fast1 past-
 fast2 past-
 fasten past-
 fastidious bhars-1
 fastigate bhars-1
 fastigium bhars-1
 fat peia-
 fate bhä-2
 father päter-
 fathom petä-
 fatidic deik-
 faubourg bhergh-2, dhwer-
 fauteuil pel-3
 fauvism pel-2
 fava bean bha-bhä-
 favela bha-bhä-
 favor ghow-ē-
 favorite ghow-ē-
 fawn1 pek-1
 fawn2 dhē(i)-
 fay1 pag-
 fay2 bhä-2
 fay3 bheidh-
 fealty bheidh-
 fear per-3
 feasible dhē-
 feast dhēs-
 feat1 dhē-
 feather pet-
 feature dhē-
 febrifuge bheug-1
 feckless dhē-
 fecund dhē(i)-
 federal bheidh-
 federate bheidh-
 fee peku-
 feeble bhle-1
 feed pä-
 feel pä-
 feign dheigh-
 feint dheigh-
 feist pezd-
 feldspar pelä-2
 felicitic dhē(i)-
 felicitate dhē(i)-
 felicity dhē(i)-
 fell1 pöl-
 fell3 pel-4
 fell4 pel(i)-
 fellatio dhē(i)-
 fellow legh-, peku-
 felon2 ghel-2
 felt1 pel-6
 felucca selk-
 female dhē(i)-
 feme dhē(i)-
 feminine dhē(i)-
 femto- penkw-
 fen pen-
 fence gwhen-
 fend gwhen-
 fennel dhē(i)-
 fenugreek dhē(i)-
 feoffment peku-
 -fer bher-1
 feral ghwer-
 fer-de-lance ferrum
 Ferdinand per-2
 fere per-2
 feretory bher-1
 Fergus geus-
 feria dhēs-
 ferine ghwer-
 fermata dher-2
 ferment bhreua-
 fern per-2
 ferocious ghwer-
 ferret1 bher-1
 ferret2 bhel-3
 ferri- ferrum
 ferro- ferrum
 ferrous ferrum
 ferruginous ferrum
 ferrule wei-1
 ferry per-2
 fertile bher-1
 fervent bhreua-
 fervid bhreua-
 fervor bhreua-
 fess1 bhasko-
 -fest dhēs-
 festal dhēs-
 festinate bhers-
 festival dhēs-
 festive dhēs-
 festoon dhēs-
 festschrift skrīb-
 fetal dhē(i)-
 fetch1 ped-1
 fete dhēs-
 feticide dhē(i)-
 fetish dhē-
 fetlock ped-1
 fetter ped-1
 fettle ped-2
 fetus dhē(i)-
 feud1 peig-2
 feud2 peku-
 feuilleton bhel-3
 feverfew bheug-1
 few pau-1
 fey peig-2
 fiancé bheidh-
 fianchetto kleng-
 fiat bheua-
 fibula dhigw-
 -fic dhē-
 fichu dhigw-
 fickle peig-2
 fictile dheigh-
 fiction dheigh-
 -fid bheidh-
 fideism bheidh-
 fidelity bheidh-
 fiducial bheidh-
 fiduciary bheidh-
 fief peku-
 field pelä-2
 fieldfare per-2
 fiend pē(i)-
 fierce ghwer-
 fiesta dhēs-
 fife pip(p)-
 fifteen dekm, penkw-
 fifth penkw-
 fifty penkw-
 fight pek-2
 figment dheigh-
 figure gwhen-
 figurine dheigh-
 filament gwhi-
 filar gwhi-
 filaria gwhi-
 file1 gwhi-
 file2 peig-1
 file3 pū-2
 filial dhē(i)-
 filiate dhē(i)-
 filibuster pri-
 filiform gwhi-
 filigree gra-no-, gwhi-
 fill pelä-1
 filler2 dail-, kwetwer-
 fillet gwhi-
 filly pau-1
 film pel-4
 filoplume gwhi-
 filose gwhi-
 filovirus gwhi-
 fils1 dhē(i)-
 fils2 bhel-2
 filter pel-6
 filth pū-2
 filtrate pel-6
 filum gwhi-
 fin2 penkw-
 finca dhigw-
 finch (s)ping-
 find pent-
 finger penkw-
 finocchio dhē(i)-
 fir perkwu-
 fire paawr
 firkin dail-, kwetwer-
 firm1 dher-2
 firm2 dher-2
 firmament dher-2
 firmer chisel morph-
 first per1
 firth per-2
 fish peisk-

- fishgig **dhigw**
 fissi- **bheid**
 fissile **bheid**
 fission **bheid**
 fissure **bheid**
 fist **penkwe**
 five **penkwe**
 fix **dhigw**
 fixate **dhigw**
 fixity **dhigw**
 fixture **dhigw**
 fizzle **peis**²
 fjeld **pel(i)s**
 fjord **per**²
 flabellum **bhlē**²
 flag¹ **plāk**¹
 flagellate **bhlāg**
 flagellum **bhlāg**
 flageolet **bhlē**²
 flagitious **bhlāg**
 flagrant **bhel**¹
 flail **bhlāg**
 flair **bhrag**
 flake¹ **plāk**¹
 flake² **plāk**¹
 flambe **bhel**¹
 flambeau **bhel**¹
 flamboyant **bhel**¹
 flame **bhel**¹
 flamen **bhlād**
 flamingo **bhel**¹
 flammable **bhel**¹
 flan **plat**
 flâneur **pela**²
 flange **kleng**
 flank **kleng**
 flanken **kleng**
 flannel **wela**¹
 flat¹ **plat**
 flat² **plat**
 flatter¹ **plat**
 flatulent **bhlē**²
 flatus **bhlē**²
 fluorescent **bhel**¹
 flavin **bhel**¹
 flavo- **bhel**¹
 flavone **bhel**¹
 flavoprotein **bhel**¹
 flavor **bhlē**²
 flaw¹ **plāk**¹
 flax **plek**
 flay **plē(i)k**
 flea **plou**
 flèche **pleu**
 fleck **plē(i)k**
 fledge **pleu**
 flee **pleu**
 fleece **pleus**
 fleet¹ **pleu**
 fleet² **pleu**
 fense **(s)plei**
 flesh **plē(i)k**
 fletcher **pleu**
 fley **pleu**
 flight¹ **pleu**
 flight² **pleu**
 flinch **kleng**
 flinders **(s)plei**
 fling **plāk**²
 flint **(s)plei**
 flit **pleu**
 flitch **plē(i)k**
 float **pleu**
 floe **plāk**¹
 flog **bhlāg**
 flood **pleu**
 floor **pela**²
 flora **bhel**³
 Flora **bhel**³
- floral **bhel**³
 floret **bhel**³
 floriated **bhel**³
 florid **bhel**³
 florigen **bhel**³
 florilegium **leg**¹
 florin **bhel**³
 florist **bhel**³
 -florous **bhel**³
 flotilla **pleu**
 flotsam **pleu**
 flounce¹ **(s)ker**³
 flounder² **plat**
 flour **bhel**³
 flourish **bhel**³
 flow **pleu**
 flower **bhel**³
 Floyd **pel**²
 fluctuate **bhleu**
 flue² **pleu**
 fluent **bhleu**
 flügelhorn **ker**¹, **pleu**
 fluid **bhleu**
 fluke¹ **plāk**¹
 flume **bhleu**
 fluor **bhleu**
 fluoride **bhleu**
 fluoro- **bhleu**
 flush² **bhleu**
 fluster **pleu**
 flutter **pleu**
 fluvial **bhleu**
 fluviomarine **bhleu**
 flux **bhleu**
 fly¹ **pleu**
 fly² **pleu**
 foal **pau**¹
 foam **(s)poi**-**mo**
 fodder **pā**
 foe **peig**²
 fog² **pū**²
 foil¹ **pū**²
 foil² **bhel**³
 foison **gheu**
 foist **penkwe**
 fold¹ **pel**³
 -fold **pel**³
 foliage **bhel**³
 folio **bhel**³
 folium **bhel**³
 folk **pela**¹
 folkmoor **mōd**
 follicle **bhel**²
 folly **bhel**²
 foment **dhewh**
 fomite **dhewh**
 fond² **bhudh**
 fondant **gheu**
 fondue **gheu**
 font¹ **dhen**¹
 font² **gheu**
 fontanel **dhen**¹
 food **pā**
 fool **bhel**²
 foot **ped**¹
 footle **bhau**
 footpad **pent**
 for **per**¹
 for- **per**¹
 forage **pā**
 foramen **bher**²
 foray **pā**
 forbear¹ **bher**¹
 forbid **bheudh**
 force **bhergh**²
 forceps **gwher**
 forcpate **gwher**
 ford **per**²
 fordo **dhē**
- fore **per**¹
 fore- **per**¹
 forebear **bheua**
 foreclose **dhwer**
 forefather **per**¹, **pāter**
 forego¹ **ghē**
 forehead **kaput**
 foreign **dhwer**
 foremost **per**¹
 forensic **dhwer**
 forest **dhwer**
 forestall **stel**
 forfeit **dhē**, **dhwer**
 forficate **bherdh**
 forge¹ **dhabh**
 forget **ghend**
 forgive **ghabh**
 forgo **ghē**
 forlorn **leu**¹
 forlorn hope **leu**¹
 form **merph**
 -form **merph**
 formal **merph**
 formant **merph**
 format **merph**
 former² **per**¹
 formic **morwi**
 formicary **morwi**
 formicivorous **morwi**
 formula **merph**
 Fornax **gwher**
 fornicate **gwher**
 fornix **gwher**
 forsake **sāg**
 fort **bhergh**²
 fortalice **bhergh**²
 forte¹ **bhergh**²
 forte² **bhergh**²
 forth **per**¹
 fortify **bhergh**²
 fortis **bhergh**²
 fortissimo **bhergh**²
 fortitude **bhergh**²
 fortnight **k'etwer**, **nekw**²-**t**
 fortress **bhergh**²
 fortuitous **bher**¹
 Fortuna **bher**¹
 fortune **bher**¹
 forty **k'etwer**
 forum **dhwer**
 fossa **bhedh**
 fosse **bhedh**
 fossil **bhedh**
 fossorial **bhedh**
 foster **pā**
 foudroyant **bhel**¹
 foul **pū**²
 found¹ **bhudh**
 found² **gheu**
 founder **bhudh**
 fountain **dhen**¹
 four **k'etwer**
 fourragère **pā**
 fourteen **dekṃ**, **k'etwer**
 fourth **k'etwer**
 fowl **pleu**
 fox **puk**
 foy **wegh**
 Fra **bhrāter**
 fractal **bhreg**
 fractured **bhreg**
 fraction **bhreg**
 fractious **bhreg**
 fracture **bhreg**
 frae **per**¹
 fragile **bhreg**
 fragment **bhreg**
 fragrant **bhrag**
 frail¹ **bhreg**
- fraise **ghrendh**
 frambesia **bhā**¹
 frame **per**¹
 franc **Frankon**
 France **Frankon**
 franchise **Frankon**
 Franco- **Frankon**
 frangible **bhrag**
 frank¹ **Frankon**
 Frank **Frankon**
 frankincense **Frankon**,
kand
 franklin **Frankon**
 frankpledge **dleg**^h,
Frankon
 frantic **gwhren**
 frass **ed**
 fraternal **bhrāter**
 fraternity **bhrāter**
 fraternize **bhrāter**
 fratricide **bhrāter**
 Frau **per**¹
 fraught **aik**¹
 Fräulein **per**¹
 fraxinella **bherag**
 fray² **bhreia**
 freckle **(s)preg**²
 Frederick **pri**
 free **pri**
 freebooter **pri**
 freeze **preus**
 fremitus **aik**¹
 fremitus **bhrem**¹
 French **Frankon**
 frenetic **gwhren**
 frenulum **ghrendh**
 frenum **ghrendh**
 frenzy **gwhren**
 frequent **bhrek**^w
 fret¹ **ed**
 Frey **per**¹
 Freyja **per**¹
 friable **bhreia**
 friar **bhrāter**
 fricandeau **bher**⁴
 fricassee **bher**⁴
 fricative **bhreia**
 friction **bhreia**
 Friday **pri**
 Friedrich **pri**
 friend **pri**
 Frigg **pri**
 frigid **srīg**
 frisé **bher**⁴
 frisson **srīg**
 frit **bher**⁴
 fritтата **bher**⁴
 fritter¹ **ped**²
 fritter² **bher**⁴
 frizz¹ **bher**⁴
 fro **per**¹
 frog **preu**
 frolic **lik**, **preu**
 from **per**¹
 froms **ser**⁴
 front **ser**⁴
 frontal¹ **ser**⁴
 frontal² **ser**⁴
 frontenis **ser**⁴
 frontier **ser**⁴
 frontispiece **ser**⁴, **spek**
 frontlet **ser**⁴
 fronton **ser**⁴
 frore **preus**
 frost **preus**
 frottage **bhreia**
 froward **per**¹
 fructify **bhrüg**
 frugal **bhrüg**

frugivorous **bhrüg-**
 fruit **bhrüg-**
 fruition **bhrüg-**
 frumentaceous **bhrüg-**
 frumenty **bhrüg-**
 frump **per**¹
 frustule **bhre-**
 frustum **bhre-**
 fry¹ **bher**⁴
 fugacious **bheug**⁻¹
 -fuge **bheug**⁻¹
 fugitive **bheug**⁻¹
 fogleman **man**⁻¹, **pleu-**
 fugue **bheug**⁻¹
 führer **per**⁻²
 fulcrum **bhelg-**
 fulgent **bhel**⁻¹
 fulgurate **bhel**⁻¹
 fuliginous **dheu**⁻¹
 full¹ **pela**⁻¹
 full² **bhel**⁻²
 fulmar **pü**⁻²
 fulminate **bhel**⁻¹
 fumaric acid **dheu**⁻¹
 fumarole **dheu**⁻¹
 fumatorium **dheu**⁻¹
 fumatory **dheu**⁻¹
 fume **dheu**⁻¹
 fumigate **ag**⁻¹, **dheu**⁻¹
 fumitory **dheu**⁻¹
 fumitory **ters-**
 funambulist **ambhi**
 function **bheug**⁻²
 fund **bhudh-**
 fundament **bhudh-**
 fundus **bhudh-**
 funeral **dheua-**
 fungible **bheug**⁻²
 funky¹ **dheu**⁻¹
 funnel **gheu-**
 fur **pä-**
 furbelow **pel**⁻³
 furbish **prep-**
 furl **dher**⁻², **leig**⁻¹
 furlong **perk**⁻²
 furlough **leubh-**
 furnace **gwher-**
 furnish **per**¹
 furniture **per**¹
 furrier **pä-**
 furrow **perk**⁻²
 further **per**¹
 furtive **bher**⁻¹
 furuncle **bher**⁻¹
 furunculosis **bher**⁻¹
 furze **püro-**
 fuscous **dheu**⁻¹
 fuse² **gheu-**
 fusile **gheu-**
 fusion **gheu-**
 fustigate **ag**⁻¹
 futile **gheu-**
 future **bheua-**
 fuzzy **pü**⁻²
 -fy **dhē-**

G

gaberline **per**⁻², **wel**⁻³
 gable **ghebh-el-**
 gad² **ghazdh-o-**
 Gaia **gē**
 gaff¹ **kap-**
 gage¹ **wadh**⁻¹
 gain¹ **weia-**
 gainsay **gagina**, **sekw**⁻³
 gait **ghē-**
 gaiter **wer**⁻³
 galactic **melg-**

galacto- **melg-**
 galaxy **melg-**
 gall¹ **ghel**⁻²
 gallant **wel**⁻²
 galliard **gal**⁻³
 gallimaufry **wel**⁻²
 gallinaceous **gal**⁻²
 gallinule **gal**⁻²
 gallop **hlaupan**, **wel**⁻²
 gallowglass **yeu-**
 gallows **ghalgh-**
 galore **per**¹
 galyak **gal**⁻¹
 gam² **kamp-**
 gambado¹ **kamp-**
 gambado² **kamp-**
 gambit **kamp-**
 gambol **kamp-**
 gambrel **kamp-**
 gamete **gena-**
 gammon³ **kamp-**
 gamo- **gena-**
 -gamous **gena-**
 -gamy **gena-**
 gander **ghans-**
 Ganesh **aik**⁻¹
 gang¹ **ghengh-**
 gangling **ghengh-**
 gangrene **gras-**
 gangue **ghengh-**
 gannet **ghans-**
 ganoid **gäu-**
 gantlet¹ **ghē-**
 gap **ghāi-**
 gape **ghāi-**
 gar² **garwian**
 garage **wer**⁻⁵
 garb **garwian**
 garble **krei-**
 garboil **beu-**
 garden **gher**⁻¹
 garderobe **reup**⁻¹, **wer**⁻⁴
 garfish **ghaiso-**
 garget **gwer**⁻⁴
 Garland **wei**⁻¹
 garlic **ghaiso-**
 garment **wer**⁻⁵
 garner **grā-no-**
 garnet **grā-no-**
 garnish **wer**⁻⁵
 garniture **wer**⁻⁵
 garret **wer**⁻⁵
 garrison **wer**⁻⁵
 garrulous **gar-**
 garth **gher**⁻¹
 gas **ghēu-**
 gash **gher**⁻⁴
 gasket **wreg-**
 gasp **ghāi-**
 gast **gheis-**
 Gastarbeiter **orbh-**
 gastric **gras-**
 gastro- **gras-**
 gastrocnemius **kona-mo-**
 gastrula **gras-**
 gate² **ghē-**
 gâteau **wes**⁻⁵
 gather **ghedh-**
 gauche **weng-**
 gaud **gäu-**
 gaudy¹ **gäu-**
 gaudy² **gäu-**
 gauge **ghalgh-**
 gauntlet² **ghē-**, **hlaupan**
 gaur **gwou-**
 gavel² **ghabh-**
 gawk **ghow-ē-**
 gayal **gwou-**
 geanticline **gē**

gear **garwian**
 gegenschein **gagina**, **skai**⁻²
 geländesprung **lëndh**⁻²,
 spergh-
 gelatin **gel**⁻²
 gelation **gel**⁻²
 geld¹ **ghel**⁻³
 geld² **gheldh-**
 gelding **ghel**⁻³
 gelid **gel**⁻²
 gelignite **egni-**
 gelt¹ **gheldh-**
 gem **genb-**
 geminate **yem-**
 Gemini **yem-**
 gemma **genb-**
 gemmate **genb-**
 gemmule **genb-**
 gemot **kom**, **mōd-**
 gemsbok **bhuog-**
 gemütlich **mē**⁻¹
 gemütlichkeit **mē**⁻¹, **(s)kai**⁻¹
 -gen **gena-**
 gendarme **ar**⁻¹, **gena-**
 gender **gena-**
 gene **gena-**
 genealogy **gena-**
 general **gena-**
 generate **gena-**
 generation **gena-**
 generic **gena-**
 generous **gena-**
 genesis **gena-**
 -genesis **gena-**
 genial¹ **gena-**
 genial² **genu**⁻²
 geniculate **genu**⁻¹
 genital **gena-**
 genitive **gena-**
 genitor **gena-**
 geniture **gena-**
 genius **gena-**
 genocide **gena-**
 genotype **gena-**
 genre **gena-**
 gens **gena-**
 gent¹ **gena-**
 genteel **gena-**
 gentle **gena-**
 gentry **gena-**
 genus **genu**⁻¹
 genuflect **genu**⁻¹
 genuine **gena-**
 genus **gena-**
 -geny **gena-**
 geo- **gē**
 geode **gē**, **od**⁻¹
 geodesy **dā-**
 Geoffrey **pri-**
 geometry **mē**⁻²
 geponic **(s)pen-**
 George **gē**
 georgic **gē**, **werg-**
 Gerald **ghaiso-**
 geranium **gera**⁻²
 Gerard **ghaiso-**
 gerent **gerere**
 geriatrics **gera**⁻¹
 George **gē**
 georgic **gē**, **werg-**
 Gerald **ghaiso-**
 geranium **gera**⁻²
 Gerard **ghaiso-**
 gerent **gerere**
 geriatrics **gera**⁻¹
 germ **gena-**
 german² **gena-**
 germander **deru**, **dhghem-**
 germane **gena-**
 germinal **gena-**
 germinate **gena-**
 geronto- **gera**⁻¹
 Gertrude **ghaiso-**
 gerund **gerere**
 gest **gerere**
 gestalt **stel-**

gestation **gerere**
 gesticulate **gerere**
 gesture **gerere**
 gesundheit **swen-to-**
 get **ghend-**
 Gewürztraminer **wrād-**
 geyser **gheu-**
 ghee **gwher-**
 ghost **gheis-**
 giddy **gheu(ə)-**
 gift **ghabh-**
 Gilbert **bherag-**
 guild¹ **ghel**⁻²
 gill¹ **ghel-unā-**
 gill³ **ghāi-**
 gillyflower **bhel**⁻³, **kar**⁻¹
 gilt² **ghel**⁻³
 gimmel **yem-**
 gimp¹ **weip-**
 gingerly **gena-**
 girasol **saewel-**
 gird¹ **gher**⁻¹
 girdle **gher**⁻¹
 girt¹ **gher**⁻¹
 girth **gher**⁻¹
 gisarme **eis**⁻¹
 gist **yē-**
 gite **yē-**
 give **ghabh-**
 gizzard **yēkwir**
 glabella **gladh-**
 glabrous **gladh-**
 glaci² **gel**⁻²
 glacial **gel**⁻²
 glaciote **gel**⁻²
 glacier **gel**⁻²
 glaciis **gel**⁻²
 glad¹ **ghel**⁻²
 gladiate **kel**⁻¹
 gladiator **kel**⁻¹
 gladiolus **kel**⁻¹
 Glagolitic **gal**⁻²
 glair **kel**⁻²
 glaive **kel**⁻¹
 glamour **gerbh-**
 glance² **ghel**⁻²
 gland¹ **gwela**⁻²
 glanders **gwela**⁻²
 glandular **gwela**⁻²
 glans **gwela**⁻²
 glare¹ **ghel**⁻²
 glasnost **gal**⁻²
 glass **ghel**⁻²
 glaze **ghel**⁻²
 glazier **ghel**⁻²
 gleam **ghel**⁻²
 glede **ghel**⁻²
 glee **ghel**⁻²
 gleed **ghel**⁻²
 gleeman **ghel**⁻²
 gleg **ghel**⁻²
 gley **glei-**
 gliadin **glei-**
 glib **ghel**⁻²
 glide **ghel**⁻²
 glimmer **ghel**⁻²
 glimpse **ghel**⁻²
 glint **ghel**⁻²
 glissade **ghel**⁻²
 glisten **ghel**⁻²
 glister **ghel**⁻²
 glitch **ghel**⁻²
 glitter **ghel**⁻²
 glitz **ghel**⁻²
 gloaming **ghel**⁻²
 gloat **ghel**⁻²
 glöchidium **glögh-**
 glogg **ghel**⁻²
 gloss¹ **ghel**⁻²

gloss² glôgh-
 glossa glôgh-
 glossary glôgh-
 glossolalia glôgh-
 glottis glôgh-
 glove lep-²
 glow ghe¹⁻²
 glower ghe¹⁻²
 glucagon ag-¹
 gluco- djk-u-
 glucose djk-u-
 gluc glei-
 glume gleubh-
 glut gwela³
 gluten glei-
 glutinous glei-
 glutton gwela³
 glycerin djk-u-
 glyph gleubh-
 glyptic gleubh-
 gnarled g(e)n-
 gnath gh(e)n-
 gnathal genu-²
 gnathic genu-²
 -gnathous genu-²
 gnaw gh(e)n-
 gnocchi g(e)n-
 gnome² gnô-
 gnomon gnô-
 gnosis gnô-
 Gnostic gnô-
 go ghê-
 goad ghei-¹
 goat gh(a)id-o-
 gobshite skei-
 god gheu(ə)-
 Godfrey gheu(ə)-, prî-
 godhead (s)kai-¹
 godsend sent-
 Godspeed spê-¹
 goffer webh-
 gold ghe¹⁻²
 goliard gwela³
 gomphosis gembh-
 -gon genu-¹
 gonad gena-
 gonifalon gw'hen-
 goniometer genu-¹
 gonion genu-¹
 gono- gena-
 gony gena-
 gonzo ghans-
 good ghedh-
 goombah pater-
 goose¹ ghans-
 gooseberry g(e)r-²
 gore¹ ghaiso-
 gore² ghaiso-
 gorge gwera⁴
 gorget gwera⁴
 gorse ghe¹⁻²
 goshawk ghans-
 gosling ghans-
 gospel spel-²
 gossip s(w)e-
 götterdämmerung gheu(ə)-
 gouache akw-â-
 gowan ghe¹⁻²
 grab¹ ghrebh-¹
 graben ghrebh-²
 grace gwera³
 crackle gera-²
 grade ghredh-
 gradual ghredh-
 graduate ghredh-
 graffiti gerbh-
 graft¹ gerbh-
 grain grâ-no-
 gram¹ gerbh-

gram² grâ-no-
 -gram gerbh-
 grama gras-
 gramineous gras-
 grammar gerbh-
 grampus peisk-
 granadilla grâ-no-
 granary grâ-no-
 grandiloquence tolkw-
 grange grâ-no-
 grani- grâ-no-
 granita grâ-no-
 granite grâ-no-
 grant kerd-¹
 granule grâ-no-
 grape g(e)r-²
 -graph gerbh-
 -grapher gerbh-
 graphic gerbh-
 graphite gerbh-
 -graphy gerbh-
 grapnel g(e)r-²
 grappa g(e)r-²
 grapple g(e)r-²
 grasp ghrebh-¹
 grass ghre-
 grate¹ grat-
 grate² kert-
 grateful gwera³
 gratify gwera³
 gratis gwera³
 gratitude gwera³
 gratuitous gwera³
 gratuity gwera³
 grave¹ ghrebh-²
 grave² gwera²
 grave³ ghrebh-²
 gravel ghreu-
 gravid gwera²
 gravimeter gwera²
 gravitate gwera²
 gravity gwera²
 gravlax ghrebh-², laks-
 gravure ghrebh-²
 gray gh(e)r-³
 graywacke wegh-
 graze¹ ghre-
 great ghreu-
 gree ghredh-
 greedy gher-⁵
 green ghre-
 greet gher-²
 gregarious ger-¹
 greige gh(e)r-³
 grenade grâ-no-
 grenadine grâ-no-
 gressorial ghredh-
 greyhound gh(e)r-³
 grid kert-
 griddle kert-
 gridiron kert-
 grief gwera²
 grieve gwera²
 grill kert-
 grim ghrem-
 grimace ghrem-
 grime ghrei-
 grind ghrendh-
 griot ker-³
 grip¹ ghreib-
 gripe ghreib-
 gripper ghreib-
 grisaille gh(e)r-³
 griseofulvin ghe¹⁻²,
 gh(e)r-³
 griseous gh(e)r-³
 grisette gh(e)r-³
 grisly ghrei-
 grison gh(e)r-³

grist ghrendh-
 grit ghreu-
 grizzle gh(e)r-³
 groat ghreu-
 groats ghreu-
 grocer gwres-
 gromwell mela-
 groove ghrebh-²
 grope ghreib-
 grosbeak gwres-
 groschen gwres-
 grosgrain grâ-no-, gwres-
 gross gwres-
 grossularite g(e)r-²
 grosz gwres-
 grotesque krâu-
 grotto krâu-
 grounds¹ swel-¹
 group g(e)r-²
 grout ghreu-
 grow ghre-
 grub ghrebh-²
 grudge gru-
 gruel ghreu-
 gruesome ghreu-
 grumble ghrem-
 grunion gru-
 grunt gru-
 Grus gera-²
 guar gwou-, per-²
 guaranty wer-⁵
 guard wer-⁴
 guerdon lau-, wi-
 guernsey akw-â-
 guerrilla wers-¹
 guess ghend-
 guest ghos-ti-
 guide weid-
 guidon weid-
 guild gheldh-
 guildler ghel-²
 guile weik-²
 guimpe weip-
 guipure weip-
 guise weid-
 gular gwela³
 gulden ghe¹⁻²
 gules gwela³
 gulf kwelp-
 gullet gwela³
 gum² ghreu-
 gum band bhendh-
 gun gw'hen-
 gunny gwou-
 gunsels ghans-
 gurgitation gwera⁴
 Gurkha gwou-, lek-
 guru gwera²
 gush gheu-
 gust¹ gheu-
 gust² geus-
 gustation geus-
 gusto geus-
 gut gheu-
 guy¹ weid-
 gymkhana ês-
 gymnasium nogw-
 gymnast nogw-
 gymnosophist nogw-
 gymnosperm nogw-
 -gyne gwen-
 gynococracy gwen-
 gynecology gwen-
 gyno- gwen-
 gynocium gwen-
 -gynous gwen-
 -gyny gwen-
 gyrfalcon ghaiso-, pel-²

H

haček keg-
 habergeon kwel-¹
 habile ghabh-
 habit ghabh-
 habitable ghabh-
 habitant ghabh-
 habitant ghabh-
 hacienda dhê-
 hack¹ keg-
 hacksaw kau-, sek-
 hadal weid-
 Hades weid-
 hadron sâ-
 haft kap-
 hag² kau-
 haggard kagh-
 haggis kau-
 haggle kau-
 hagio- yag-
 hail¹ kaghlo-
 hail² kailo-
 haimish tkei-
 hake keg-
 hakenkreuz keg-
 halberd bhardh-â-, kelp-
 hale¹ kailo-
 hale² kela-²
 half (s)kel-³
 halibut bhau-, kailo-
 halidom kailo-
 hall kel-²
 hallow kailo-
 Halloween kailo-
 halo- sal-¹
 halt¹ kel-³
 halt² kel-¹
 halter¹ kelp-
 halter² sel-⁴
 halve (s)kel-¹
 halyard kela-²
 ham kona-mo-
 hamadryad deru-, sem-¹
 hame tkei-
 hamlet tkei-
 hammer ak-
 handfast past-
 handiwork kom, werg-
 handsel sel-³
 hang konk-
 hangar gher-¹, tkei-
 hangnail angh-
 hanker konk-
 hanuman genu-²
 hap kob-
 hapless kob-
 haploid sem-¹
 happen kob-
 happy kob-
 harangue koro-
 harbinger koro-
 harbor koro-
 hard kar-¹
 hardly kar-¹
 hardy¹ kar-¹
 hare kas-
 Hare Krishna ghe¹⁻²
 Harijan gena-, ghe¹⁻²
 harm kormo-
 harmony ar-
 harness koro-, nes-¹
 Harold koro-
 harpoon serp-¹
 harpsichord ghera-
 harquebus keg-
 harry koro-
 hart ker-¹
 hartebeest ker-¹

- haruspex ghera-
 harvest kerp-
 hasenpfeffer kas-
 hash¹ kop-
 haslet ghazdh-o-
 hastate ghazdh-o-
 hat kadh-
 hatchel keg-
 hatchet kop-
 hate kad-
 hatred käd-, rē(i)-
 hauber kwe¹-
 haugh kel-²
 haughty al-³
 haul kelā-²
 haulm kolā-mo-
 haunt tkei-
 haustellum aus-³
 haustorium aus-³
 hautboy al-³, busk-
 have kap-
 haven kap-
 haw² kagh-
 hawfinch kagh-
 hawk¹ kap-
 hawse kwe¹-
 hawser al-³
 hawthorn kagh-
 hay kau-
 hazel koselo-
 he¹ ko-
 head kaput-
 heal kailo-
 health kailo-
 hear kous-
 hearken kous-
 heart kerd-¹
 hearth ker-⁴
 heat kai-
 heath kaito-
 heathen kaito-
 heave kap-
 heaven ak-
 heavy kap-
 hebdomad septm
 Hebe yēg^w-ā-
 hebephrenia yēg^w-ā-
 hecatomb dekm, g^wou-
 heckle keg-
 hectic seg-
 hecto- dekm
 hector seg-
 Hector seg-
 heddle kap-
 hedge kagh-
 hedonic swād-
 hedonism swād-
 hedron sed-¹
 heed kadh-
 heel¹ kenk-³
 heft kap-
 hegemony sāg-
 heifer perā-¹
 heinous käd-
 heir ghē-
 Hel kel-²
 Helen wel-³
 Helga kailo-
 Helge kailo-
 heliacal saawel-
 helicon wel-³
 helicopter wel-³
 helio- saawel-
 helium saawel-
 helix wel-³
 hell kel-²
 heliobore el-², g^wera-⁴
 helm¹ kelp-
 helm² kel-²
 helmet kel-²
 helminth wel-³
 help kelb-
 helve kelp-
 hem¹ kem-²
 hematic sai-³
 hematite sai-³
 hemato- sai-³
 hematocrit kre-
 hemeralopia āmer-
 hemerocallis āmer-, kal-²
 hemi- sēmi-
 hemistich steigh-
 hemo- sai-³
 hemoptysis sp(y)eu-
 hemorrhage sai-³
 hemorrhoid sai-³, sre-
 hemp kannabis
 hen kan-
 hence ko-
 hendecasyllabic sem-¹
 hendiadys dwo-, sem-¹
 henotheism dhēs-, sem-¹
 Henry tkei-
 heparin yēkw^r-
 hepatic yēkw^r-
 hepatitis yēkw^r-
 hepato- yēkw^r-
 hepta- septm
 heptad septm
 Heptateuch dheugh-
 her ko-
 herald koro-
 herb bennet deik-, deu-²
 Herbert bherag-
 Hercules kleu-
 herd kerdh-
 here kerdh-
 here ko-
 hereditament ghē-
 heredity ghē-
 heresy ser-⁵
 heriot koro-, taw-
 heritage ghē-
 Herman man-¹
 Hermes Trismegistus meg-,
 trei-
 hermit era-²
 hernia ghera-
 hero ser-¹
 herpes serp-²
 herpetology serp-²
 Herr kei-²
 Herrenvolk kei-², pela-¹
 hesitate ghais-
 Hesperian wes-pero-
 Hesperides wes-pero-
 Hesperus wes-pero-
 hest keia-
 hetaera s(w)e-
 hetero- sem-¹
 heterodox dek-¹
 heterocercous weik-¹
 heterogeneous gena-
 heteronymous nō-mṇ
 hetman kaput-
 heuristic wera-²
 hew kau-
 hexa- s(w)eks
 hexachord ghera-
 hexad s(w)eks
 hexastyle stā-
 Hexateuch dheugh-
 hiatus ghāi-
 hibachi pō(i)-
 hibernaculum ghei-²
 hibernae ghei-²
 Hibernia peia-
 hidalgo al-¹, dhē(i)-, k^wo-
 hide¹ (s)keu-
 hide² (s)keu-
 hide³ kei-¹
 hidrosis sweid-²
 hie kigh-
 hiemal ghei-²
 hierarch eis-¹
 hierarchy eis-¹
 hieratic eis-¹
 hiero- eis-¹
 hierodule des-, eis-¹
 hieroglyphic eis-¹, gleubh-
 hierophant bhā-¹, eis-¹
 hight keia-
 hilarity sel-²
 Hilda kel-¹
 hill kel-⁴
 hilt kel-¹
 him ko-
 Himalaya Mountains ghei-²
 himation wes-⁴
 Hinayana ei-¹, ghē-
 hind¹ ko-
 hind² kem-¹
 hind³ kei-¹
 hinder¹ ko-
 hindrance ko-
 Hindustan stā-
 hinge konk-
 hinterland ko-, lendh-²
 hippocampus ekwo-
 Hippocrates ekwo-
 Hippocrene ekwo-
 hippodrome ekwo-
 hippogriff ekwo-
 hippopotamus ekwo-, pet-
 hirsute ghers-
 his ko-
 hispid ghers-
 histiocyte stā-
 histo- stā-
 histogram stā-
 history weid-
 hither ko-
 hoar kei-²
 hoard (s)keu-
 hoarding kert-
 hock¹ kenk-³
 hocus pocus gho-
 hoe kau-
 hog sū-
 hoi polloi pelā-¹, so-
 hold¹ kel-³
 hold² kel-²
 hole kel-²
 holiday kailo-
 hollow kel-²
 holly kel-³
 hollyhock kailo-
 holm kel-⁴
 holm oak kel-⁵
 holo- sol-
 holocaust kau-
 holophrastic g^whren-
 holster kel-²
 holt kel-¹
 holy kailo-
 homage dhghem-
 hombre¹ dhghem-
 home tkei-
 homeco- sem-¹
 homicide dhghem-
 homily sem-¹
 hominid dhghem-
 homo¹ dhghem-
 homo- sem-¹
 Homioian es-
 homologous leg-¹
 homolographic sem-¹
 homonymous nō-mṇ
 homunculus dhghem-
 hone¹ kō-
 honey k(e)nako-
 hood¹ kadh-
 -hood (s)kai-¹
 hoof kop-
 hook keg-
 hooker¹ keg-
 hoopla al-¹
 hop² (s)keup-
 hora gher-¹
 horary yēr-
 horehound kei-²
 hormogonium genā-
 hormone er-¹
 horn ker-¹
 hornbeam ker-¹
 hornblende ker-¹
 hornet ker-¹
 hornfels pel(i)s-
 hornito g^wher-
 horologe leg-¹, yēr-
 horology yēr-
 horoscope spek-
 horoscope yēr-
 horrible ghers-
 horrid ghers-
 horripilation ghers-
 horror ghers-
 horst kert-
 hortative gher-⁵
 horticulture gher-¹
 hose (s)keu-
 hosel (s)keu-
 hospice ghos-ti-
 hospitable ghos-ti-
 hospital ghos-ti-
 hospitality ghos-ti-
 host¹ ghos-ti-
 host² ghos-ti-
 hostage ghos-ti-
 hostel ghos-ti-
 hostile ghos-ti-
 hostler ghos-ti-
 hot kai-
 hound kwon-
 hour yēr-
 house¹ kwen-
 housing² kel-²
 how k^wo-
 howl u(wa)-
 hoyden kaito-
 hryvnia g^wri-wā-
 hubris ud-
 huddle (s)keu-
 hue¹ kei-²
 Huguenot neud-, oito-
 hulk selk-
 hull kel-²
 human dhghem-
 humane dhghem-
 humble dhghem-
 humble pie lendh-¹
 humectant weg^w-
 humerus om(e)so-
 humid weg^w-
 humiliate dhghem-
 humility dhghem-
 humor weg^w-
 hump kemb-
 humus¹ dhghem-
 hundred dekm
 hunger kenk-²
 hurdle kert-
 hurry koro-
 husband bheuā-
 hussar kers-²
 hussy ghwibh-
 hustings tenk-¹

hut (s)keu-
 Hyades sū-
 hyathode sed-2
 hydathode wed-1
 hydatid wed-1
 Hydra wed-1
 hydrant wed-1
 hydranth andh-
 hydraulic aulo-
 hydrilla wed-1
 hydro- wed-1
 hydrocephalus ghebh-el-
 hydromel melit-
 hydrous wed-1
 Hydrus wed-1
 hyena sū-
 hyetal seuə-2
 hygiene aiw-
 hygro- wegw-
 hylozoism gweia-1, hūlē
 hymen syū-
 hymn sam-
 hymnody sam-, wed-2
 hymnology sam-
 hyoscine sū-
 hyper- uper
 hyperbaton gwā-
 hyperbola gwelə-1
 hyperbole gwelə-1
 Hyperborean gwera-1
 hypergolic werg-
 hyperkinesia keia-
 hyperpnea pneu-
 hypersthene seggh-
 hypha webh-
 hyphen sem-1
 hypnagogic ag-1
 hypno- swep-1
 hypnosis swep-1
 hypnotic swep-1
 hypo- upo
 hypocaust kāu-
 hypochondria ghrendh-
 hypocrism ker-3
 hypocrisy kre-
 hypogeal gē-
 hypolimnion ni
 hypophysis bheua-
 hypopnea pneu-
 hypostasis stā-
 hyposthenia seggh-
 hypostyle stā-
 hypotaxis tāg-
 hypotenuse ten-
 hypothecate dhē-
 hypothermia gwher-
 hypotesis dhē-
 hypso- upo
 hyracothere swer-2
 hyrax swer-2
 hysteresis ud-
 hysterical udero-
 hysterio- udero-
 hysteron proteron per1, ud-

I

I eg
 -ia1 -ā-
 -ian -no-
 -jana -no-
 -iasis -ti-
 ibidem i-
 -ibility -tro-
 -ible -tro-
 -ic -(i)ko-
 -ice eis-2
 iceberg bhergh-2
 iceburg eis-2

ichthyo- dhghū-
 ichthyornis or-
 icicle yeg-
 icon weik-3
 iconic weik-3
 icono- weik-3
 iconography gerbh-
 iconostasis stā-
 icosahedron wikmti-
 -ics -(i)ko-
 id i-
 idea weid-
 idem i-
 identical i-
 identify i-
 identity i-
 ideo- weid-
 idio- s(w)e-
 idiom s(w)e-
 idiopathy s(w)e-
 idiosyncrasy kera-1, s(w)e-
 idiot s(w)e-
 idocrase weid-
 idol weid-
 idolater lē-1
 idyll weid-
 if i-
 igneous egni-
 ignimbrite ombh-ro-
 ignite egni-
 ignitron egni-
 ignominy nō-mñ
 ignorant gnō-
 ignore gnō-
 -ile1 -lo-
 ileus wel-3
 ilk1 i-
 illation telə-
 illative telə-
 illiterate deph-
 illuminate leuk-
 illusion leid-
 illustrious leuk-
 image aim-
 imagine aim-
 imago aim-
 imbecile bak-
 imbibe pō(i)-
 imbricate ombh-ro-
 imbrogio bhreua-
 imbue pō(i)-
 imbue ombh-ro-
 imitate aim-
 immaculate smē-
 immanent men-3
 immature mā-1
 immense mē-2
 immerse mezg-1
 imminent men-2
 immerse meik-
 immoderate med-
 immodest med-
 immoderate mēla-
 immortal mer-2
 immune mei-1
 immure mei-3
 imp bheua-
 impact pag-
 impair ped-1
 impale pag-
 imparity pera-2
 impart pera-2
 impeach ped-1
 impeccable ped-1
 impetuous peku-
 impede ped-1
 impel pel-6
 impend (s)pen-
 imperative pera-1

imperator pera-1
 imperial pera-1
 impetigo pet-
 impetuous pet-
 impetus pet-
 impinge pag-
 implement pela-1
 implicate plek-
 implicit plek-
 import per-2
 important per-2
 importune per-2
 impose apo-
 impost1 apo-
 impost2 apo-
 impotent poti-
 impound bend-
 impoverish pau-1
 imprecate prek-
 impregnate gena-
 impresario ghend-
 impress1 per-4
 imprest ghes-
 imprimatur per-4
 imprimis per1
 imprint per-4
 improbity per1
 impromptu em-
 improve es-, per1
 improvise weid-
 imprudent (s)peud-
 impugn peuk-
 impulse pel-6
 impunity kwe-1
 impute pau-2
 in1 en
 in-1 ne
 in-2 en
 inamorata am-
 inaugurate aug-1
 incalcescent kelə-1
 incandescence kand-
 incantation kan-
 incarcerate carcer
 incarnate (s)ker-1
 incendiary kand-
 incense1 kand-
 incense2 kand-
 incentive kan-
 inception kap-
 incertitude kre-
 incessant ked-
 incest kes-2
 inch1 oi-no-
 inchoate kagh-
 incident kad-
 incinerate keni-
 incipient kap-
 incise kas-id-
 incite keia-
 incline klei-
 include klāu-
 incognito gnō-
 incommunicado mei-1
 incondite dhē-
 incorrigible reg-1
 increase ker-3
 incult kwel-1
 incunabulum kei-1
 incur kers-2
 incus kau-
 indeed dhē-
 indemnify dap-
 indemnity dap-
 indent1 dent-
 indenture dent-
 index deik-
 indicate deik-
 indict deik-

indiction deik-
 indigen gena-
 indigenous gena-
 indigent eg-, en
 indign dek-1
 indignant dek-1
 indignation dek-1
 indite deik-
 indolent del(ə)-
 indomitable demə-
 Indra oid-
 indricothere ghwer-, oi-no-
 induce deuk-
 indulge dlegh-
 indument eu-
 indurate deru-
 industry en, stera-
 -ine2 -no-
 inebriate egwh-
 ineffable bhā-2
 inept ap-1
 inert ar-
 inertia ar-
 inessive es-
 inexorable ōr-
 infamous bhā-2
 infant bhā-2
 infantry bhā-2
 infarct bhrekw-
 infect dhē-
 infelicity dhē(i)-
 infer bher-1
 inferior ndher-
 infernal ndher-
 inferno ndher-
 infest gw'edh-
 infibulate dhigw-
 infidel bheidh-
 infirm dher-2
 infirmary dher-2
 infix dhigw-
 inflame bhel-1
 inflate bhlē-2
 inflict bhlig-
 influence bhleu-
 influenza bhleu-
 influx bhleu-
 inform merph-
 infra ndher-
 infract bhreg-
 infrangible bhreg-
 infringe bhreg-
 infructescence bhrüg-
 infuse gheu-
 -ing1 -nt-
 -ing3 -(i)ko-
 ingenious gena-
 ingenuous gena-
 ingest gerere
 ingrate gwera-3
 ingratiate gwera-3
 ingredient ghredh-
 ingress ghredh-
 inguinal engw-
 ingurgitate gwera-4
 inhabit ghabh-
 inhere ghais-
 inherit ghē-
 inhibit ghabh-
 inhumde ghghem-
 inimical am-
 inimitable aim-
 inion wei-1
 initial ei-1
 initiate ei-1
 inject yē-
 injunction yeug-
 injury yewes-
 ink kāu-

- inn en
innate **gena-**
inner en
innocent **nek-1**
innocuous **nek-1**
innovate **newo-**
innuendo **neu-2**
innumerable **nem-**
inoculate **okw-**
inordinate **örd-**
inoculate **ös-**
inosine **wei-1**
inositol **wei-1**
inotropic **wei-1**
inquinine **kwel-1**
inscribe **skribh-**
inscrutable **skreu-**
insect **sek-**
inselberg **bhergh-2**
inseminate **sä-1**
insert **ser-3**
insectorial **sed-1**
insidious **sed-1**
insignia **sek^w-1**
insipid **sep-1**
insist **stä-**
insolate **saäwel-**
insomnia **swep-1**
insouciant **sol-**
inspect **spek-**
install **stel-**
installment¹ **stel-**
instant **stä-**
instauration **stä-**
instigate **steig-**
instinct **steig-**
institute **stä-**
instruct **sterä-**
instrument **sterä-**
insufflate **bhlē-2**
insult **sel-4**
insure **cūra**
intact **tag-**
integer **tag-**
integrate **tag-**
integrity **tag-**
integument **(s)teg-2**
intelligent **leg-1**
intend **ten-**
intenerate **ten-**
inter **ters-**
inter- en
intercalate **kela-2**
intercede **ked-**
intercept **kap-**
interchange **kemb-**
intercostal **kost-**
intercourse **kers-2**
interdict **deik-**
interest **es-**
interim en
interior en
interject **yä-**
interlocution **tolkw-**
interloper **hlaupan**
interlude **leid-**
intermediate **medhyo-**
intermit **mittere**
intern en
internal en
internecine **nek-1**
internuncio **neu-1**
interpolate **pel-6**
interpose **apo-**
interpret **per-5**
interrogate **reg-1**
interrupt **reup-**
intersect **sek-**
intersperse **(s)preg-2**
- interstice **stä-**
interval **walso-**
intervene **g^wä-**
interview **weid-**
intestine en
intima en
intimate² en
intinction **teng-**
intine en
intra- en
intrados en
intransigent **ag-1**
intrepid **trep-1**
intrinsic en, **sek^w-1**
intro- en
introduce **deuk-, en**
introgression **ghredh-**
introit **ei-1, en**
intromit en, **mittere**
introrse en, **wer-3**
introspect en, **spek-**
introvert **wer-3**
intrude **treud-**
intuition **teuä-1**
intumescere **teuä-2**
intussusception en, **kap-**
inulin **wel-3**
inunction **ongw-**
inundate **wed-1**
inure **op-1**
invade **wadh-2**
invaginate **wäg-**
invalid¹ **wal-**
invalid² **wal-**
inveigh **wegh-**
inveigh **wegh-**
inveigle **okw-**
invent **g^wä-**
inventory **g^wä-**
inverness **bher-1**
invert **wer-3**
invest **wes-4**
inveterate **wet-2**
invidious **weid-**
invite **weia-**
invoice **wegh-**
invoke **wekw-**
involucrum **wel-3**
involve **wel-3**
inward **wer-3**
iodopsin **okw-**
ion **ei-1**
Iran **aryo-**
irascible **eis-1**
irate **eis-1**
ire **eis-1**
Ireland **peia-**
iridaceous **wei-1**
iridium **wei-1**
irido- **wei-1**
iris **wei-1**
Iris **wei-1**
Irish **peia-**
iritis **wei-1**
irk **werg-**
iron **eis-1**
irony **wera-3**
irradicable **wräd-**
irrefragable **bhreg-**
irrefragible **bhreg-**
irremeable **mei-1**
irrigate **reg-2**
irrupt **reup-**
is **es-**
isallobar **g^wera-2**
ischemia **sai-3, segh-**
-ish **(-i)ko-**
isinglass **bhlē-2**
island **ak^w-ä-, lendh-2**
- ism **-mo-**
isobar **g^wera-2**
isogloss **glögh-**
isohel **saäwel-**
isohyet **seuä-2**
isomer **(s)mer-2**
isometric **mē-2**
isopiestic **sed-1**
isosceles **(s)kel-3**
isostasy **stä-**
issue **ei-1**
it **ko-**
item **i-**
iterate **i-**
ithyphallic **bhel-2**
itinerant **ei-1**
itinerary **ei-1**
-ive **-wo-**
iwis **weid-**
-ization **-ti-**
-ize **-yo-2**
- J**
jactitation **yē-**
jaeger **yek-2**
Jain **g^wieä-2**
jaalousie **yä-**
jamb **kamp-**
janitor **ei-1**
January **ei-1**
Janus **ei-1**
jardinière **gher-1**
Jataka **gena-**
jaunty **gena-**
javelin **ghabholo-**
jealous **yä-**
jelly **gel-2**
jeopardy **yek-1**
jersey **ak^w-ä-**
jess **yē-**
jest **gerere**
jet² **yē-**
jeté **yē-**
jetsam **yē-**
jettison **yē-**
jetty¹ **yē-**
jewel **yek-1**
jocose **yek-1**
jocular **yek-1**
join **yeug-**
joinder **yeug-**
joint **yeug-**
jointure **yeug-**
joist **yē-**
joke **yek-1**
joss **dyeu-**
jostle **yeug-**
journal **dyeu-**
journey **dyeu-**
joust **yeug-**
Jove **dyeu-**
jovial **dyeu-**
jowl¹ **gep(h)-**
jowl² **g^wela-3**
joy **gäu-**
judge **deik-**
judicial **deik-**
jugate **yeug-**
juggernaut **g^wä-, nä-**
juggle **yek-1**
juggler **yek-1**
jugular **yeug-**
jugum **yeug-**
juice **yeuä-**
julep **ap-2, wrod-**
Judy **dyeu-**
junction **yeug-**
juncture **yeug-**
- June **yeu-**
junior **yeu-**
juniper **perä-1, yoi-ni-**
Junker **kei-2, yeu-**
Juno **yeu-**
junta **yeug-**
Jupiter **dyeu-**
jural **yewes-**
juridical **deik-, yewes-**
jurisconsult **yewes-**
jurisdiction **deik-, yewes-**
jurisprudence **yewes-**
jurist **yewes-**
jury¹ **yewes-**
jussive **yeudh-**
just¹ **yewes-**
justify **dhē-**
jut **yē-**
juvenile **yeu-**
juxtapose **apo-, yeug-**
juxtaposition **yeug-**
- K**
kainite **ken-2**
kala-azar **ē**
kaleidoscope **kal-2, weid-**
Kama **kä-**
Kamasutra **kä-, syü-**
kame **gembh-**
kapeika **kop-**
Karl **karlaz**
karma **k^wer-**
karyo- **kar-1**
katabatic **g^wä-**
Kazimir **k^wek-**
keel¹ **g^wela-3**
keel³ **gel-2**
keelhaul **kela-2**
keelson **sü-**
keeshond **kwon-**
ken **gnō-**
kennel¹ **kwon-**
kenning **gnō-**
keno **penk^we**
kenosis **ken-3**
keratin **ker-1**
kerato- **ker-1**
kerchief **kaput-, wer-5**
kerf **gerbh-**
kermes **k^wermi-**
kermis **keuä-**
kern¹ **kat-2**
kernel **grä-no-**
kerygma **kar-2**
kevel **kläu-**
key² **kagh-**
khan² **ēs-**
khapra beetle **dhg^whei-**
khevide **s(w)je-**
Khotanese **s(w)e-**
kickshaw **k^wo-**
kid **geia-**
kieselguhr **yes-**
kill¹ **g^wela-1**
kiln **pek^w-**
kilo- **gheslo-**
kin **gena-**
kind¹ **gena-**
kind² **gena-**
kindergarten **gena-, gher-1**
kindred **gena-, ré(i)-**
kine **g^wou-**
kinematics **keia-**
kinesics **keia-**
kinesiology **keia-**
-kinesis **keia-**
kinesthesia **keia-**
kinetic **keia-**

- king **gena-**
 kirk **keua-**
 kirschwasser **wed-¹**
 kirtle **(s)ker-¹**
 kishke **(s)keu-**
 kiss **kwas-**
 kitchen **pek^w-**
 kith and kin **gnō-**
 kittle **tit-**
 kleptocracy **klep-**
 kleptomania **klep-**
 klipspringer **spergh-**
 kloof **gleubh-**
 knacker **ken-⁴**
 knackwurst **g(e)n-**
 knap **g(e)n-**
 knapsack **g(e)n-**
 knapweed **g(e)n-**
 knar **g(e)n-**
 knead **g(e)n-**
 knee **genu-¹**
 kneel **genu-¹**
 knell **g(e)n-**
 knife **g(e)n-**
 knit **g(e)n-**
 knob **g(e)n-**
 knobkerrie **g(e)n-**
 knock **g(e)n-**
 knoll¹ **g(e)n-**
 knoll² **g(e)n-**
 knop **g(e)n-**
 knot¹ **g(e)n-**
 knout **g(e)n-**
 know **gnō-**
 knowledge **gnō-**
 knuckle **g(e)n-**
 knur **g(e)n-**
 knurl **g(e)n-**
 Koine **kom**
 kolacky **kwel-¹**
 kopek **kop-**
 kopyiika **kop-**
 kore **ker-³**
 koruna **(s)ker-³**
 koura **ker-³**
 kraal **kers-²**
 krater **ker-¹**
 kreplach **g(e)r-²**
 Krishna **kers-¹**
 Kriss Kringle **gena-, ghräi-**
 Kristallnacht **kreus-, nek^w-t**
 krona¹ **(s)ker-³**
 krona² **(s)ker-³**
 krone¹ **(s)ker-³**
 krone² **(s)ker-³**
 krumkake **g(e)r-²**
 krummhorn **g(e)r-²**
 krypton **kräu-**
 Kshatriya **tkē-**
 kudos **keud-**
 Kultur **k^{wel}-¹**
 kurtosis **(s)ker-³**
 kurus **g^wres-**
 kvass **kwat-**
 kylix **kal-¹**
 kymograph **keua-**
 Kyrie **keua-**
- L**
 laager **leg-**
 labellum **leb-**
 labial **leb-**
 labium **leb-**
 labret **leb-**
 labrum **leb-**
 lac¹ **reg-³**
 laccolith **laku-**
 lacerate **lēk-**
- laches **(s)lēg-**
 lachrymal **dakru-**
 lacinia **lēk-**
 laciniate **lēk-**
 lack **leg-²**
 lacrosse **g(e)r-²**
 lactate **melg-**
 lacteal **melg-**
 lactescent **melg-**
 lacto- **melg-**
 lacuna **laku-**
 ladder **klei-**
 lade **klā-**
 lady **dheigh-**
 lag² **leu-¹**
 lagan **leg-**
 lager **leg-**
 lagnappe **al-¹**
 lagomorph **(s)lēg-**
 lagoon **laku-**
 lair **leg-**
 lake¹ **laku-**
 lake² **reg-³**
 lam¹ **lem-**
 lamasery **ter-²**
 lambada **lendh-¹**
 lambent **lab-**
 lame¹ **lem-**
 lame² **stel-²**
 lamé **stel-²**
 lamella **stel-²**
 lamellicorn **ker-¹**
 lamina **stel-²**
 laminarin **stel-²**
 laminate **stel-²**
 laminitis **stel-²**
 Lammass **mittere**
 lammergeier **ghäi-**
 lamp **lap-**
 lampoon **lab-**
 lanate **wel-¹**
 Lancaster **kes-²**
 lancing **lēk-**
 land **lendh-²**
 landgrave **gerbh-, lendh-²**
 landgravine **lendh-²**
 landscape **lendh-², (s)kep-**
 landsleit **lendh-², leudh-²**
 Landsmål **lendh-²**
 landsman² **lendh-², man-¹**
 Landtag **agh-²**
 langlauf **del-¹, hlaupan**
 language **dng^hū-**
 langue d'oïl **al-¹, gho-**
 langue d'oc **gho-**
 languet **dng^hū-**
 languid **(s)lēg-**
 languish **(s)lēg-**
 laniferous **wel-¹**
 lank **kleng-**
 banner **wel-¹**
 lanolin **wel-¹**
 lanose **wel-¹**
 lantana **lent-o-**
 lantern **lap-**
 lanthanum **lād^h-**
 lanugo **wel-¹**
 lap³ **lab-**
 laparoscope **lep-¹**
 laparotomy **lep-¹**
 lapwing **hlaupan, weng-**
 larceny **lē-¹**
 lariat **al-¹**
 lark² **leig-³**
 lascivious **las-**
 lassitude **lē-²**
 last¹ **lē-²**
 last² **leis-¹**
 last³ **leis-¹**
- last⁴ **klā-**
 latch **(s)lag^w-**
 late **lē-²**
 latent **lād^h-**
 latex **lat-**
 lather **leu(a)-**
 latifundium **bhudh-**
 latitude **stel-²**
 latke **elaiā**
 latosol **sel-¹**
 latrine **leu(a)-**
 -latry **lē-¹**
 latte **melg-**
 latter **lē-²**
 laud **leu-²**
 laugh **kleg-**
 laughter **kleg-**
 launder **leu(a)-**
 lavabo **leu(a)-**
 lavage **leu(a)-**
 lavatory **leu(a)-**
 lave **leu(a)-**
 lavender **sleia-**
 lavish **leu(a)-**
 law **leg-**
 lawn¹ **lendh-²**
 lax **(s)lēg-**
 lay¹ **leg-**
 lea **leuk-**
 lead¹ **leit-²**
 leaf **leup-**
 league¹ **leig-¹**
 leaguer¹ **leg-**
 leak **leg-²**
 lean¹ **klei-**
 leap **hlaupan**
 learn **leis-¹**
 lease **(s)lēg-**
 leasing **leu-¹**
 least **leis-²**
 leather **letro-**
 leave¹ **leip-**
 leave² **leubh-**
 leaven **leg^w-**
 lebensraum **leip-, reua-¹**
 lecher **leigh-**
 lectern **leg-¹**
 lection **leg-¹**
 lectotype **leg-¹**
 lecture **leg-¹**
 lederhosen **letro-, (s)keu-**
 ledge **leg-**
 ledger **leg-**
 lee **kel-¹**
 leech¹ **leg-¹**
 leech² **leig-¹**
 leer **kleu-**
 lees **leg-**
 legacy **leg-¹**
 legal **leg-¹**
 legate **leg-¹**
 legato **leig-¹**
 legend **leg-¹**
 legerdemain **leg^w-**
 legible **leg-¹**
 legion **leg-¹**
 legislator **leg-¹, tel-²**
 legist **leg-¹**
 legitimate **leg-¹**
 leister **leu-¹**
 leitmotiv **leit-²**
 lekvar **eghs, leigh-**
 leman **leubh-, man-¹**
 lemma¹ **(s)lag^w-**
 lemma² **lep-¹**
 lend **leik^w-**
 length **del-¹**
 lenient **lē-²**
 Leningrad **gher-¹**
- lenis **lē-²**
 lenitive **lē-²**
 lenity **lē-²**
 leno **līno-**
 Lent **del-¹**
 lentamente **lent-o-**
 lentando **lent-o-**
 lentissimo **lent-o-**
 lento **lent-o-**
 Leonard **kar-¹**
 Leopold **bhel-²**
 leper **lep-¹**
 lepido- **lep-¹**
 lepidote **lep-¹**
 leprechaun **k^wrep-, leg^w-**
 -lepsy **(s)lag^w-**
 lepto- **lep-¹**
 lepton¹ **lep-¹**
 less **leis-²**
 -less **leu-¹**
 lesson **leg-¹**
 lessor **(s)lēg-**
 lest **to-**
 let¹ **lē-²**
 let² **lē-²**
 -let **-lo-**
 lethal **ola-**
 lethargy **lād^h-, werg-**
 Lethe **lād^h-**
 letter **deph-**
 letters of marque **merg-**
 lettuce **melg-**
 leuko- **leuk-**
 leukoplakia **pläk-¹**
 level **līthrā**
 lever **leg^w-**
 levigate **ag-¹, (s)lei-**
 levin **leuk-**
 levirate **daiwer-**
 levity **leg^w-**
 levo- **laiwo-**
 levorotation **laiwo-**
 levorotatory **laiwo-**
 lex **leg-¹**
 lexicon **leg-¹**
 liable **leig-¹**
 liaison **leig-¹**
 liana **leig-¹**
 libation **lei-**
 liberal **leudh-²**
 liberate **leudh-²**
 libertine **leudh-²**
 liberty **leudh-²**
 libido **leubh-**
 libra **līthrā**
 lichen **leigh-**
 leer **kleu-**
 lick **leigh-**
 licorice **djk-u-, wrād-**
 lictor **leig-¹**
 lid **klei-**
 lie¹ **leg-**
 lie² **leugh-**
 lied **leu-²**
 lief **leubh-**
 liege **lē-²**
 lien **leig-¹**
 lieutenant **ten-**
 life **leip-**
 lift **leup-**
 ligament **leig-¹**
 ligase **leig-¹**
 ligate **leig-¹**
 ligature **leig-¹**
 light¹ **leuk-**
 light² **leg^w-**
 lighter² **leg^w-**
 lightning **leuk-**
 ligneous **leg-¹**
 ligni- **leg-¹**

ligula **dngghü-**
 ligule **dngghü-**
 like¹ **lik-**
 like² **lik-**
 likely **lik-**
 lilac **nei-**
 limacine (s)lei-
 limbers **leuk-**
 lime³ (s)lei-
 limicoline (s)lei-
 limn **leuk-**
 limnetic **ni**
 limnology **ni**
 limp **kel-1**
 linden **lent-o-**
 line¹ **lino-**
 line² **lino-**
 lineage **lino-**
 linen **lino-**
 ling¹ **del-1**
 -ling¹ **-lo-**
 linger **del-1**
 lingerie **lino-**
 lingo **dngghü-**
 lingua **dngghü-**
 linguica **del-1**
 linguae **dngghü-**
 linguist **dngghü-**
 liniment (s)lei-
 link¹ **kleng-**
 link² **leuk-**
 links **kleng-**
 linnet **lino-**
 linoleic acid **lino-**
 linseed **lino-**
 linstock (s)teu-¹
 lint **lino-**
 lip **leb-**
 lipo- **leip-**
 liqueate **wleik-**
 liquefy **wleik-**
 liquescent **wleik-**
 liquid **wleik-**
 liquor **wleik-**
 lira **lithrä**
 list¹ **leizd-**
 list² **leizd-**
 list⁴ **kleu-**
 list⁵ **las-**
 listen **kleu-**
 liter **lithrä**
 literal **deph-**
 literary **deph-**
 literary **deph-**
 literatim **deph-**
 litharge **arg-**
 litha **lent-o-**
 lithopone (s)pen-
 lithotripter **dhreu-**
 lithotritry **dhreu-**
 litigate **ag-1**
 litmus **leg-2, meus-, wel-1**
 litotes (s)lei-
 litter **leg-**
 little **leud-**
 littoral **lei-**
 liturgy **werg-**
 live¹ **leip-**
 livelihoood **leit-2**
 livelong **leubh-**
 lively **leip-**
 liver¹ **leip-**
 liverwurst **wers-1**
 livery **leudh-2**
 livid **sleia-**
 livre **lithrä**
 lixiviate **wleik-**
 llano **pela-2**
 Lloyd **pel-2**

load **leit-2**
 loam (s)lei-
 loan **leikw-**
 loath **leit-1**
 loathe **leit-1**
 lobby **leup-**
 lobo **wjkw-**
 lobster thermidor **dö-, gwher-**
 loch **laku-**
 lochia **leg-**
 locution **tolkw-**
 lode **leit-2**
 lodge **leup-**
 loess **leu-1**
 loft **leup-**
 logarithm **leg-1, rê(i)-**
 loge **leup-**
 logic **leg-1**
 logion **leg-1**
 logistic **leg-1**
 logo- **leg-1**
 Logos **leg-1**
 -logue **leg-1**
 -logy **leg-1**
 loin **lendh-1**
 loiter **leud-**
 Lombard **del-1**
 loment **leu(a)-**
 lone **oi-no-**
 lonely **oi-no-**
 long¹ **del-1**
 long² **del-1**
 longanimity **anä-**
 longeron **del-1**
 longevity **aiw-, del-1**
 longicorn **ker-1**
 longitude **del-1**
 longshore **del-1**
 loose **leu-1**
 loot **reup-**
 louse **hlaupan**
 lophophore **lobho-**
 loquacious **tolkw-**
 lord **wer-4**
 lore¹ **leis-1**
 lorn **leu-1**
 lose **leu-1**
 losel **leu-1**
 loss **leu-1**
 lotion **leu(a)-**
 loud **kleu-**
 lough **laku-**
 Louis **kleu-**
 lounge **del-1**
 loup-garou **wf-ro-, wjkw-**
 louse **lüs-**
 lout¹ **leud-**
 lout² **leud-**
 love **leubh-**
 low¹ **leg-**
 low² **kela-2**
 lox¹ **laks-**
 loxodrome **der-1**
 loyal **leg-1**
 lubricate **sleubh-**
 lubricious **sleubh-**
 lubricity **sleubh-**
 lucent **leuk-**
 lucid **leuk-**
 Lucifer **leuk-**
 luciferin **leuk-**
 Lucina **leuk-**
 lucrative **lau-**
 lucre **lau-**
 lucubrate **leuk-**
 luculent **leuk-**
 ludic **leid-**
 ludicrous **leid-**

Ludwig **kleu-**
 lues **leu-1**
 luff **lep-2**
 lugubrious **leug-**
 lukewarm **kela-1**
 lumbago **lendh-1**
 lumbar **lendh-1**
 lumber² **lem-**
 lumbricoid **slengwh-**
 lumen **leuk-**
 luminary **leuk-**
 luminous **leuk-**
 lumma **nem-**
 Luna **leuk-**
 lunar **leuk-**
 lunate **leuk-**
 lunatic **leuk-**
 lune **leuk-**
 lung **legwh-**
 lunge **del-1**
 lunula **leuk-**
 lupine¹ **wjkw-**
 lupine² **wjkw-**
 lupus **wjkw-**
 lush¹ (s)lög-
 lust **las-**
 luster **leuk-**
 lustrum **leuk-**
 lute² **leu-2**
 lutefisk **leu(a)-, peisk-**
 lux **leuk-**
 -ly¹ **lik-**
 -ly² **lik-**
 lyase **leu-1**
 lycanthrope **wjkw-**
 lych-gate **lik-**
 lychnis **leuk-**
 lycopodium **ped-1, wjkw-**
 lye **leu(a)-**
 lymphadenitis **engw-**
 lynx **leuk-**
 lyo- **leu-1**
 Lyon **dheua-**
 Lysander **ner-2**
 lysis **leu-1**
 lyso- **leu-1**
 -lyte **leu-1**
 lytic **leu-1**
 -lytic **leu-1**
 lytta **wjkw-**

M

maar **mori-**
 macerate **mag-**
 machicolate **kwe-1**
 machicolation **kwe-1**
 machine **magh-1**
 mackle **smē-**
 macle **smē-**
 macro- **māk-**
 macron **māk-**
 macula **smē-**
 maculate **smē-**
 macule **smē-**
 mad **mei-1**
 madam **dem-**
 Madame **dem-, me-1**
 madder¹ **modhro-**
 Mademoiselle **dem-**
 Madonna **dem-, me1**
 madrepore **mäter-**
 maelstrom **mela-, sreu-**
 maenad **men-1**
 maestoso **meg-**
 maestro **meg-**
 magic **magh-1**
 magisterial **meg-**
 magistral **meg-**
 magistrate **meg-**
 magma **mag-**
 magnanimous **anä-, meg-**
 magnate **meg-**
 magnific **meg-**
 magnificent **meg-**
 magnifico **meg-**
 magnify **meg-**
 magniloquent **meg-, tolkw-**
 magnitude **meg-**
 magnum **meg-**
 magus **magh-1**
 Mahabharata **meg-**
 maharajah **meg-, reg-1**
 maharani **meg-, reg-1**
 maharishi **meg-**
 mahatma **meg-**
 Mahayana **ei-1, meg-**
 mahout **mä-2, meg-**
 Maia **mä-2**
 maiasaur **mä-2**
 maid **maghu-**
 maiden **maghu-**
 maidenhead (s)kai-¹
 maieutic **mä-2**
 mail¹ **molko-**
 mail² **smē-**
 mail³ **möd-**
 mailloil **smē-**
 maim **mai-1**
 main **magh-1**
 maintain **man-2, ten-**
 majesty **meg-**
 major **meg-**
 major-domo **dem-, meg-**
 majority **meg-**
 majuscule **meg-**
 make **mag-**
 mal- **mel-5**
 malacology **mel-1**
 malady **ghabh-, mel-5**
 malaria **mel-5, wer-2**
 Malcolm **mai-1**
 maledict **deik-, mel-5**
 malefactor **dhē-, mel-5**
 malefic **mel-5**
 malentendu **mel-5**
 malevolence **mel-5, wel-2**
 malfeasance **dhē-**
 malic acid **mēlon**
 malice **mel-5**
 malign **gena-, mel-5**
 malison **deik-, mel-5**
 malleable **mela-**
 malleolus **mela-**
 mallet **mela-**
 malleus **mela-**
 malt **mel-1**
 maltha **mel-1**
 malversation **mel-5, wer-3**
 mama **mä-2**
 mamma² **mä-2**
 mammal **mä-2**
 mammilla **mä-2**
 man **man-1**
 manacle **man-2**
 manage **man-2**
 mañana **mā-1**
 -mancy **men-1**
 mandamus **man-2**
 mandarin **men-1**
 mandate **man-2**
 mandible **mendh-2**
 mane **mon-**
 manège **man-2**
 manes **mā-1**
 maneuver **man-2, op-1**
 mange **mendh-2**
 mangel-wurzel **wräd-**

- manger **mendh**⁻²
 mangle¹ **mai**⁻¹
 mania **men**⁻¹
 maniac **men**⁻¹
 manic **men**⁻¹
 manicotti **man**⁻²
 manicure **cûra**, **man**⁻²
 manifest **g'wedh**, **man**⁻²
 manikin **man**⁻¹
 maniple **man**⁻²
 manipulation **man**⁻²
 mannequin **man**⁻¹
 manner **man**⁻²
 manometer **men**⁻⁴
 manor **men**⁻³
 manqué **man**⁻²
 manse **men**⁻³
 mansion **men**⁻³
 mansuetude **man**⁻², **s(w)e**-
 mantic **men**⁻¹
 manicore **mer**⁻², **swel**⁻¹
 mantis **men**⁻¹
 mantra **men**⁻¹
 Manu **man**⁻¹
 manual **man**⁻²
 manubrium **man**⁻²
 manufacture **dhê**, **man**⁻²
 manumit **man**⁻²
 manure **man**⁻², **op**⁻¹
 manus **man**⁻²
 manuscript **man**⁻², **skribh**-
 many **menegh**-
 maquette **smê**-
 maquillage **mag**-
 maguis **smê**-
 mar **mers**-
 marasca **om**-
 maraschino **om**-
 marasmus **mer**⁻²
 marc **merg**-
 marcescent **merk**⁻¹
 March **Mâwort**-
 march¹ **merg**-
 march² **merg**-
 Märchen **mê**⁻³
 marchese **merg**-
 marchioness **merg**-
 Marcia **Mâwort**-
 Marcus **Mâwort**-
 mare¹ **marko**-
 mare² **mori**-
 margin **merg**-
 margrave **gerbh**, **merg**-
 mariachi **mari**-
 mariculture **mori**-
 marinara **mori**-
 marine **mori**-
 mariposa lily **paus**-
 marital **mari**-
 maritime **mori**-
 Mark **Mâwort**-
 mark¹ **merg**-
 mark² **merg**-
 marka **merg**-
 market **merk**⁻²
 markhor **mel**⁻⁵, **swel**⁻¹
 markka **merg**-
 marmalade **melit**, **mêlon**
 marquee **merg**-
 marquetry **merg**-
 marquis **merg**-
 marquise **merg**-
 marram **mori**-
 marriage **mari**-
 marrow **mozgo**-
 marry¹ **mari**-
 Mars **Mâwort**-
 marsh **mori**-
 mart **merk**⁻²
 martial **Mâwort**-
 Martin **Mâwort**-
 Martinmas **mittere**
 marvel **smei**-
 mash **meik**-
 mason **mag**-
 mass **mag**-
 Mass **mittere**
 masseter **mendh**⁻²
 mast¹ **mazdo**-
 mast² **mad**-
 master **meg**-
 masticate **mendh**⁻²
 mastiff **man**⁻², **s(w)e**-
 mastodon **dent**-
 mastopexy **pag**-
 match¹ **mag**-
 match² **meug**-
 mate¹ **mad**-
 matelote **neud**-
 mater **mâter**-
 material **mâter**-
 maternal **mâter**-
 maternity **mâter**-
 mathematical **mendh**⁻¹
 mathematics **mendh**⁻¹
 matilda **kel**⁻¹
 Matilda **kel**⁻¹
 matinee **mâ**⁻¹
 matins **mâ**⁻¹
 matjes herring **maghu**-
 matricinuous **klei**-
 matriculate **mâter**-
 matrimony **mâter**-
 matrix **mâter**-
 matron **mâter**-
 matronymic **nô-mg**
 matte² **mad**-
 matter **mâter**-
 mature **mâ**⁻¹
 matutinal **mâ**⁻¹
 Maud **kel**⁻¹
 maugre **g'wera**⁻³
 mau **melo**-
 maulstick **mel**⁻²
 maund **mê**⁻²
 Maundy Thursday **man**⁻²
 mavournene **me**⁻¹
 maw **mak**-
 maxim **meg**-
 maximum **meg**-
 may¹ **magh**⁻¹
 may² **meg**-
 May **meg**-
 mayhem **mai**⁻¹
 mayor **meg**-
 mazaedium **ai**⁻², **mag**-
 Mazdaism **men**⁻¹
 me **me**⁻¹
 mead¹ **medhu**-
 mead² **mê**⁻⁴
 meadow **mê**⁻⁴
 meager **mâk**-
 meal¹ **melâ**-
 meal² **mê**⁻²
 mealie **mela**-
 mean¹ **mei-no**-
 mean² **mei**⁻¹
 mean³ **medhyo**-
 measure **mê**⁻²
 meat **mad**-
 meatus **mei**⁻¹
 mechanic **magh**⁻¹
 mechanism **magh**⁻¹
 mechano **magh**⁻¹
 mecopteran **mâk**, **pet**-
 medal **medhyo**-
 meddle **meik**-
 medial **medhyo**-
 median **medhyo**-
 mediastinum **medhyo**-
 mediate **medhyo**-
 medical **med**-
 medicate **med**-
 medicine **med**-
 medico **med**-
 medieval **aiw**, **medhyo**-
 mediocre **ak**, **medhyo**-
 meditate **med**-
 mediterranean **medhyo**-,
 ters-
 medium **medhyo**-
 medley **meik**-
 medulla **(s)mer**⁻³
 Medusa **med**-
 meed **mizdho**-
 meek **meug**-
 meerkat **mori**-
 meerschbaum **mori**, **(s)keu**-
 meet¹ **môd**-
 meet² **med**-
 mega- **meg**-
 megal- **meg**-
 megalocardia **kerd**⁻¹
 megalopolis **pela**⁻³
 megathere **ghwer**-
 meiosis **mei**⁻²
 Meistersinger **sengwh**-
 melancholy **ghel**⁻², **mel**⁻²
 Melanesia **snâ**-
 mélange **meik**-
 melano- **mel**⁻²
 meld¹ **meldh**-
 melee **meik**-
 melena **mel**⁻²
 melilot **melit**-
 meliorate **mel**⁻⁴
 meliorism **mel**⁻⁴
 melisma **mel**⁻³
 Melissa **melit**-
 melliferous **melit**-
 mellifluous **bhleu**, **melit**-
 melodrama **mel**⁻³
 melody **mel**⁻³, **wed**⁻²
 melon **mêlon**
 melt **mel**⁻¹
 Melvin **môd**-
 member **mêms**-
 membrane **mêms**-
 memento **men**⁻¹
 memorable **(s)mer**⁻¹
 memorandum **(s)mer**⁻¹
 memory **(s)mer**⁻¹
 menace **men**⁻²
 ménage **men**⁻³
 menarche **arkhein**, **mê**⁻²
 mend **mend**-
 mendacious **mend**-
 mendicant **mend**-
 menhir **sê**⁻²
 meninx **mêms**-
 meniscus **mê**⁻²
 meno- **mê**⁻²
 menopause **mê**⁻²
 mensa **mêms**-
 Mensa **mêms**-
 mensal **mêms**-
 mensch **man**⁻¹
 menses **mê**⁻²
 Menshevik **mei**⁻²
 menstrual **mê**⁻²
 menstruate **mê**⁻²
 mensural **mê**⁻²
 mental¹ **men**⁻¹
 mental² **men**⁻²
 mention **men**⁻¹
 Mentor **men**⁻¹
 menu **mei**⁻²
 mercenary **merk**⁻²
 mercer **merk**⁻²
 merchant **merk**⁻²
 Mercury **merk**⁻²
 mercy **merk**⁻²
 mere¹ **mer**⁻¹
 mere² **mori**-
 mere³ **mei**⁻³
 -mere **(s)mer**⁻²
 meretricious **(s)mer**⁻²
 merganser **ghans**, **mezg**⁻¹
 merge **mezg**⁻¹
 meridian **dyeu**, **medhyo**-
 meristem **(s)mer**⁻²
 merit **(s)mer**⁻²
 merle **ams**-
 merlon **ams**-
 Merlot **ams**-
 mermaid **mori**-
 mero- **(s)mer**⁻²
 -merous **(s)mer**⁻²
 merry **mregh**-
 mesa **mêms**-
 mesarch **arkhein**
 mesclun **meik**-
 mesentery **en**
 mesh **mezg**⁻²
 meso- **medhyo**-
 mesoglea **glei**-
 mesonephros **negwh-ro**
 mesothelium **dhê(i)**-
 mess **mittere**
 message **mittere**
 mestizo **meik**-
 meta- **mê**⁻²
 metabolism **g'wela**⁻¹
 metallurgy **werg**-
 metanephros **negwh-ro**
 metaphor **bher**⁻¹
 metaphor **ghhren**-
 metaplasma **pela**⁻²
 metastasis **stâ**-
 metathesis **dhê**-
 mete¹ **med**-
 mete² **mei**⁻³
 metempsychosis **bhes**⁻²
 meteor **wer**⁻²
 meter¹ **mê**⁻²
 meter² **mê**⁻²
 meter³ **mê**⁻²
 -meter **mê**⁻²
 metheglin **med**-
 methinks **tong**-
 method **sed**⁻²
 methylene **hûlê**, **medhu**-
 Metis **mê**⁻²
 metonymy **nô-mg**
 metope **okw**-
 metopic **okw**-
 metrical **mê**⁻²
 metro- **mâter**-
 metrology **mê**⁻²
 metronome **mê**⁻², **nem**-
 metropolis **mâter**, **pela**⁻³
 -metry **mê**⁻²
 meunière **mela**-
 mew¹ **mei**⁻¹
 mezzaluna **leuk**-,
 medhyo-
 mezzanine **medhyo**-
 mezzo-relievo **legwh**-
 mezzotint **medhyo**-
 miasma **mai**⁻²
 mica **smik**-
 Michaelmas **mittere**
 mickle **meg**-
 micro- **smik**-
 microbe **g'weia**⁻¹
 microfiche **dhigw**-

- micron **smik-**
 Micronesia **snā-**
 micturate **meigh-**
 mid¹ **medhyo-**
 middle **medhyo-**
 Middlesex **sek-**
 Midgard **medhyo-**
 midge **mu-**
 midriff **k'wrep-**
 midst **medhyo-**
 midwife **me-**²
 might¹ **magh-**¹
 migraine **ker-**¹
 migrate **mei-**¹
 mil¹ **gheslo-**
 Milan **medhyo-**
 milch **melg-**
 milchig **melg-**
 mild **mel-**¹
 mildew **melit-**
 Mildred **mel-**¹
 mile **gheslo-**
 milfoil **bhel-**³, **gheslo-**
 miliary **mela-**
 milieu **medhyo-**
 milium **mela-**
 milk **melg-**
 mill¹ **mela-**
 millefleur **bhel-**³, **gheslo-**
 millenary **gheslo-**
 millennium **at-**, **gheslo-**
 millipore **gheslo-**
 millesimal **gheslo-**
 millet **mela-**
 milli- **gheslo-**
 miliary **gheslo-**
 millime **gheslo-**
 million **gheslo-**
 millipede **gheslo-**, **ped-**¹
 milt **mel-**¹
 Mimbres **wei-**¹
 Mimir (s) **mer-**¹
 minacious **men-**²
 minaudière **mak-**
 mince **mei-**²
 mind **men-**¹
 mine² **me-**¹
 Minerva **men-**¹
 minestrone **mei-**²
 mingle **mag-**
 minikin **men-**¹
 minim **mei-**²
 minimum **mei-**²
 minister **mei-**²
 ministry **mei-**²
 miniver **wer-**¹
 minnesinger **men-**¹,
seng^wh-
 minnow **men-**⁴
 minor **mei-**²
 minuend **mei-**²
 minuet **mei-**²
 minus **mei-**²
 minuscule **mei-**²
 minute² **mei-**²
 minutia **mei-**²
 Miocene **mei-**²
 miosis **meua-**³
 mir **mei-**⁴
 miracle **smei-**
 mirage **smei-**
 mire **meus-**
 Miroslav **kleu-**
 mirror **smei-**
 mirth **mrigh-u-**
 mis¹ **mei-**¹
 misadventure **g^wa-**
 miscegenation **gena-**, **meik-**
 miscellaneous **meik-**
 mischief **kaput-**
 miscible **meik-**
 miscreant **kerd-**¹
 misericord **kerd-**¹
 misfeasance **dhē-**
 mishap **kob-**
 misnomer **nō-mṇ**
 misoneism **nēwo-**
 misprision¹ **ghend-**
 miss¹ **mei-**¹
 missel thrush **meigh-**
 missile **mittere**
 mission **mittere**
 missive **mittere**
 mist **meigh-**
 mistake **mei-**¹
 mister **meg-**
 mistletoe **meigh-**
 mistral **meg-**
 mistress **meg-**
 mite¹ **mai-**¹
 mite² **mai-**¹
 miter **mei-**⁴
 Mithraeum **mei-**⁴
 Mithras **mei-**¹
 mitigate **mēi-**
 mitochondrion **ghrendh-**,
mei-⁴
 mitosis **mei-**⁴
 Mitra **mei-**⁴
 mix **meik-**
 mixture **meik-**
 mizzen **medhyo-**
 mizzle¹ **meigh-**
 mnemonic **men-**¹
 Mnemosyne **men-**¹
 moan **mei-no-**
 mob **meua-**¹
 mobile **meua-**¹
 modal **med-**
 mode **med-**
 model **med-**
 moderate **med-**
 modern **med-**
 modest **med-**
 modicum **med-**
 modify **dhē-**
 modify **med-**
 modiolus **med-**
 modulate **med-**
 module **med-**
 modulus **med-**
 moïdore **aus-**²
 moiety **medhyo-**
 moil **mel-**¹
 moist **meug-**
 mola² **mela-**
 molar² **mela-**
 molasses **melit-**
 mold¹ **med-**
 mold² **meug-**
 mold³ **mela-**
 molder **mela-**
 mole¹ **mai-**²
 mole³ **mō-**
 mole⁴ **mela-**
 molecule **mō-**
 molest **mō-**
 mollify **dhē-**, **mel-**¹
 mollusk **mel-**¹
 molt **mei-**¹
 molto **mel-**⁴
 molybdenum **plumbum**
 moment **meua-**¹
 momentous **meua-**¹
 momentum **meua-**¹
 monad **men-**⁴
 monadelphous **g^welbh-**
 monanthous **andh-**
 monastery **men-**⁴
 Monday **mē-**²
 mongrel **meua-**⁴
 moniker **nō-mṇ**
 moniliform **mon-**
 monish **men-**¹
 monition **men-**¹
 monitor **men-**¹
 monk **men-**⁴
 mono- **men-**⁴
 Monoceros **ker-**¹
 monocle **okw-**
 monoclinal **klei-**
 monody **wed-**²
 monoecious **weik-**¹
 monomer (s) **mer-**²
 Monophyite **bheua-**
 monopodium **ped-**¹
 monopoly **pel-**⁵
 monopony **wes-**¹
 monotreme **tera-**¹
 mons **men-**²
 Monsieur **me-**¹
 monster **men-**¹
 Montagnard **men-**²
 montane **men-**²
 monte **men-**²
 month **mē-**²
 monticule **men-**²
 monument **men-**¹
 mood¹ **mē-**¹
 mood² **med-**
 moon **mē-**²
 moor² **mā-**³
 moot **mōd-**
 mora **mera-**
 moral **mē-**¹
 morale **mē-**¹
 morass **mori-**
 moratorium **mera-**
 moratory **mera-**
 morbid **mer-**²
 mordacious **mer-**²
 mordant **mer-**²
 mordent **mer-**²
 more **mē-**³
 morello **om-**
 mores **mē-**¹
 morganatic **mer-**¹
 morgen **mer-**¹
 moribund **mer-**²
 morn **mer-**¹
 morning **mer-**¹
 morose **mē-**¹
 -morph **merph-**
 morphallaxis **al-**¹
 morpheme **merph-**
 morpho- **merph-**
 morphosis **merph-**
 morrow **mer-**¹
 morsel **mer-**²
 mort¹ **mer-**²
 mortal **mer-**²
 mortar **mer-**²
 mortgage **mer-**², **wadh-**¹
 mortify **mer-**²
 mortmain **man-**², **mer-**²
 mortuary **mer-**²
 morula **moro-**
 mosaic **men-**¹
 mosquito **mu-**
 moss **meus-**
 mosso **meua-**¹
 most **mē-**³
 mostaccioli **mendh-**²
 mote² **med-**
 moth **math-**
 Mother Carey's chicken **kā-**
 mother¹ **māter-**
 mother² **māter-**
 motif **meua-**¹
 motion **meua-**¹
 motive **meua-**¹
 motor **meua-**¹
 mouillé **mel-**¹
 moulage **med-**
 moulin **mela-**
 mount¹ **men-**²
 mount² **men-**²
 mountain **men-**²
 mourn (s) **mer-**¹
 mouse **mūs-**
 mousse **melit-**
 mouth **men-**²
 move **meua-**¹
 movement **meua-**¹
 mow² **mē-**⁴
 Mstislav **kleu-**
 much **meg-**
 mucilage **meug-**
 muco- **meug-**
 mucus **meug-**
 muesli **mad-**
 muggy **meug-**
 mulberry **bhā-**¹, **moro-**
 mulch **mel-**¹
 mule² **mel-**²
 muley **mai-**¹
 mullet **mel-**²
 mullion **medhyo-**
 multi- **mel-**⁴
 multifarious **dhē-**
 multiple **pel-**³
 multiplex **plek-**
 multitude **mel-**⁴
 multivoltine **wel-**³
 mum **meua-**³
 municipal **kap-**, **mei-**¹
 munificent **mei-**¹
 munition **mei-**³
 mural **mei-**³
 muramic acid **mei-**³
 murder **mer-**²
 mure **mei-**³
 Muriel **mori-**
 murine **mūs-**
 murk **mer-**¹
 murrein **mer-**²
 murrey **moro-**
 Musca **mu-**
 Muscadet **mūs-**
 muscarine **mu-**
 muscat **mūs-**
 muscatel **mūs-**
 muscid **mu-**
 muscle **mūs-**
 Muse **men-**¹
 museum **men-**¹
 mush² **mu-**
 music **men-**¹
 musk **mūs-**
 musket **mu-**
 mussel **mūs-**
 must¹ **med-**
 must³ **meus-**
 must⁵ **mūs-**
 mustache **mendh-**²
 mustang **meik-**
 mustard **meus-**
 musteline **mūs-**
 muster **men-**¹
 musth **mad-**
 musty **meug-**
 mutate **mei-**¹
 mutchkin **med-**
 mute **meua-**³
 mutton **mel-**¹
 mutual **mei-**¹

muzhik **man**⁻¹
 my **me**⁻¹
 myasthenia **segh-**
 mycelium **walso-**
 -mycete **meug-**
 myco- **meug-**
 mycorrhiza **wräd-**
 myelo- **müs-**
 myiasis **mu-**
 mylonite **mela-**
 myna **mad-**
 mynheer **me**⁻¹
 myo- **müs-**
 myocardium **kerd**⁻¹
 myopia **meua**⁻³, **ok**^{w-}
 myosotis **müs-**, **ous-**
 myriad **meua**⁻²
 myrmeco- **morwi-**
 myrobalan **gwela**⁻²
 myself **me**⁻¹
 mysophobia **meus-**
 mystagogue **ag**⁻¹
 mystery¹ **meua**⁻³
 mystery² **mei**⁻²
 mystic **meua**⁻³
 mysticete **müs-**
 mythopoeic **kwei**⁻²
 myxo- **meug-**

N

naan **nog**^{w-}
 nacelle **näu**⁻²
 nag¹ **gh(e)n-**
 naiad (s)**näu-**
 naiad **nogh-**
 nail **nogh-**
 nainsook (e)su-, **neiä-**
 naive **genä-**
 naked **nog**^{w-}
 name **nö-mñ**
 nana **nana**
 nanism **nana**
 nanny **nana**
 nano- **nana**
 naprapathy **an**⁻¹, **per**¹
 naris **nas-**
 nark² **nas-**
 narrate **gnö-**
 narwhal **näu**⁻¹, (s)**kwal-o-**
 nasal **nas-**
 nascent **genä-**
 naso- **nas-**
 nasturtium **nas**, **terk**^{w-}
 nasty **weik**⁻¹
 natal **genä-**
 natant **snä-**
 natation **snä-**
 natatorial **snä-**
 natatorium **snä-**
 nates **nöt-**
 natheless **to-**
 nation **genä-**
 native **genä-**
 natriuresis **wers**⁻²
 natter **gh(e)n-**
 natty **nei-**
 nature **genä-**
 naught **ne**, **wekti-**
 naughty **ne**
 nausea **näu**⁻²
 nautical **näu**⁻²
 nautilus **näu**⁻²
 naval **näu**⁻²
 nave¹ **näu**⁻²
 nave² **nobh-**
 navel **nobh-**
 nautical **näu**⁻²
 navigate **ag**⁻¹, **näu**⁻²
 navy **näu**⁻²

nay **aiw**⁻, **ne**
 neat¹ **nei-**
 neat² **neud-**
 nebbish **bhag-**
 nebula **nebh-**
 nebulous **nebh-**
 necessary **ked-**
 neck **ken**⁻⁴
 necro- **nek**⁻¹
 necromancy **nek**⁻¹
 necropolis **pela**⁻³
 necrosis **nek**⁻¹
 nectar **nek**⁻¹
 nectarine **nek**⁻¹
 née **genä-**
 need **näu**⁻¹
 needle (s)**nä-**
 nefarious **dhē**⁻, **ne**
 negate **ne**
 neglect **leg**⁻¹, **ne**
 negligible **ne**
 negotiate **ne**
 negro **nek**^{w-t-}
 neighbor **bheua-**
 Neil **nei-**
 neither **kwo**⁻, **ne**
 nekton **snä-**
 nemato- (s)**nä-**
 nemesis **nem-**
 neo- **newo-**
 Neogaea **gē**
 neon **newo-**
 neonate **genä-**
 neophyte **bheua-**
 neoteny **ten-**
 neoteric **newo-**
 nepenthe **k'ent(h)**⁻, **ne**
 nepheline **nebh-**
 nephelometer **nebh-**
 nephew **nepöt-**
 nephology **nebh-**
 nephro- **negw**^{-h-ro-}
 nephron **negw**^{-h-ro-}
 nepotism **nepöt-**
 Nero **ner**⁻²
 nerve (s)**nēu-**
 nescience **ne**, **skei-**
 ness **nas-**
 -ness **-tu-**
 nest **sed**⁻¹
 net¹ **ned-**
 net² **nei-**
 nether **ni**
 nettle **ned-**
 neurilemma **wel**⁻³
 neuro- (s)**nēu-**
 neuroglia **glei-**
 neuron (s)**nēu-**
 neurula (s)**nēu-**
 neuron (s)**näu-**
 neuter **kwo**⁻, **ne**
 névé **sneigw**^{-h-}
 never **aiw**⁻, **ne**
 new **newo-**
 newel **kneu-**
 newfangled **pag-**
 nexus **ned-**
 Nibelung **nebh-**
 nice **ne**, **skei-**
 niche **sed**⁻¹
 nick **sed**⁻¹
 nickname **aug**⁻¹
 nictitate **kneigw**^{-h-}
 niddering **nei-**
 nide **sed**⁻¹
 nidicolous **sed**⁻¹
 nidifugous **sed**⁻¹
 nidify **dhē**⁻, **sed**⁻¹
 nidus **sed**⁻¹

niece **nepöt-**
 niello **nek**^{w-t-}
 Niflheim **nebh**⁻, **kkei-**
 nigella **nek**^{w-t-}
 night **nek**^{w-t-}
 nightingale **ghel**⁻¹
 nightmare **mer**⁻²
 nigrescence **nek**^{w-t-}
 nigrosine **nek**^{w-t-}
 nihilism **ne**
 nihility **ne**
 nil **ne**
 nilgai **gwou**⁻, **nei-**
 nil **ne**, **wel**⁻²
 nim¹ **nem-**
 nim² **nem-**
 nimble **nem-**
 nimbus **nebh-**
 nimiety **ne**
 nine **newñ**
 nineteen **dekñ**, **newñ**
 ninety **newñ**
 ninth **newñ**
 nirvana **wē-**
 nisi **ne**, **swo-**
 nismus **kneigw**^{-h-}
 nit¹ **knid-**
 nit² **nei-**
 nival **sneigw**^{-h-}
 niveous **sneigw**^{-h-}
 nix¹ **neigw**⁻
 nix² **ne**, **wekti-**
 Noël **genä-**
 no¹ **aiw**⁻, **ne**
 no² **ne**
 noble **gnö-**
 nocent **nek**⁻¹
 nock **ken**⁻⁴
 nocti- **nek**^{w-t-}
 noctiluca **leuk-**
 noctuid **nek**^{w-t-}
 noctule **nek**^{w-t-}
 nocturn **nek**^{w-t-}
 nocturnal **nek**^{w-t-}
 nocuous **nek**⁻¹
 node **ned-**
 nodule **ned-**
 nodus **ned-**
 noil **ned-**
 noise **näu**⁻²
 noisette **kneu-**
 noisome **od**⁻²
 noma **nem-**
 nomad **nem-**
 nombril **nobh-**
 nome **nem-**
 nomenclator **kela**⁻², **nö-mñ**
 nominal **nö-mñ**
 nominate **nö-mñ**
 nomograph **nem-**
 nomology **nem-**
 nomothetic **nem-**
 nomy **nem-**
 non- **ne**
 nona- **newñ**
 nonagenarian **dekñ**, **newñ**
 nonagon **newñ**
 nonanoic acid **newñ**
 nonce **oi-no**⁻, **to-**
 nonchalant **kela**⁻¹
 none **ne**, **oi-no-**
 nones **newñ**
 nonjuror **yewes-**
 nonpareil **pera**⁻²
 nonplus **ne**, **pela**⁻¹
 nonsuit **ne**
 nook **ken**⁻⁴
 noon **newñ**
 noose **ned-**

nor¹ **ne**
 Nordic **ner**⁻¹
 norm **gnö-**
 Norma **gnö-**
 normal **gnö-**
 Norman¹ **man**⁻¹, **ner**⁻¹
 Norn **sner-**
 Norse **ner**⁻¹
 north **ner**⁻¹
 northern **ner**⁻¹
 Norwegian **ner**⁻¹, **wegh-**
 nose **nas-**
 nosh **gh(e)n-**
 nostalgia **nes**⁻¹
 Nostratic **nes**⁻²
 nostril **nas**⁻, **terä**⁻²
 nostrum **nes**⁻²
 not **ne**, **wekti-**
 note **gnö-**
 nothing **ne**
 notice **gnö-**
 notify **dhē**⁻, **gnö-**
 notion **gnö-**
 notochord **nöt-**
 notorious **gnö-**
 notornis **or-**
 nougat **kneu-**
 noun **nö-mñ**
 nourish (s)**näu-**
 nova **newo-**
 novaculite **kes**⁻¹
 novation **newo-**
 novel¹ **newo-**
 novel² **newo-**
 novelty **newo-**
 November **newñ**
 novena **newñ**
 novercal **newo-**
 Novgorod **gher**⁻¹
 novice **newo-**
 novillada **newo-**
 novillero **newo-**
 now **nu-**
 noxious **nek**⁻¹
 nuance **sneudh-**
 nub (g)e)n-
 nubile **sneubh-**
 nucellus **kneu-**
 nucleus **kneu-**
 nude **nog**^{w-}
 nudge² **näu**⁻¹
 nud- **nog**^{w-}
 nudnik **näu**⁻¹
 nuisance **nek**⁻¹
 null **ne**
 nullify **dhē**⁻, **ne**
 nullipara **ne**
 numb **nem-**
 number **nem-**
 numen **neu**⁻²
 numeral **nem-**
 numismatic **nem-**
 nummular **nem-**
 nummulite **nem-**
 nun¹ **nana**
 nuncio **neu**⁻¹
 nuncupative **kap**⁻, **nö-mñ**
 nuptial **sneubh-**
 nurse (s)**näu-**
 nurture (s)**näu-**
 nut **kneu-**
 nutation **neu**⁻²
 nuthatch **kop-**
 nutmeg **müs-**
 nutria **wed**⁻¹
 nutrient (s)**näu-**
 nutriment (s)**näu-**
 nutrition (s)**näu-**
 nutritious (s)**näu-**

nutritive (s)nāu-
 nux vomica wemə-
 nuzzle nas-
 nyctalopia nek^w-t, ok^w-
 nyctitropism nek^w-t-
 nymph sneubh-
 nympholept (s)lag^w-
 Nynorsk newo-
 nystagmus sneud(h)-

O

-o- -o-
 oaf albho-
 oakum ē, gembh-
 oast ai-²
 oat oid-
 oath oito-
 ob- epi-
 obdurate deru-
 Oberon albho-
 obese ed-
 obey au-⁴
 obfuscate dheu-¹
 obituary ei-¹
 object yē-
 objurgate ag-¹, yewes-
 oblast epi-, wal-
 oblate¹ tela-
 oblige leig-¹
 obliterate deph-
 oblivion (s)lei-
 oblong del-¹
 obloquy tolkw-
 obnoxious nek-¹
 oboe busk-
 obscure (s)keu-
 obsequious sek^w-¹
 observe ser-¹
 obsess sed-¹
 obstacle stā-
 obstetric stā-
 obstinate stā-
 obstreperous strep-
 obstruct stera-
 obtain ten-
 obtest (s)teg-²
 obtest trei-
 obtrude treud-
 obtund (s)teu-¹
 obturate teua-²
 obvert wer-³
 obviate wegh-
 obvious wegh-
 ocarina awi-
 occasion kad-
 occident kad-
 occiput kaput-
 Occitan gho-
 occlude klāu-
 occult kel-²
 occupy kap-
 occur kers-²
 ocellus ok^w-
 ochlocracy wegh-
 ochlophobia wegh-
 octad oktō(u)
 Octans oktō(u)
 octant oktō(u)
 octastyle stā-
 octave oktō(u)
 octavo oktō(u)
 octet oktō(u)
 octo- oktō(u)
 October oktō(u)
 octodecimo dekm, oktō(u)
 octogenarian dekm, oktō(u)

octonary oktō(u)
 octopus oktō(u), ped-¹
 octothorpe treb-
 octuple pel-³
 ocular ok^w-
 oculist ok^w-
 oculomotor ok^w-
 oculus ok^w-
 ode wed-²
 -ode sed-²
 Odin wet-¹
 odium od-²
 odograph sed-²
 odometer sed-²
 -odon dent-
 -odont dent-
 -odont- dent-
 -odor od-¹
 Oedipus oid-, ped-¹
 oenology win-o-
 oenomet win-o-, melit-
 of apo-
 off apo-
 offal apo-
 offend g^when-
 offense g^when-
 offer bher-¹
 office dhē-
 official dhē-, op-¹
 oft upo
 often upo
 ogee wegh-
 ogham ag-¹
 ogive wegh-
 ogle ok^w-
 -oid weid-
 oil elaiā
 ointment ong^w-
 Oktoberfest dhēs-
 old al-³
 -ole elaiā
 oleaginous elaiā
 oleaster elaiā
 olecranon el-¹, ker-¹
 Oleg kailo-
 oleo- elaiā
 olfactory od-¹
 Olga kailo-
 olicook elaiā
 oligo- leig-²
 olive elaiā
 Oliver albho-
 olla auk^w-
 olla podrida pū-²
 ombre dhghem-
 ombudsman ambhi,
 bheudh-, man-¹
 omega meg-
 omelet stelā-
 omen ō-
 omerta dhghem-
 omicron smik-
 omit mittere
 ommatidium ok^w-
 ommatophore ok^w-
 omni- op-¹
 omnibus op-¹
 omnifarious dhē-
 omnipotent poti-
 omniscient skei-
 omnium-gatherum op-¹
 omphalos nobh-
 on an-¹
 -on¹ -nt-
 onager agro-, asinus
 once oi-no-
 onchocerciasis ank-
 oncidium ank-
 oncogenesis nek-³

oncology nek-³
 one oi-no-
 oneirromancy oner-
 onerous en-es-
 onomastic nō-mṇ
 onomatopoeia kwei-²,
 nō-mṇ
 onslaught an-¹, slak-
 -ont es-, -nt-
 onto- es-
 onus en-es-
 -onym nō-mṇ
 -onymy nō-mṇ
 onyx nogh-
 oo- awi-
 oolemma lep-¹
 ooze¹ wes-²
 ooze² weis-
 opal upo
 open upo
 opera¹ op-¹
 operate op-¹
 operculum wer-⁵
 operose op-¹
 ophicleide ang^whi-, klāu-
 ophidian ang^whi-
 ophiolite ang^whi-
 ophiology ang^whi-
 ophite ang^whi-
 Ophiuchus ang^whi-,
 segh-
 ophiuroid ang^whi-, ors-
 ophthalm- ok^w-
 opine op-²
 opinion op-²
 opisthobranch epi-
 opisthognathous epi-
 opium s(w)ok^w-o-
 opportune per-²
 oppose apo-
 oppress per-⁴
 opprobrium bher-¹
 oppugn peuk-
 opsin ok^w-
 -opsis ok^w-
 opsonin epi-
 -opsy ok^w-
 opt op-²
 optative op-²
 optic ok^w-
 optimum op-¹
 option op-²
 optoelectronics ok^w-
 optometry ok^w-
 opulent op-¹
 opus op-¹
 or² ayer-
 or³ aus-²
 oracle ōr-
 oral ōs-
 oration ōr-
 orator ōr-
 oratory¹ ōr-
 oratory² ōr-
 orb ergh-
 orbicular ergh-
 orbiculate ergh-
 orbit ergh-
 orchard gher-¹
 orchestra ergh-
 orchid ergh-
 orchiectomy ergh-
 orchitis ergh-
 ordain ōrd-
 ordeal dail-
 order ōrd-
 ordinal ōrd-
 ordinance ōrd-
 ordinary ōrd-

ordinate ōrd-
 ordo ōrd-
 Ordovician weik-⁵
 ordure gher-
 ōre aus-²
 organ werg-
 organoleptic (s)lag^w-
 organon werg-
 orgasm wrōg-
 orgeat gher-
 orgy werg-
 orient er-¹
 orifice ōs-, dhē-
 oriflamme aus-²
 origin er-¹
 original er-¹
 orinasal ōs-
 oriole aus-²
 Orkney Islands ak^w-ā-
 orlop hlaupan, uper
 Ormazd ansu-, men-¹
 ormer mori-, ous-
 ormolu aus-², mela-
 ornament ōrd-
 ornate ōrd-
 ornitho- or-
 oriole aus-²
 orotund ōs-
 orphan orbh-
 orphrey aus-²
 orpiment aus-²
 ort ed-, ud-
 ortho- eradh-
 orthodox dek-¹
 orthoepy wekw-
 orthogonal genu-¹
 orthopedics pau-¹
 orthopteran pet-
 orthotics eradh-
 ortolan gher-¹
 orzo gher-
 os¹ ōs-
 os² ost-
 os³ om(e)so-
 Oscar ansu-
 oscillate ōs-
 oscine kan-
 oscitancy keia-, ōs-
 osculate ōs-
 osculum ōs-
 -osis -ti-
 osmatic od-¹
 osmeterium od-¹
 osmium od-¹
 osmosis wedhā-
 Osmund man-²
 osprey awi-, ghend-
 osseous ost-
 ossia au-¹, es-
 ossicle ost-
 ossifrage bhreg-, ost-
 ossify ost-
 ossuary ost-
 ostensible ten-
 osteo- ost-
 osteoclast kel-¹
 osteomalacia mel-¹
 ostiary ōs-
 ostium ōs-
 ostmark aus-¹
 ostracize ost-
 ostracod ost-
 ostracoderm ost-
 ostracon ost-
 ostrich awi-, trozdo-
 Ostrogoth aus-¹
 Oswald ansu-
 other al-¹
 otic ous-

oto- **ous**-¹
 otter **wed**-¹
 oubliette (**s**)lei-
 ouch² **ned**-
 ough¹ **aik**-¹
 ounce¹ **oi-no**-
 ounce² **leuk**-
 our **nes**-²
 ours **nes**-²
 oust **stā**-
 out **ud**-
 outlaw **leg**-^h, **ud**-
 outré **al**-¹
 ouzel **ams**-
 oval **awi**-
 ovary **awi**-
 ovate **awi**-
 oven **auk**-^w
 over **uper**-
 over- **uper**-
 overt **wer**-⁵
 overture **wer**-⁵
 ovi- **awi**-
 ovine **awi**-
 ovo- **aw**-
 ovule **aw**-
 ovum **aw**-
 owe **aik**-¹
 owl **u(wa)**-
 own **aik**-¹
 ox **uks-en**-
 oxalis **ak**-
 oxlip **sleubh**-
 oxygen **ak**-
 oxytocic **ōku**-, **tek**-
 oxytone **ak**-
 oxyuriasis **ak**-, **ors**-
 oyez **au**-⁴
 oyster **ost**-
 ozone **od**-¹
 ozostomia **od**-¹, **stom-en**-

P

pabulum **pā**-
 pace¹ **petā**-
 pace² **pag**-
 pachisi **penkwe**, **wikmti**-
 pachycephalosaur **bhengh**-,
ghebh-el-
 pachyderm **bhengh**-
 pachysandra **bhengh**-
 pachytene **bhengh**-
 pacific **pag**-
 pacify **pag**-
 pact **pag**-
 pad² **pent**-
 pada **ped**-¹
 Padishah **poti**-, **tkē**-
 padre **pōter**-
 paduasoy **sai**-²
 paella **petā**-
 pagan **pag**-
 page¹ **pag**-
 pageant **pag**-
 pagoda **bhag**-
 paillasse **pel**-¹
 pain **kwei**-¹
 paint **peig**-¹
 painter² (**s**)**pen**-
 pair **perā**-²
 paiza **nek**-³, **ped**-¹
 pajama **ped**-¹
 pal **bhrāter**-
 palanquin **per**-¹
 palaver **gwēla**-¹
 pale¹ **pag**-
 pale² **pel**-²
 palea **pel**-¹

paleo- **kwel**-²
 palette **pag**-
 palfrey **per**-¹, **reidh**-
 palimpsest **bhes**-¹, **kwel**-¹
 palindrome **der**-¹, **kwel**-¹
 palingenesis **kwel**-¹
 palinode **kwel**-¹
 palisade **pag**-
 pallid **pel**-²
 pall-mall **bhel**-², **mēla**-
 pallor **pel**-²
 palm¹ **pelā**-²
 palm² **pelā**-²
 palmary **pelā**-²
 palomino **pel**-²
 palp **pāl**-
 palpable **pāl**-
 palpate¹ **pāl**-
 palpebra **pāl**-
 palpitae **pāl**-
 palsgrave **gerbh**-
 palsy **leu**-¹
 paludal **pelā**-¹
 palynology **pel**-¹
 pan- **pant**-
 pan¹ **petā**-
 pan² **per**-²
 panacea **yēk**-
 panache **pet**-
 panada **pā**-
 panatela **pā**-
 pancreatium **pant**-
 pancreas **kreuā**-¹, **pant**-
 pandect **dek**-¹
 pandemic **dā**-
 Pandora **dō**-
 pandy **petā**-
 pane **pan**-
 panegyric **ger**-¹
 panel **pan**-
 panic grass **pā**-
 panmixia **meik**-
 pannier **pā**-
 panocha **pā**-
 panoptic **okw**-
 panorama **wer**-⁴
 pansy (**s**)**pen**-
 pant **bhā**-¹
 pantheon **dhēs**-
 pantry **pā**-
 papa **papa**-
 papilionaceous **pāl**-
 papillon **pāl**-
 papillote **pāl**-
 pappataci fever **tak**-¹
 pappus **papa**-
 par **perā**-²
 para-¹ **per**-¹
 -para **perā**-¹
 parable **gwēla**-¹
 parabola **gwēla**-¹
 parachute **perā**-¹
 Paraclete **kēla**-²
 parade **perā**-¹
 paradigm **deik**-
 paradise **dheigh**-, **per**-¹
 paradox **dek**-¹
 paraffin **pau**-¹
 paragon **ak**-
 paragraph **gerbh**-
 parallax **al**-¹
 parallel **al**-¹
 parallelepiped **ped**-¹
 parallelogram **gerbh**-
 paralogism **leg**-¹
 paralysis **leu**-¹
 paramecium **māk**-
 paramount **ad**-, **per**-¹
 paramour **am**-, **per**-¹

parapet **peg**-
 paraphernalia **bher**-¹
 paraphrase **gwhren**-
 paraplegia **plāk**-²
 parasol **perā**-¹, **saawel**-
 parataxis **tāg**-
 parboil **beu**-
 Parcae **perā**-¹
 parcel **perā**-²
 parcener **perā**-²
 pardon **dō**-
 pare **perā**-¹
 parenchyma **en**, **gheu**-
 parent **perā**-¹
 parenthesis **dhē**-, **en**-
 paresis **yē**-
 parget **per**-¹, **yē**-
 parhelion **saawel**-
 pari-mutuel **perā**-²
 parish **weik**-¹
 parity¹ **perā**-²
 parity² **perā**-¹
 parlay **perā**-¹
 parley **gwēla**-¹
 parliament **gwēla**-¹
 parlor **gwēla**-¹
 parlous **per**-³
 parochial **weik**-¹
 parody **wed**-²
 parol **gwēla**-¹
 parole **gwēla**-¹
 paronomasia **nō-mṅ**-
 paronymia **nogh**-
 paronymous **nō-mṅ**-
 parosmia **od**-¹
 parotid gland **ous**-
 -parous **perā**-¹
 Parousia **es**-
 paroxysm **ak**-
 parricide **pāso**-
 parry **perā**-¹
 parse **perā**-²
 parsley **per**-²
 part **perā**-²
 parterre **per**-¹, **ters**-
 participate **kap**-, **perā**-²
 particle **perā**-²
 partisan **perā**-²
 partita **perā**-²
 partridge **perd**-
 parturient **perā**-¹
 party **perā**-²
 parure **perā**-¹
 Parvati **per**-²
 parvenu **gwā**-, **per**-¹
 parvovirus **pau**-¹
 pas **petā**-
 pasco **petā**-
 pasha **poti**-, **tkē**-
 pasqueflower **petā**-
 pass **petā**-
 passacaglia **petā**-
 passage¹ **petā**-
 passage² **petā**-
 passé **petā**-
 passible **pē(i)**-
 passim **pē(i)**-
 passion **pē(i)**-
 passive **pē(i)**-
 passport **per**-², **petā**-
 pasta **kwēt**-
 paste¹ **kwēt**-
 pastel **kwēt**-
 pastern **pā**-
 pastiche **kwēt**-
 pastille **pā**-
 pastis **kwēt**-
 pastor **pā**-
 pastry **kwēt**-

pasture **pā**-
 patch¹ **kwezd**-
 pâté **kwēt**-
 paten **petā**-
 patent **petā**-
 pater **pater**-
 paternal **pōter**-
 paternoster **nes**-²
 path **pent**-
 pathetic **kwent(h)**-
 patho- **kwent(h)**-
 pathognomonic **gnō**-,
kwent(h)-
 pathos **kwent(h)**-
 -pathy **kwent(h)**-
 patient **pē(i)**-
 patina¹ **petā**-
 patina² **petā**-
 patio **pag**-
 patisserie **kwēt**-
 patri- **pōter**-
 patriarch **pōter**-
 patrician **pōter**-
 patrimony **pōter**-
 patriot **pōter**-
 patroclicious **klei**-
 patron **pōter**-
 patronymic **nō-mṅ**-
 patty **kwēt**-
 patulous **petā**-
 paucity **pau**-¹
 Paul **pau**-¹
 pauper **pau**-¹
 paupiette **pel**-¹
 pause **pau**-
 pave **pau**-²
 pavé **pau**-²
 pavid **pau**-²
 pavilion **pāl**-
 pawl **pag**-
 pawn² **ped**-¹
 pax **pag**-
 pay¹ **pag**-
 pay² **pik**-
 peace **pag**-
 peal **pel**-⁶
 pearl¹ **persnā**-
 peasant **pag**-
 peccadillo **ped**-¹
 peccant **ped**-¹
 peccavi **ped**-¹
 pecorino **peku**-
 pecten **pek**-²
 pectin **pag**-
 pectoral **peg**-
 peculate **peku**-
 peculiar **peku**-
 pecuniary **peku**-
 -ped **ped**-¹
 pedagogue **ag**-¹
 pedal **ped**-¹
 pedate **ped**-¹
 pedestral **stel**-
 pedestrian **ped**-¹
 pedi- **ped**-¹
 pedicel **ped**-¹
 pedicular **pezd**-
 pedicure **cūra**-
 pedigree **gerā**-²
 pedo-¹ **ped**-¹
 pedo-² **pau**-¹
 peduncle **ped**-¹
 peel² **pag**-
 peel³ **pag**-
 peer² **perā**-²
 peevish **wer**-³
 peg **bak**-
 pegmatite **pag**-
 pejoration **ped**-¹

- pelage **pilo-**
 pelagic **plāk¹**
 pelargonium **pel²**
 pelceypod **ped¹**
 pelisse **pel⁴**
 pellagra **ag¹, pel⁴**
 pellicle **pel⁴**
 pell-mell **meik-**
 pellucid **leuk-**
 Pelops **okw¹, pel²**
 peloria **kwer-**
 pelt¹ **pel⁴**
 pelt² **pel⁶**
 peltate **pel⁴**
 peltry **pel⁴**
 pen¹ **pet-**
 pen² **bend-**
 penal **kwei¹**
 penalty **kwei¹**
 penchant (s) **pen-**
 pencil **pes-**
 pendant¹ (s) **pen-**
 pendente (s) **pen-**
 pendulous (s) **pen-**
 pendulum (s) **pen-**
 penguin **weid-**
 -penia (s) **pen-**
 penicillium **pes-**
 penis **pes-**
 penna **pet-**
 pennate **pet-**
 pennon **pet-**
 penology **kwei¹**
 pensile (s) **pen-**
 pension¹ (s) **pen-**
 pensive (s) **pen-**
 penstemon **penkwe, stā-**
 penta- **penkwe**
 pentad **penkwe**
 pentagon **penkwe**
 pentameter **penkwe**
 pentastich **steigh-**
 Pentateuch **dheugh-**
 pentathlon **penkwe**
 Pentecost **dekṃ, penkwe**
 penthouse (s) **pen-**
 penuche **pā-**
 peon **ped¹**
 pepo **pek^w**
 pepsin **pek^w**
 peptic **pek^w**
 peptize **pek^w**
 peptone **pek^w**
 per **per¹**
 per- **per¹**
 perambulate **ambhi**
 perceive **kap-**
 percent **dekṃ**
 perch² **perk¹**
 percolate **kagh-**
 percurrent **kers²**
 percut **kwēt-**
 perdition **dō-**
 perdurable **deuā-**
 père **pāter-**
 peregrine **agro-**
 peremptory **em-**
 perennial **at-**
 perestroika **per¹, stera-**
 perfect **dhe-**
 perfidy **bheidh-**
 perfoliate **bhel³**
 perforate **bher²**
 perfume **dheu¹**
 perfunctory **bheug²**
 perfuse **gheu-**
 peri- **per¹**
 pericardium **kerd¹**
 Pericles **kieu-**
- pericline **klei-**
 perigee **gē-**
 perihelion **saewel-**
 peril **per³**
 perimysium **mūs-**
 perinephrium **negwh-ro-**
 period **sed²**
 perionychium **nogh-**
 periosteum **ost-**
 periostacum **ost-**
 peripatetic **pent-**
 peripeteia **pet-**
 periphery **bher¹**
 periphrasis **gwhren-**
 periphyton **bheua-**
 periproct **prōkto-**
 peripteral **pet-**
 perisarc **twerk-**
 perish **ei¹**
 perissodactyl **per¹**
 peristalsis **stel-**
 peristyle **stā-**
 perithecium **dhe-**
 peritoneum **ten-**
 periwinkle¹ **weng-**
 perjure **yewes-**
 permanent **men³**
 permeate **mei¹**
 per mil **gheslo-**
 permit **mittere**
 permute **mei¹**
 pernicious **nek¹**
 peroneal **per¹**
 peroral **ōs-**
 perorate **ōr-**
 perpend (s) **pen-**
 perpendicular (s) **pen-**
 perpetrate **pāter-**
 perpetual **pet-**
 perplexed **plek-**
 perse (s) **teu¹**
 persecute **sek^w¹**
 persevere **segh-**
 persiflage **swei¹**
 persist **stā-**
 perspective **spek-**
 perspicacious **spek-**
 persuade **swād-**
 pert **wer⁵**
 pertain **ten-**
 pertinacious **ten-**
 perturb (s) **twēr¹**
 pertussis (s) **teu¹**
 pervade **wadh²**
 pervert **wer³**
 pervious **wegh-**
 pes **ped¹**
 pesade **paus-**
 peso (s) **pen-**
 pessimism **ped¹**
 pester **pā-**
 pestle **peis¹**
 pesto **peis¹**
 petal **petā-**
 -petal **pet-**
 petard **pezd-**
 petasos **petā-**
 petition **pet-**
 petrify **dhe¹, per²**
 petro- **per²**
 Petrograd **gher¹**
 petroleum **elaiā, per²**
 petrous **per²**
 petulant **pet-**
 pew **ped¹**
 Phaethon **bhā¹**
 phacoemulsification
 bha-bhā-
 -phage **bhag-**
- phagia **bhag-**
 phago- **bhag-**
 -phagous **bhag-**
 phalange **bhelg-**
 phalanx **bhelg-**
 phalarope **bhel¹, ped¹**
 phallus **bhel²**
 -phone **bhā¹**
 phanerogam **bhā¹**
 Phanerozoic **bhā¹**
 phantasm **bhā¹**
 phantasmagoria **bhā¹**
 phantom **bhā¹**
 pharmacopoeia **kwei²**
 pharynx **bher²**
 phase **bhā¹**
 -phasia **bhā²**
 phellem **bhel²**
 phellogen **bhel²**
 pheno- **bhā¹**
 phenomenon **bhā¹**
 pheromone **bher¹**
 philander **ner²**
 philately **telā-**
 Philip **ekwo-**
 phillumenist **leuk-**
 philodendron **deru-**
 Phlegethon **bhel¹**
 phlegm **bhel¹**
 phlegmatic **bhel¹**
 phloem **bhleu-**
 phlogiston **bhel¹**
 phlogopite **bhel¹, okw¹**
 phlox **bhel¹**
 phlyctena **bhleu-**
 -phobe **bhegw¹**
 -phobia **bhegw¹**
 phoebe **bheigw¹**
 Phoebe **bheigw¹**
 Phoebeus **bheigw¹**
 -phone **bhā²**
 phone² **bhā²**
 phoneme **bhā²**
 phonetic **bhā²**
 phono- **bhā²**
 -phony **bhā²**
 -phore **bher¹**
 -phoresis **bher¹**
 -phorous **bher¹**
 phos- **bhā¹**
 phosphene **bhā¹**
 phosphorus **bhā¹**
 phot **bhā¹**
 photo- **bhā¹**
 phragmites **bhrekw¹**
 phrase **gwhren-**
 phratry **bhrāter-**
 phreatic **bhreua-**
 -phrenia **gwhren-**
 phrenitis **gwhren-**
 phreno- **gwhren-**
 phthiriasis **dhgwhher-**
 phthisis **dhgwhhei-**
 phyle **bheua-**
 phyletic **bheua-**
 -phyll **bhel³**
 Phyllis **bhel³**
 phyllo- **bhel³**
 phylloclade **kel¹**
 phyllole od¹
 -phyllous **bhel³**
 phylloxera **ksero-**
 phylogeny **bheua-**
 phylum **bheua-**
 -physic **bheua-**
 physics **bheua-**
 physio- **bheua-**
 physiognomy **gnō-**
- physique **bheua-**
 physostigmine **pū¹**
 physostomus **pū¹**
 -phyte **bheua-**
 phyto- **bheua-**
 phytton **bheua-**
 piano² **pela²**
 pianoforte **bhergh²,
 pela²**
 piazza **plat-**
 pibroch **pip(p)-**
 pica² (s) **peik-**
 picaro (s) **peik-**
 pice **nek³, ped¹**
 piceous **pik-**
 picchicago **kaiko-**
 picket (s) **peik-**
 picoline **pik-**
 picro- **peig¹**
 pictograph **peig¹**
 Pictor **peig¹**
 picture **peig¹**
 picturesque **peig¹**
 pie² (s) **peik-**
 pie³ **ped¹**
 piece **kwezd-**
 piecemeal **kwezd-, mē²**
 pier **per²**
 pierce (s) **teu¹**
 Picrian Spring **peia-**
 piezo- **sed¹**
 pigeon **pip(p)-**
 pigment **peig¹**
 pike¹ (s) **peik-**
 pilar **pilo-**
 pile² **peis¹**
 pile³ **pilo-**
 pileus **pilo-**
 pilgrim **agro-**
 piliferous **pilo-**
 pillage **pilo-**
 pillion **pel⁴**
 pilocarpine **pilo-**
 pilose **pilo-**
 pilot **ped¹**
 pilus **pilo-**
 pimento **peig¹**
 pin **pet-**
 piña cloth **peia-**
 pince-nez **nas-**
 pine¹ **peia-**
 pine² **kwei¹**
 pineal **peia-**
 pinfold **bend-**
 pink² **peuk-**
 pinkster flower **penkwe**
 pinna **pet-**
 pinnace **peia-**
 pinnacle **pet-**
 pinnate **pet-**
 pinnati- **pet-**
 pinnigrade **ghredh-**
 pinnule **pet-**
 pinochle **dwo-, okw¹**
 pinocytosis **pō(i)-**
 piñon **peia-**
 pinot **peia-**
 pintle **peig¹**
 pintle **bend-**
 pinto **peig¹**
 piolet **kop-**
 pioneer **ped¹**
 pip³ **peia-**
 pipe **pip(p)-**
 pipistrelle **wes-pero-**
 pique (s) **peik-**
 pirate **per³**
 pirog **pō(i)-**
 piscary **peisk-**

- piscatorial **peisk-**
 Pisces **peisk-**
 pisci **peisk-**
 piscina **peisk-**
 piscine **peisk-**
 pismire **morwi-**
 piste **peis-¹**
 pistil **peis-¹**
 piston **peis-¹**
 pistou **peis-¹**
 pit¹ **pau-²**
 pitch¹ **pik-**
 pitchblende **pik-**
 pitosporum **pik-**
 pituitary **peia-**
 più **pela-¹**
 placable **plāk-¹**
 placate **plāk-¹**
 place **plat-**
 placebo **plāk-¹**
 placenta **plāk-¹**
 placid **plāk-¹**
 placoderm **plāk-¹**
 placoid **plāk-¹**
 plagal **plāk-¹**
 plagiary **plāk-¹**
 plagio- **plāk-¹**
 plagioclase **kel-¹**
 plague **plāk-²**
 plague **plat-**
 plain **pela-²**
 plaint **plāk-²**
 plait **plek-**
 plan **plat-**
 planarian **pela-²**
 planchet **plāk-¹**
 plane¹ **pela-²**
 plane² **pela-²**
 plane³ **pela-²**
 plane⁴ **plat-**
 planet **pela-²**
 plane tree **plat-**
 plangent **plāk-²**
 planish **pela-²**
 plank **plāk-¹**
 plankton **plāk-²**
 plano- **pela-²**
 plant **plat-**
 plantain¹ **plat-**
 plantar **plat-**
 plantigrade **ghredh-, plat-**
 planula **pela-²**
 -plasia **pela-²**
 plasma **pela-²**
 plasmalemma **lep-¹**
 plasmodesma **dē-**
 -plast **pela-²**
 plaster **pela-²**
 plastic **pela-²**
 plastid **pela-²**
 -plasty **pela-²**
 plate **plat-**
 plateau **plat-**
 Plateresque **plat-**
 platform **merph-**
 platina **plat-**
 platinum **plat-**
 platitude **plat-**
 Plattdeutsch **teutā-**
 platy² **plat-**
 platy- **plat-**
 platyhelminth **wel-³**
 platypus **ped-¹**
 play **dleg-**
 playa **plāk-¹**
 plaza **plat-**
 plea **plāk-¹**
 pleach **plek-**
 plead **plāk-¹**
 pleasant **plāk-¹**
 please **plāk-¹**
 pleat **plek-**
 plebe **pela-¹**
 plebeian **pela-¹**
 plebiscite **pela-¹, skei-**
 plebs **pela-¹**
 plecopteran **pet-, plek-**
 plectognath **plek-**
 plectrum **plāk-²**
 pledge **dleg-**
 -plegia **plāk-²**
 pleiotaxy **pela-¹**
 pleiotropism **pela-¹**
 Pleistocene **pela-¹**
 plenary **pela-¹**
 plenipotentiary **pela-¹**
 plenitude **pela-¹**
 plenty **pela-¹**
 plenum **pela-¹**
 pleo- **pela-¹**
 pleonasm **pela-¹**
 plerocercoid **pela-¹**
 plesiosaur **pel-⁶**
 plethora **pela-¹**
 plethysmograph **pela-¹**
 pleurodynia **ed-**
 pleuston **pleu-**
 plexor **plāk-²**
 plexus **plek-**
 pliant **plek-**
 plica **plek-**
 plicate **plek-**
 plight¹ **plek-**
 plight² **dleg-**
 Pliocene **pela-¹**
 plissé **plek-**
 -ploid **pel-³**
 plover **pleu-**
 plog **pilo-**
 plumate **pleus-**
 plumb **plumbum**
 plumbago **plumbum**
 plumber **plumbum**
 plumbiferous **plumbum**
 plumbism **plumbum**
 plume **pleus-**
 plummet **plumbum**
 plumose **pleus-**
 plumule **pleus-**
 plunge **plumbum**
 pluperfect **dhē-, pela-¹**
 plural **pela-¹**
 plus **pela-¹**
 plush **pilo-**
 Pluto **pleu-**
 plutocracy **pleu-**
 plutography **pleu-**
 pluvial **pleu-**
 pluvius **pleu-**
 ply¹ **plek-**
 pneumonia **pneu-**
 pneumatic **pneu-**
 pneumato- **pneu-**
 pneumo- **pleu-, pneu-**
 pneumoconiosis **keni-**
 pneumonia **pleu-**
 pneumonic **pleu-**
 poach¹ **beu-**
 pock **beu-**
 pocket **beu-**
 poco **pau-¹**
 pococurare **cūra**
 -pod **ped-¹**
 podagra **ag-¹, ped-¹**
 podesta **poti-**
 podiatry **ped-¹**
 podite **ped-¹**
 podium **ped-¹**
 podophyllin **bhel-³, ped-¹**
 podzol **ghel-², ped-¹**
 poem **kwei-²**
 poesy **kwei-²**
 poet **kwei-²**
 poetic **kwei-²**
 pogrom **apo-, ghrem-**
 -poiesis **kwei-²**
 -poietic **kwei-²**
 poignant **peuk-**
 poikilotherm **peig-¹**
 poilu **pilo-**
 point **peuk-**
 point-device **weidh-**
 pointillism **peuk-**
 poise¹ **(s)pen-**
 poison **pō(i)-**
 poke³ **beu-**
 Polack **pela-²**
 pole¹ **kwei-¹**
 pole² **pag-**
 polenta **pel-¹**
 police **pela-³**
 polyclinic **pela-³**
 policy¹ **pela-³**
 policy² **deik-**
 poliomyelitis **pel-²**
 polis **pela-³**
 polish **pel-⁶**
 politic **pela-³**
 polity **pela-³**
 polka **pela-²**
 pollen **pel-¹**
 pollute **leu-²**
 poltergeist **gheis-**
 poltroon **pau-¹**
 poly- **pela-¹**
 polygala **melg-**
 polyglot **glōgh-**
 polygonum **genu-¹**
 polyhistor **weid-**
 polymath **mendh-¹**
 polymer **(s)mer-²**
 Polynesia **snā-**
 polynya **pela-²**
 polyp **ped-¹**
 Polyphemus **bhā-²**
 polypnea **pneu-**
 polypod **ped-¹**
 polysemous **dheia-**
 polytechnic **teks-**
 polytene **ten-**
 polytheism **dhēs-**
 polytocous **tek-**
 pomegranate **grā-no-**
 pond bend-
 ponder **(s)pen-**
 ponderous **(s)pen-**
 poniard **peuk-**
 pons **pent-**
 pontifex **dhā-, pent-**
 pontiff **pent-**
 pontil **peuk-**
 pontine **pent-**
 pontoon **pent-**
 pony **pau-¹**
 pool² **pau-¹**
 poor **pau-¹**
 poori **pela-¹**
 pope **papa**
 poplar **p(y)el-**
 popple² **p(y)el-**
 poppycock **kakka-**
 porcelain **kakka-**
 porch **per-²**
 porcine **porko-**
 porcupine **porko-, spei-**
 pore² **per-³**
 porgy **bhag-**
 pork **porko-**
 pornography **per-⁵**
 poromeric **per-²**
 porpoise **peisk-, porko-**
 porrect **per¹, reg-¹**
 port¹ **per-²**
 port² **per-²**
 port³ **per-²**
 portable **per-²**
 portage **per-²**
 portal **per-²**
 portamento **per-²**
 portative **per-²**
 portcullis **per-²**
 portend **ten-**
 porter¹ **per-²**
 porter² **per-²**
 portfolio **bhel-³, per-²**
 portico **per-²**
 portière **per-²**
 portion **pera-²**
 portray **tragh-**
 portulaca **per-²**
 posada **paus-**
 pose¹ **paus-**
 position **apo-**
 positive **apo-**
 posology **kwo-**
 possess **poti-, sed-¹**
 possible **poti-**
 post¹ **stā-**
 post² **apo-**
 post³ **apo-**
 post- **apo-**
 posterior **apo-**
 postiche **apo-**
 postmeridian **dyeu-**
 postmortem **apo-, mer-²**
 postpartum **pera-¹**
 postscript **skrih-**
 postulate **prek-**
 posture **apo-**
 potable **pō(i)-**
 potamology **pet-**
 potation **pō(i)-**
 potatory **pō(i)-**
 potent **poti-**
 potion **pō(i)-**
 potpourri **pū-²**
 pouch **beu-**
 poulard **pau-¹**
 poulter's measure **pau-¹**
 poultrice **pel-¹**
 poultry **pau-¹**
 pounce¹ **peuk-**
 pounce² **(s)poi-mo-**
 pounce³ **peuk-**
 pound¹ **(s)pen-**
 pound² **bend-**
 pour **peus-**
 pousette **pel-⁶**
 pout² **beu-**
 poverty **pau-¹**
 powder **pel-¹**
 power **poti-**
 praedial **wadh-¹**
 praemunire **mei-³**
 praenomen **nō-mñ**
 praetor **ei-¹**
 praise **per-⁵**
 Prakrit **kwer-, per¹**
 pram² **per¹**
 prandial **ed-**
 pratincole **kwei-¹**
 pray **prek-**
 prayer¹ **prek-**
 pre- **per¹**
 preach **deik-**
 preamble **ambhi**

- prebend **ghabh-**
 precarious **prek-**
 precaution **(s)keua-**
 precede **ked-**
 precensor **kan-**
 precept **kap-**
 precinct **kenk-¹**
 precious **per-⁵**
 precipitate **kaput-**
 precise **kaa-id-**
 preclude **klāu-**
 precocious **pek^w-**
 precursor **kers-²**
 predatory **ghend-**
 predecessor **ked-**
 predicament **deik-**
 predicate **deik-**
 predict **deik-**
 predominate **dem-**
 preemption **em-**
 preen **ong^w-**
 preface **bhā-²**
 prefect **dhē-**
 prefer **bher-¹**
 prefigure **dheigh-**
 prefix **dhig^w-**
 pregnable **ghend-**
 pregnant¹ **gena-, ghend-**
 pregnant² **per-⁴**
 prehensile **ghend-**
 prehension **ghend-**
 prejudice **deik-**
 prelate **tela-**
 prelect **leg-¹**
 prelibation **lei-**
 prelude **leid-**
 premature **mā-¹**
 premier **per¹**
 premise **mittere**
 premium **em-**
 premonition **men-¹**
 premorse **mer-²**
 premonition **mei-³**
 prepare **pera-¹**
 prepense **(s)pen-**
 preponderate **(s)pen-**
 preposition **apo-**
 preposterous **apo-**
 prepotent **poti-**
 prepuce **pū-¹**
 prerogative **reg-¹**
 pressage **sāg-**
 presbyopia **per¹**
 presbyter **per¹**
 prescient **skei-**
 prescind **skei-**
 prescribe **skribh-**
 present¹ **es-**
 present² **es-**
 presentiment **sent-**
 preserve **ser-¹**
 preside **sed-¹**
 press¹ **per-⁴**
 press² **ghes-**
 pressure **per-⁴**
 Prester John **per¹**
 prestige **streig-**
 presto **ghes-**
 presume **em-**
 pretend **ten-**
 preterit **ei-¹, per¹**
 pretermitt **mittere**
 pretext **teks-**
 pretzel **mregh-u-**
 prevail **wal-**
 prevent **gwā-**
 prevent **gwā-**
 previous **wegh-**
 revise **weid-**
- prey **ghend-**
 price **per-⁵**
 pride **per¹**
 prie-dieu **prek-**
 priest **per¹**
 primal **per¹**
 primary **per¹**
 primate **per¹**
 primavera¹ **per¹, wes¹**
 prime **per¹**
 primeval **aiw-, per¹**
 primipara **per¹**
 primitive **per¹**
 primo **per¹**
 primogenitor **gena-, per¹**
 primogeniture **gena-, per¹**
 primordial **ōrd-, per¹**
 primus **per¹**
 prince **per¹**
 principal **per¹**
 principle **per¹**
 print **per-⁴**
 prior¹ **per¹**
 Priscilla **per¹**
 prison **ghend-**
 pristine **per¹**
 private **per¹**
 privilege **leg-¹, per¹**
 privy **per¹**
 privy **per¹**
 prize² **ghend-**
 prize³ **ghend-**
 pro¹ **per¹**
 pro-¹ **per¹**
 pro-² **per¹**
 probable **per¹**
 probe **per¹**
 probity **per¹**
 problem **gwēla-¹**
 proboscis **gwō-**
 proceed **ked-**
 proclaim **kela-²**
 proclitic **klei-**
 proclivity **klei-**
 procreate **ker-³**
 proctitis **prōkto-**
 proctodeum **prōkto-, sed-²**
 proctology **prōkto-**
 proctor **cūra**
 proctoscope **prōkto-**
 procurator **cūra**
 procure **cūra**
 Procyon **kwon-**
 prodigality **ag-¹, per¹**
 prodigy **ag-²**
 prodrome **der-¹**
 produce **deuk-**
 profane **dhēs-**
 profess **bhā-²**
 proffer **bher-¹**
 proficient **dhē-**
 profile **gwāi-**
 profit **dhē-**
 profligate **bhlig-**
 profound **bhudh-**
 profuse **ghu-**
 progenitor **gena-**
 progeny **gena-**
 proglottid **glōgh-**
 prognosis **gnō-**
 program **gerbh-**
 progress **ghredh-**
 prohibit **ghabh-**
 project **yē-**
 prolate **tela-**
 prolegomenon **leg-¹**
 prolepsis **(s)lag^w-**
 proletarian **al-³**
 proliferous **al-³**
- prolific **al-³**
 prolix **wleik-**
 prolocutor **tolkw-**
 prologue **leg-¹**
 prolong **del-¹**
 prolusion **leid-**
 promenade **men-²**
 Prometheus **math-**
 prominent **men-²**
 promiscuous **meik-**
 promise **mittere**
 promontory **men-²**
 promote **meua-¹**
 prompt **em-**
 prone **per¹**
 pronephros **neg^wh-ro-**
 pronoun **nō-mñ**
 pronounce **neu-¹**
 pronto **em-**
 proof **per¹**
 propagate **pag-**
 propel **pel-⁶**
 propend **(s)pen-**
 proper **per¹**
 property **per¹**
 prophet **bhā-²**
 propinquity **per¹**
 propionic acid **peia-**
 propitious **pet-**
 propolis **pela-³**
 proportion **pera-²**
 propose **apo-**
 proprioception **per¹**
 proprioceptor **per¹**
 proprium **per¹**
 proptosis **pet-**
 prorogue **reg-¹**
 pros- **per¹**
 prosciutto **seua-²**
 proscribe **skribh-**
 prose **wer-³**
 prosecute **sek^w-¹**
 proselyte **leudh-¹**
 prosoma **teua-²**
 prosopography **okw-**
 prosopopoeia **okw-**
 prospect **spek-**
 prosper **spē-¹**
 prostrate **stā-**
 prosthesis **dhē-**
 prostitute **stā-**
 prostomium **stom-en-**
 prostrate **stera-**
 prostyle **stā-**
 protagonist **ag-¹**
 protasis **ten-**
 protect **(s)teg-²**
 protein **per¹**
 Proterozoic **per¹**
 protest **trei-**
 prothallus **dhāl-**
 prothesis **dhē-**
 prothonotary **gnō-**
 protist **per¹**
 proto- **per¹**
 prototist **tkai-**
 proton **per¹**
 protonema **(s)nē-**
 protract **tragh-**
 protrude **treud-**
 protuberate **teua-²**
 proud **es-, per¹**
 prove **per¹**
 provenance **gwā-**
 provender **ghabh-**
 provenience **gwā-**
 proverb **wera-³**
 provide **weid-**
 provoke **wekw-**
- provost **apo-**
 prow **per¹**
 prowess **per¹**
 proximate **per¹**
 proxy **cūra**
 prudent **weid-**
 pruinose **preus-**
 prune² **ret-**
 prurient **preus-**
 prurigo **preus-**
 pruritus **preus-**
 pry² **ghend-**
 psalm **pāl-**
 psalter **pāl-**
 psephology **bhes-¹**
 pseudepigrapha **gerbh-**
 pseudocystis **keuā-**
 pseudomonad **men-⁴**
 pseudonym **nō-mñ**
 psilomelane **bhes-¹, mel-²**
 psyche¹ **bhes-²**
 psychedelic **dyeu-**
 psychic **bhes-²**
 psycho- **bhes-²**
 psylla **plou-**
 psyllium **plou-**
 -pter **pet-**
 pteridology **pet-**
 pterygoid **pet-**
 pteryla **hūlē**
 ptisan **peis-¹**
 ptomaine **pet-**
 ptosis **pet-**
 ptyalin **sp(y)eu-**
 puce **plou-**
 pucker **beu-**
 pendency **(s)peud-**
 pudentum **(s)peud-**
 puerile **pau-¹**
 puerperal **pau-¹**
 puff **beu-**
 pug² **ped-¹**
 puggree **kwēr-, per¹**
 pugilism **peuk-**
 pugil stick **peuk-**
 pugnacious **peuk-**
 puisine **apo-, gena-**
 pukka **pek^w-**
 pullet **pau-¹**
 pulley **kwēl-¹**
 pulmonary **pleu-**
 pulp **pel-¹**
 pulsate **pel-⁶**
 pulse¹ **pel-⁶**
 pulse² **pel-¹**
 pulverize **pel-¹**
 pumice **(s)poi-mo-**
 pumpkin **pek^w-**
 punch³ **penkwē**
 puncheon¹ **peuk-**
 Punchinello **pau-¹**
 punctilio **peuk-**
 punctual **peuk-**
 punctuate **peuk-**
 puncture **peuk-**
 pungent **peuk-**
 punish **kwēl-¹**
 punitive **kwēl-¹**
 Punjab **ap-²**
 punka **peg-**
 punt¹ **pent-**
 punt³ **apo-**
 puny **apo-, gena-**
 Purana **per¹**
 purblind **bhel-¹, peua-**
 purchase **per¹**
 purdah **dhē-, per¹**
 pure **peua-**
 purée **peua-**

purfle **gwhi-**
 purge **peuə-**
 Puritan **peua-**
 purloin **del-1**
 purport **per-2**
 purse **bursa**
 purslane **per-2**
 pursue **sek-1**
 purulent **pū-2**
 purvey **weid-**
 purview **weid-**
 pus **pū-2**
 push **pel-6**
 pusillanous **anə-, pau-1**
 pustule **pū-1**
 putamen **pau-2**
 putative **pau-2**
 putrefy **dhē-, pū-2**
 putrescent **pū-2**
 putrid **pū-2**
 putto **pau-1**
 pycnogonid **genu-1**
 pyelitis **pleu-**
 pygmaean **peuk-**
 Pygmy **peuk-**
 pylorus **wer-4**
 pyo- **pū-2**
 pyragryte **arg-**
 pyre **paəwɪ**
 pyrene **pūro-**
 pyretic **paəwɪ**
 pyrites **paəwɪ**
 pyro- **paəwɪ**
 pyrolusite **leu(ə)-**
 pyrope **okw-**
 pyroxsis **paəwɪ**
 pyroxene **ghos-ti-**
 pyrrhotite **paəwɪ**
 pyruvic acid **ög-**
 python **dheub-**
 Python **dheub-**

Q

qindarka **dekɪp**
 qua **kwo-**
 quacksilver **gwebh-, selp-**
 quadrant **kwetwer-**
 quadrate **kwetwer-**
 quadrennium **at-**
 quadri- **kwetwer-**
 quadracentenary **kwetwer-**
 quadrille¹ **kwetwer-**
 quadrille² **kwetwer-**
 quadron **kwetwer-**
 quadrumanous **man-2**
 quadruple **pel-3**
 quagmire **meus-**
 quail² **gwea-1**
 quaint **gnō-**
 qualify **dhē-**
 quality **kwo-**
 quantity **kwo-**
 quarantine **kwetwer-**
 quark² **teuə-2**
 quarrel¹ **kwes-**
 quarrel² **kwetwer-**
 quarry¹ **kerd-1**
 quarry² **kwetwer-**
 quart **kwetwer-**
 quartan **kwetwer-**
 quarter **kwetwer-**
 quarto **kwetwer-**
 quartz **(s)twer-2**
 quash¹ **kes-2**
 quasi **kwo-, swo-**
 quaternary **kwetwer-**
 quaternion **kwetwer-**
 quatrains **kwetwer-**

quattrocento **dekɪp**,
kwetwer-
 quaver **gwebh-**
 quay **kagh-**
 quean **gwen-**
 quebracho **ker-2, kop-**
 queen **gwen-**
 queer **terkw-**
 quell **gwea-1**
 quenelle **(g)e(n)-**
 quercetin **perkwu-**
 quercitron **perkwu-**
 quern **gwea-2**
 querulous **kwes-**
 quibble **kwo-**
 quick **gwea-1**
 quicksilver **gwea-1**
 quid¹ **gwet-1**
 quiddity **kwo-**
 quidnunc **kwo-, nu-**
 quiet **kwea-2**
 quinate **penkwe**
 quincenary **penkwe**
 quincunx **oi-no-, penkwe**
 quindecentennial **at-, penkwe**
 quinquagenarian **penkwe**
 Quinquagesima **penkwe**
 quinque- **penkwe**
 quinquennium **at-**
 quinsy **angh-, kwon-**
 quint¹ **penkwe**
 quintain **penkwe**
 quintessence **es-, penkwe**
 quintet **penkwe**
 quintile **penkwe**
 quintillion **penkwe**
 quintuple **pel-3, penkwe**
 quip **kwo-**
 quire¹ **kwetwer-**
 quit **kwea-2**
 quitch grass **gwea-1**
 quitclaim **kwea-2**
 quite **kwea-2**
 quittance **kwea-2**
 quitor **pek-**
 quiver¹ **kwea-1**
 quodlibet **kwo-, leubh-**
 quondam **kwo-**
 quorum **kwo-**
 quote **kwo-**
 quoth **gwea-2**
 quotidian **kwo-**
 quotient **kwo-**

R

rabble² **reuə-2**
 rabid **rebh-1**
 rabies **rebh-1**
 race² **ers-1**
 rack¹ **reg-1**
 rack³ **wreg-**
 rackette **rēd-**
 raddle¹ **reidh-**
 radical **wrād-**
 radicle **wrād-**
 radiosonde **swem-**
 radish **wrād-**
 radix **wrād-**
 radula **rēd-**
 raft¹ **rēp-2**
 rafter **rēp-2**
 rag¹ **reuə-2**
 raga **reg-3**
 rage **rebh-1**
 ragout **geus-**
 raid **reidh-**
 rail¹ **reg-1**
 raiment **reidh-**

rain **reg-2**
 rainbow **reg-2**
 raise **er-1**
 raita **reg-1, steig-**
 raj **reg-1**
 rajah **reg-1**
 rake¹ **reg-1**
 rallentando **lent-o-**
 rally¹ **leig-1**
 Ralph **rē(i)-**
 Ramayana **ei-1**
 rambunctious **reudh-1**
 ramekin **reugh-men-**
 ramify **wrād-**
 ramose **wrād-**
 ramp² **(s)kerb-**
 ramp³ **krem-**
 rampart **perə-1**
 ramps **krem-**
 ramshackle **säg-**
 ramson **krem-**
 ramus **wrād-**
 ranch **(s)ker-3**
 Randal **wjkwō-**
 range **(s)ker-3**
 rani **reg-1**
 rank¹ **(s)ker-3**
 rank² **reg-1**
 rankle **derk-**
 ransack **säg-**
 ransom **em-**
 rapacious **rep-**
 rape¹ **rep-**
 rape³ **rēd-**
 raphe **wer-3**
 rapid **rep-**
 rapine **rep-**
 rappee **rēd-**
 rappel **pel-6**
 rapport **per-2**
 rapprochement **per-1**
 rapt **rep-**
 rare¹ **erə-3**
 rare² **kerə-1**
 rarely **dhē-**
 rareripe **kret-1**
 rascal **rēd-**
 rash² **rēd-**
 rasorial **rēd-**
 raster **rēd-**
 rat **rēd-**
 ratatouille **(s)teu-1**
 ratchet **ruk-**
 rate¹ **rē(i)-**
 rathe **kret-1**
 rather **kret-1**
 rathskeller **kel-2, rē(i)-**
 ratiné **rēd-**
 ratios **rē(i)-**
 ration **rē(i)-**
 ratite **erə-2**
 ratteen **rēd-**
 raucous **reu-**
 ravage **rep-**
 raven¹ **ker-2**
 raven² **rep-**
 ravigote **weg-2**
 ravin **rep-**
 ravish **rep-**
 raw **kreuə-1**
 Raymond **man-2**
 raze **rēd-**
 razor **rēd-**
 re² **rē-**
 re- **re-**
 reach **reg-2**
 read **rē(i)-**
 ready **reidh-**
 real¹ **rē-**

real² **reg-1**
 realm **reg-1**
 ream² **reuə-1**
 reap **rei-1**
 rear² **er-1**
 rear guard **re-**
 rearward² **rē(i)-, wer-4**
 reason **rē(i)-**
 reave¹ **reup-**
 rebarbative **bhardh-ä-**
 rebus **rē-**
 rebut **bhau-**
 recalcrescence **kelə-1**
 recant **kan-**
 recapitulate **kaput-**
 recede **ked-**
 receive **kap-**
 recension **kens-**
 recent **ken-2**
 réchauffé **kelə-1**
 recherché **(s)ker-3**
 recidivism **kad-**
 recipe **kap-**
 reciprocal **per-1**
 recision **kaa-id-**
 reck **reg-1**
 reckless **reg-1**
 reckon **reg-1**
 reclaim **kelə-2**
 recline **klei-**
 recluse **klāu-**
 recognize **gnō-**
 recoil **(s)keu-**
 recommend **man-2**
 recompense **(s)pen-**
 reconcile **kelə-2**
 recondite **dhē-**
 reconnaissance **gnō-**
 reconnoiter **gnō-**
 record **kerd-1**
 recourse **kers-2**
 recover **kap-**
 recreant **kerd-1**
 recreation **krei-**
 recriminate **krei-**
 recrudescence **kreuə-1**
 recruit **ker-3**
 rectangle **reg-1**
 rectify **dhē-, reg-1**
 rectilinear **reg-1**
 rectitude **reg-1**
 recto **reg-1**
 rector **reg-1**
 rectum **reg-1**
 rectus **reg-1**
 recuperate **kap-**
 recur **kers-2**
 red **reudh-1**
 redact **ag-1**
 rede **rē(i)-**
 redeem **em-**
 redemption **em-**
 redolent **od-1**
 redoubt **deuk-**
 redoubtable **dwo-**
 redound **wed-1**
 redstart **ster-1**
 reduce **deuk-**
 redundant **wed-1**
 reduviid **eu-**
 reed **kreut-**
 reef¹ **rebh-2**
 reef² **rebh-2**
 reek **reug-**
 reel¹ **kek-1**
 reflect **dhē-**
 refectory **dhē-**
 refer **bher-1**
 reflux **bhleu-**

- reform **merph-**
 refract **bhreg-**
 refrain¹ **ghrendh-**
 refrain² **bhreg-**
 refrigerate **srig-**
 refringent **bhreg-**
 refuge **bheug-**
 refugium **bheug-¹**
 refugient **bhel-¹**
 refund **gheu-**
 refuse¹ **gheu-**
 refuse² **gheu-**
 refute **bhau-**
 regal **reg-¹**
 regard **wer-⁴**
 regent **reg-¹**
 regicide **reg-¹**
 regime **reg-¹**
 regimen **reg-¹**
 regiment **reg-¹**
 region **reg-¹**
 register **gerere**
 regius professor **reg-¹**
 reglet **reg-¹**
 regolith **reg-³**
 regress **ghredh-**
 regular **reg-¹**
 regulate **reg-¹**
 regulus **reg-¹**
 regurgitate **g^wera-⁴**
 Reich **reg-¹**
 Reichsmark **reg-¹**
 reify **rē-**
 reign **reg-¹**
 reimburse **bursa**
 rein **ten-**
 reinder **dheu-¹, ker-¹**
 reinforce **bhergh-²**
 reiterate **i-**
 reject **yē-**
 rejoice **gāu-**
 rejoin **yeug-**
 rejoinder **yeug-**
 rejuvenate **yeu-**
 relate **tē-**
 relax **(s)lēg-**
 relay **leip-**
 release **(s)lēg-**
 delegate **leg-¹**
 relent **lent-o-**
 relevant **leg^wh-**
 relic **leik^w-**
 relieve **leg^wh-**
 religion **leig-¹**
 relinquish **leik^w-**
 relish **(s)lēg-**
 reluctant **leuk-**
 rely **leig-¹**
 remain **men-³**
 remand **man-²**
 remark **merg-**
 remedy **med-**
 remember **(s)mer-¹**
 remex **erā-¹**
 reminiscent **men-¹**
 remit **mittere**
 remora **mera-**
 remorse **mer-²**
 remote **meua-¹**
 remove **meua-¹**
 remuda **mei-¹**
 remunerate **mei-¹**
 renaissance **genā-**
 rend **rendh-**
 render **dō-**
 rendezvous **wōs**
 renegade **ne**
 renege **ne**
 renitent **kneig^wh-**
- rennet **reia-**
 renounce **neu-¹**
 renovate **newo-**
 renown **nō-mŋ**
 rent¹ **dō-**
 repair¹ **perā-¹**
 repand **petā-**
 repartee **perā-²**
 repast **pā-**
 repeal **pel-⁶**
 repeat **pet-**
 repechage **peisk-**
 repel **pel-⁶**
 repent² **rēp-¹**
 repertory **pera-¹**
 repine **kwei-¹**
 replenish **pelā-¹**
 replete **pelā-¹**
 replevin **dlegh-**
 replicate **plek-**
 reply **plek-**
 report **per-²**
 repose¹ **paus-**
 report **apo-**
 reprehend **ghend-**
 represent **es-**
 repress **per-⁴**
 deprive **ghend-**
 reprimand **per-⁴**
 reprisal **ghend-, per-⁴**
 reprise **ghend-, per-⁴**
 reproach **per¹**
 reprove **per¹**
 reptant **rēp-¹**
 reptile **rēp-¹**
 republic **rē-**
 repudiate **(s)peud-**
 repugn **peuk-**
 repute **pau-²**
 requiem **kweia-²**
 requisit **kweia-²**
 reredos **re-**
 rescind **skei-**
 rescript **skribh-**
 rescue **kwēt-**
 reseau **erā-²**
 resect **sek-**
 resemble **sem-¹**
 resent **sent-**
 reserve **ser-¹**
 reservoir **ser-¹**
 reside **sed-¹**
 resign **sek^w-¹**
 resile **sel-⁴**
 resist **stā-**
 resolute **leu-¹**
 resolve **leu-¹**
 resorb **srebh-**
 resound **swen-**
 respect **spek-**
 respite **spek-**
 resplendent **splend-**
 respond **spend-**
 rest² **stā-**
 restharrow **stā-**
 restruct **rezg-**
 restructure **stā-**
 restive **stā-**
 restore **stā-**
 restrain **streig-**
 restrict **streig-**
 result **sel-⁴**
 resume **em-**
 resupinate **upo**
 resurge **reg-¹**
 resuscitate **keia-**
 retain **ten-**
 retaliate **tela-**
 retch **ker-²**
- rete **era-²**
 retary **era-²**
 reticent **tak-¹**
 reticle **era-²**
 reticule **era-²**
 retransform **era-²**
 retina **era-²**
 retinaculum **ten-**
 retinue **ten-**
 retort¹ **terk^w-**
 retract **tragh-**
 retral **re-**
 retrieve **trep-²**
 retro- **re-**
 retroactive **ag-¹**
 retrocede **ked-**
 retrograde **ghredh-**
 retrogress **ghredh-**
 retrorse **wer-³**
 retrospect **spek-**
 return **tera-¹**
 retuse **(s)teu-¹**
 reveal¹ **weg-¹**
 reveille **weg-²**
 revenant **g^wa-**
 revenge **deik-**
 revenue **g^wa-**
 reverberate **wer-³**
 reverse¹ **wer-⁴**
 revert **wer-³**
 revet **wes-⁴**
 review **weid-**
 revile **wes-¹**
 revise **weid-**
 revive **g^wea-¹**
 revoke **wek^w-**
 revolve **wel-³**
 revulsion **wel-⁴**
 reward **wer-⁴**
 rhabdomancy **wer-³**
 rhabdovirus **wer-³**
 rhaphide **wer-³**
 rhapsody **wed-², wer-³**
 rhyme **wer-³**
 rheo- **sreu-**
 rhetor **wer-³**
 rheum **sreu-**
 Rhine **reia-**
 rhinoceros **ker-¹**
 rhizo- **wrād-**
 rhizobium **g^wea-¹**
 rhizome **wrād-**
 rhizopus **ped-¹**
 rhodium **wrod-**
 rhodo- **wrod-**
 rhodochrosite **ghrēu-**
 rhododendron **deru-**
 rhodopsin **ok^w-**
 rhombus **wer-³**
 rhonchus **srenk-**
 rhyme **rē(i)-**
 rhynchocephalian **srenk-**
 rhyolite **sreu-**
 rhythm **sreu-**
 rhyton **sreu-**
 rial¹ **reg-¹**
 rib **rebh-²**
 ribald **wer-³**
 ribbon **bhendh-**
 rich **reg-¹**
 Richard **kar-¹**
 ricotta **pek^w-**
 riddle **reidh-²**
 riddle¹ **krei-**
 riddle² **rē(i)-**
 ride **reidh-**
 ridge **(s)ker-³**
 riding² **trei-**
 rife **rei-¹**
- rift¹ **rei-¹**
 rig **reig-¹**
 rigatoni **rei-¹**
 right **reg-¹**
 rigid **reig-²**
 rigor **reig-²**
 Rig-Veda **erk^w-, weid-**
 Riksmål **mōd-, reg-¹**
 rill **reia-**
 rimose **rei-¹**
 rimple **(s)kerb-**
 rind **rendh-**
 rinderpest **ker-¹**
 ring¹ **(s)ker-³**
 ring² **ker-²**
 ringhals **k^wel-¹, (s)ker-³**
 rink **(s)ker-³**
 riot **reu-**
 rip¹ **reup-**
 riparian **rei-¹**
 ripe **rei-¹**
 ripple² **rei-¹**
 rise **er-¹**
 rishi **ers-¹**
 Risorgimento **reg-¹**
 rissolo **reudh-¹**
 ristra **rezg-**
 rite **rē(i)-**
 rivage **rei-¹**
 rival **reia-**
 rive **rei-¹**
 river **rei-¹**
 rivulet **reia-**
 riyal **reg-¹**
 road **reidh-**
 rob **reup-**
 robalo **wj^kwo-**
 robe **reup-**
 Robert **kar-²**
 robe **reudh-¹**
 roborant **reudh-¹**
 robot **orbh-**
 robust **reudh-¹**
 rocambole **bhel-², ret-, ruk-**
 rochet **ruk-**
 rocket¹ **ruk-**
 rocket² **ghers-**
 rocketsonde **swem-**
 rod **reudh-²**
 rodent **rēd-**
 rodeo **ret-**
 Roderick **kar-²**
 roe¹ **kre-²**
 roe² **rei-²**
 rogation **reg-¹**
 rogatory **reg-¹**
 Roger **kar-²**
 Roland **kar-²**
 roll **ret-**
 Ronald **wal-**
 rood **rēt-**
 roof **krōpo-**
 rook² **ker-²**
 room **reua-¹**
 roost **kred-**
 root¹ **wrād-**
 root² **wrōd-**
 rope **rei-¹**
 orquial **(s)k^wal-o-, reudh-¹**
 rose¹ **wrod-**
 rosemary **ers-²**
 rostrum **rēd-**
 rota **ret-**
 rotary **ret-**
 rotate **ret-**
 rote³ **krut-**
 rote³ **reu-**
 rotiform **ret-**

- rotogravure **ret-**
 rotund **ret-**
 rotunda **ret-**
 rouge **reudh-1**
 rough **reuā-2**
 roulette **ret-**
 round¹ **ret-**
 round² **rū-no-**
 rout¹ **reup-**
 rout³ **reu-**
 roux **reudh-1**
 rover² **reup-**
 row¹ **rei-1**
 row² **era-1**
 rowan **reudh-1**
 rowel **ret-**
 rowen **weia-**
 royal **reg-1**
 -rrhagia **wrēg-**
 -rrhea **sreu-**
 ruana **reuā-2**
 rubato **reudh-**
 rubefacient **dhē-, reudh-1**
 rubella **reudh-1**
 rubella **reudh-1**
 rubescent **reudh-1**
 rubicund **reudh-1**
 rubidium **reudh-1**
 rubiginous **reudh-1**
 ruble **reup-**
 rubric **reudh-1**
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 ruddle **reudh-1**
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 ruddy **reudh-1**
 Rudolph **kar-2**
 rue¹ **kreuā-2**
 rufescent **reudh-1**
 rufous **reudh-1**
 rug **reuā-2**
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 rugose **reuā-2**
 ruin **reuā-2**
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 rummage **reuā-1**
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 rumple **(s)kerb-**
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 rune¹ **rū-no-**
 rune² **rū-no-**
 Runnymede **rū-no-**
 rupicolous **reup-**
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 rural **reuā-1**
 Rus **era-1**
 rush² **rezg-**
 russet **reudh-1**
 Russian **era-1**
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 rustic **reuā-1**
 rut² **reu-**
 rutabaga **wrād-**
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 rutilant **reudh-1**
 rutile **reudh-1**
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 rye² **reg-1**
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- sacerdotal **sak-**
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 safe **sol-**
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 saga **sekw-3**
 sagacious **sāg-**
 sage¹ **sep-1**
 sage² **sol-**
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 saint **sak-**
 sake¹ **sāg-**
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 salacious **sel-4**
 salad **sal-1**
 salami **sal-1**
 salary **sal-1**
 sale **sel-3**
 sali- **sal-1**
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 salient **sel-4**
 saline **sal-1**
 sallet **kāa-id-**
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 salsa **sal-1**
 salt **sal-1**
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twerk-
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 satem **dekṃ**
 satiate **sā-**
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 scarce **kerp-**
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- scarify¹ **skrihbh-**
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 scholastic **segh-**
 scholium **segh-**
 school¹ **segh-**
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 schuss **skeud-**
 sciaenoid **skai-2**
 science **skel-**
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 scone **(s)keua-**
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 -scope **spek-**
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 scribe **skribh-**
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 scrod **skreu-**
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- seethe **seut-**
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 sequacious **sekw-1**
 sequel **sekw-1**
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 sequester **sekw-1**
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 shout **skeud-**
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 shrew **skreu-**
 shrewd **skreu-**
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 sitz bath **sed**⁻¹
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 sixty **s(w)eks**
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 skatole **sker**⁻⁴
 skean **skei**
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 slag **slak**
 slander **skand**
 slaughter **slak**
 slay **slak**
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 sledge **sleidh**
 sledgehammer **slak**
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 sleigh **sleidh**
 sleight **slak**
 slew¹ **sloug**
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 slush **slak**
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 smack² **smeg**
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 smear **(s)mer**⁻³
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 smirk **smei**
 smite **smē**
 smith **smi**
 smithy **smi**
 smock **meug**
 smoke **smeug**
 smorgasbord **bherdh**
 smug **meug**
 smuggle **meug**
 snail **sneg**
 snake **sneg**
 snap **snu**
 snarl¹ **sner**
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 sniff **snu**
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 snout **snu**
 snu **snu**
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 snub **snu**
 snuff¹ **snu**
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 snug¹ **kes**⁻¹
 so¹ **swō**
 soak **seuā**⁻²
 soap **seib**
 soave **swād**
 sober **s(w)e**
 sociable **sek^w**⁻¹
 social **sek^w**⁻¹
 society **sek^w**⁻¹
 socio **sek^w**⁻¹
 socket **sū**
 Socrates **kar**⁻¹
 sodality **s(w)e**
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 soffrito **bher**⁻⁴
 soil¹ **sed**⁻¹
 soil² **sū**
 soiree **sē**⁻²
 soke **sāg**
 sol³ **saawel**
 Sol **saawel**
 solace **sel**⁻²
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 solanaceous **saawel**
 solanine **saawel**
 solar **saawel**
 solarium **saawel**
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 sole¹ **sel**⁻¹
 sole² **s(w)e**
 solemn **sol**
 solicit **sol**
 solicitous **keia**⁻, **sol**
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 solitary **s(w)e**
 solitude **s(w)e**
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 soluble **leu**⁻¹
 solum **leu**⁻¹
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 solve **leu**⁻¹
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 Somerset **sed**⁻¹
 somni **swep**⁻¹
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 son **seuā**⁻¹
 sonant **swen**
 sonata **swen**
 sone **swen**
 song **seng^wh**
 sonic **swen**
 sonnet **swen**
 sonorous **swen**
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 sooth **es**
 soothe **es**
 sop **seuā**⁻²
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 soprano **uper**
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 sound² **swen-to**
 sound³ **swem**
 sound⁴ **swem**
 soup **seuā**⁻²
 sour **sūro**
 source **reg**⁻¹
 sourdine **swer**⁻²
 souse¹ **sal**⁻¹
 soutane **upo**
 south **saawel**
 southern **saawel**
 souvenir **g^wā**
 sovereign **uper**
 soviet **ksun**
 sow¹ **sē**⁻¹
 sow² **sū**
 spade¹ **spē**⁻²
 spade² **spē**⁻²
 span¹ **(s)pen**
 span² **(s)pen**
 spancel **(s)pen**
 spangle **(s)pen**
 spanner **(s)pen**
 span-new **newo**⁻, **spē**⁻²
 spar¹ **sper**⁻¹
 spararibis **rebh**⁻², **sper**⁻¹
 sparge **(s)preg**⁻²
 sparring **spei**
 sparrow **sper**⁻³
 sparse **(s)preg**⁻²
 spartine **sper**⁻²
 spathe **spē**⁻²
 spathic **spē**⁻²
 spatula **spē**⁻²
 spawn **peta**
 spay **spē**⁻²
 speak **spreg**⁻¹
 spear¹ **sper**⁻¹
 species **spek**
 specimen **spek**
 specious **spek**
 spectacle **spek**
 spectrum **spek**
 speculate **spek**
 speculum **spek**
 speech **spreg**⁻¹
 speed **spē**⁻¹
 spell¹ **spel**⁻²
 spell² **spel**⁻²
 spelt¹ **spel**⁻¹
 sperm¹ **sper**⁻⁴
 spew **sp(y)eu**
 sphene **spē**⁻²
 spheno **spē**⁻²
 spica **spei**
 Spica **spei**
 spice **spek**
 spicule **spei**
 spider **(s)pen**
 spiegelien **eis**⁻¹, **spek**
 spike¹ **spei**
 spike² **spei**
 spile **spei**
 spill¹ **spel**⁻¹
 spill² **spei**
 spin **(s)pen**
 spindle **(s)pen**
 spine **spei**
 spinel **spei**
 spinifex **dhē**
 spinney **spei**
 spinto **pag**
 spire¹ **spei**
 spire² **sper**⁻²
 spit¹ **sp(y)eu**
 spit² **spei**
 spittle **sp(y)eu**
 spit³ **spei**
 splanchic **spelgh**
 splanchnology **spelgh**
 splanchnopleure **spelgh**
 splay **plek**
 spleen **spelgh**
 splendid **splend**
 splice **(s)plei**
 splint **(s)plei**
 splinter **(s)plei**
 split **(s)plei**
 spoil **spel**⁻¹
 spoke¹ **spei**
 spondee **spend**
 sponsor **spend**
 spontaneous **(s)pen**
 spontoon **peuk**
 spoon **spē**⁻²
 spoor **sperā**
 sporadic **sper**⁻⁴
 spore **sper**⁻⁴
 sporro **sper**⁻⁴
 sporran **bursa**
 sport **per**⁻²
 spouse **spend**
 spout **sp(y)eu**
 sprachgefühl **pāl**
 sprag **(s)preg**⁻²

- sprawl **sper**⁴
 spray¹ **sper**⁴
 spray² **sper**⁴
 spread **sper**⁴
 sprechstimme **spre**¹
 spree **ghend**-
 spring **spergh**-
 springbok **bhugo**-,
 spergh-
 springe **spergh**-
 sprinkle (s)**preg**²
 sprit **sper**⁴
 spritz **sper**⁴
 spritzer **sper**⁴
 sprout **sper**⁴
 spry (s)**preg**²
 spume (s)**poi**-mo-
 spur **spera**-
 spurge **peua**-
 spurn **spera**-
 spurry (s)**preg**²
 sputnik **ksun**, **pent**-
 sputter **sp(y)eu**-
 sputum **sp(y)eu**-
 spy **spek**-
 squad **k'wetwer**-
 squale (s)**kwal**-o-
 square **k'wetwer**-
 squash² **kwet**-
 squat **ag**¹
 squire **skei**-
 squirrel **ors**-, **skai**²
 sri **kreia**-
 Sri Lanka **kreia**-
 Srinagar **kreia**-
 stable¹ **stā**-
 stable² **stā**-
 stack **steg**¹
 stacte **stag**-
 saddle **stā**-
 staff¹ **stebh**-
 stag **stegh**-
 stage **stā**-
 tagger **steg**¹
 stagnant **stag**-
 stain **teng**-
 stair **steigh**-
 stake¹ **steg**¹
 stalag **leg**h-, **stā**-
 stale¹ **stel**-
 stalk¹ **stel**-
 talk² **ster**³
 stall¹ **stel**-
 stall² **stā**-
 stallion **stel**-
 stalwart **stā**-, **wer**³
 stamen **stā**-
 stammel **stā**-
 stamp **stebh**-
 stampede **stebh**-
 stance **stā**-
 stanch¹ **stā**-
 stanchion **stā**-
 stand **stā**-
 standard **kar**¹, **stā**-
 stanza **stā**-
 staphylinid **stebh**-
 staphylo- **stebh**-
 staphylorrhaphy **wer**³
 staple¹ **stebh**-
 staple² **stebh**-
 star **ster**²
 starboard **bherdh**-, **stā**-
 starch **ster**¹
 stare **ster**¹
 staret **stā**-
 stark **ster**¹
 stark-naked **ster**¹
 starling¹ **storo**-
- starling² **stā**-
 start **ster**¹
 startle **ster**¹
 starve **ster**¹
 stasis **stā**-
 stat² **stā**-
 -stat **stā**-
 state **stā**-
 static **stā**-
 statue **stā**-
 station **stā**-
 statistics **stā**-
 stative **stā**-
 stato- **stā**-
 stator **stā**-
 statue **stā**-
 stature **stā**-
 status **stā**-
 statute **stā**-
 staurolite **stā**-
 stavesacre **agro**-
 stay¹ **stā**-
 stay² **stāk**-
 stay³ **stāk**-
 stead **stā**-
 steadfast **past**-
 steak **steig**-
 steal **ster**³
 stealth **ster**³
 steapsin **stāi**-
 stearic **stāi**-
 stearin **stāi**-
 stearoptene **pet**-
 steatite **stāi**-
 steato- **stāi**-
 steed **stā**-
 steel **stā**-
 steenbok **bhugo**-, **stāi**-
 steep¹ (s)**teu**¹
 steeple (s)**teu**¹
 steer¹ **stā**-
 steer² **stā**-
 steeve¹ **steip**-
 stegodon (s)**teg**²
 stegosaur (s)**teg**²
 stein **stāi**-
 stole **stel**-
 stellar **ster**²
 stellate **ster**²
 stem¹ **stā**-
 stemma **stebh**-
 stencil **skai**²
 steno- **sten**-
 stenosis **sten**-
 step **stebh**-
 step- (s)**teu**¹
 stephanotis **stebh**-
 stercoraceous **sker**⁴
 stere **ster**¹
 stereo- **ster**¹
 stereobate **g'wā**-
 sterigma **ster**¹
 sterile **ster**⁴
 stern¹ **ster**¹
 stern² **stā**-
 sternocleidomastoid **klāu**-,
 stera-
 sternocostal **kost**-
 sternum **stera**-
 sternutation **pster**-
 stertor **pster**-
 stet **stā**-
 stavedore **steip**-
 stew **dheu**¹
 steward **wer**⁴
 sthenia **segh**-
 stich **steigh**-
 stichometry **steigh**-
 stichomythia **steigh**-
- stick **steig**-
 stickle **steigh**-
 stickleback **steig**-
 stiff **steip**-
 stigma **steig**-
 stile¹ **steigh**-
 still¹ **stel**-
 still **stel**-
 sting **stegh**-
 stint¹ (s)**teu**¹
 stipe **steip**-
 stipel **steip**-
 stipend (s)**pen**-
 stipes **steip**-
 stipule **steip**-
 stir¹ (s)**twer**¹
 stirk **stā**-
 stirrup **steigh**-
 stitch **steig**-
 stithy **stā**-
 stiver (s)**teu**¹
 stoa **stā**-
 stochastic **stegh**-
 stock (s)**teu**¹
 stockade **steg**¹
 stoic **stā**-
 stoichiometry **steigh**-
 stoker (s)**teu**¹
 stole¹ **stā**-
 stolid **stel**-
 stollen **stel**-
 stolon **stel**-
 stoma **stom**-en-
 stomach **stom**-en-
 stomato- **stom**-en-
 stomatous **stom**-en-
 -stome **stom**-en-
 stomodeum **sed**²
 -stomy **stom**-en-
 stone **stāi**-
 stool **stā**-
 stoop¹ (s)**teu**¹
 stoop² **stebh**-
 stope **stebh**-
 store **stā**-
 stork **ster**¹
 storm (s)**twer**¹
 story¹ **weid**-
 stoss (s)**teu**¹
 stotinka **dek'm**
 stound **stā**-
 stout **stel**-
 stove¹ **dheu**¹
 stover **es**-, **op**¹
 stow **stā**-
 strabismus **streb(h)**-
 strabotomy **streb(h)**-
 strain¹ **streig**-
 strain² **stera**-
 trait **streig**-
 strange **eghs**
 strangle **strenk**-
 strangles **strenk**-
 strangulate **strenk**-
 strangury **strenk**-
 stratagem **ag**¹, **stera**-
 strath **stera**-
 stratocracy **stera**-
 stratus **stera**-
 straw **stera**-
 stray **stera**-
 streak **streig**-
 stream **sreu**-
 street **stera**-
 strength **strenk**-
 strepto- **streb(h)**-
 streptomyces **meug**-
 streptomycin **meug**-
- streptonigrin **nek'w**-t-
 stress **streig**-
 stretto **streig**-
 streusel **stera**-
 strew **stera**-
 stria **streig**-
 strickle **streig**-
 strict **streig**-
 strident (s)**trei**-
 strigil **streig**-
 strigose **streig**-
 strike **streig**-
 string **strenk**-
 stringendo **streig**-
 stringent **streig**-
 strobilus **streb(h)**-
 stroboscope **streb(h)**-
 stroke¹ **streig**-
 stroma **stera**-
 stromatolite **stera**-
 strong **strenk**-
 strop **streb(h)**-
 strophanthin **andh**-
 strophe **streb(h)**-
 strophoid **streb(h)**-
 strophulus **streb(h)**-
 structure **stera**-
 strudel **ser**²
 strut **ster**¹
 struthious **trozdo**-
 stub (s)**teu**¹
 stubble **steip**-
 stucco (s)**teu**¹
 stud¹ **stā**-
 stud² **stā**-
 student (s)**teu**¹
 study (s)**teu**¹
 stull **stel**-
 stultify **stel**-
 stump **stebh**-
 stun (s)**tenā**-
 stupefy (s)**teu**¹
 stupendous (s)**teu**¹
 stupid (s)**teu**¹
 sturdy **trozdo**-
 stutter (s)**teu**¹
 sty² **steigh**-
 stylite **stā**-
 stylobate **g'wā**-, **stā**-
 Styx (s)**teu**¹
 suasion **swād**-
 suave **swād**-
 sub- **upo**-
 subaltern **al**¹
 subaddition **au**⁴
 subduction **deuk**-
 subdue **deuk**-
 subfusc **dheu**¹
 subito **ei**¹
 subjacent **yē**-
 subject **yē**-
 subjoin **yeug**-
 subjugate **yeug**-
 sublate **tele**-
 sublunary **leuk**-
 submerge **mezg**¹
 submit **mittere**
 subordinate **örd**-
 suborn **örd**-
 subpoena **k'wei**¹
 subreption **rep**-
 subrogate **reg**¹
 subscribe **skri'h**-
 subsequent **sek'w**¹
 subside **sed**¹
 subsidy **sed**¹
 subsist **stā**-
 substance **stā**-
 substitute **stā**-

substratum **stera-**
 substruction **stera-**
 subsume **em-**
 subtend **ten-**
 subterfuge **bheug-¹**, **upo**
 subterranean **ters-**
 subtle **teks-**
 subtract **tragh-**
 subulate **syū-**
 subvention **g'wā-**
 subvert **wer-³**
 succeed **ked-**
 succinct **kenk-¹**
 succor **kers-²**
 succulent **seua-²**
 succussion **kwēt-**
 such **swō-**
 suck **seuā-²**
 suction **seua-²**
 suctorial **seuā-²**
 sudatorium **sweid-²**
 sudden **ei-¹**
 sudoriferous **sweid-²**
 sudorific **sweid-²**
 suds **seut-**
 sue **sek^w-¹**
 suffer **bher-¹**
 suffice **dhē-**
 sufficient **dhē-**
 suffix **dhig^w-**
 suffragan **bhreg-**
 suffrage **bhreg-**
 suffuse **gheu-**
 suggest **gerere**
 suicide **s(w)e-**
 suint **sweid-²**
 suit **sek^w-¹**
 suite **sek^w-¹**
 suitor **sek^w-¹**
 sulcate **selk-**
 sulcus **selk-**
 sullen **s(w)e-**
 sultry **swel-²**
 sum¹ **uper**
 summer¹ **sem-²**
 summit **uper**
 summon **men-¹**
 sump **swombho-**
 sumptuary **em-**
 sumptuous **em-**
 sun **saəwel-**
 Sunday **saəwel-**
 sunder **sena-¹**
 sundew **dheu-²**, **saəwel-**
 sundry **sena-¹**
 sup¹ **seuā-²**
 sup² **seuā-²**
 super- **uper**
 superable **uper**
 superannuated **at-**
 super **uper**
 supercilious **kel-²**
 supererogate **reg-¹**
 superfetate **dhē(i)-**
 superfluous **bhleu-**
 superior **uper**
 superjacent **yē-**
 superlative **tela-**
 supernal **uper**
 supernatant **snā-**
 supernumerary **nem-**
 superscribe **skribh-**
 supersede **sed-¹**
 superstition **stā-**
 supervene **g'wā-**
 supervise **weid-**
 supine **upo**
 supplant **plat-**
 supple **plāk-¹**

suppletive **pela-¹**
 supplicate **plāk-¹**
 supply **pela-¹**
 support **per-²**
 suppose **apo-**
 suppress **per-⁴**
 suppurate **pū-²**
 supra- **uper**
 supreme **uper**
 supremo **uper**
 sur- **uper**
 surcease **sed-¹**
 surd **swer-²**
 sure **s(w)e-**, **cūra**
 surface **dhē-**
 surfite **dhē-**
 surge **reg-¹**
 surgeon **ghes-**
 surgery **ghes-**, **wer-^g-**
 surly **sen-**
 surmise **mittere**
 surmulet **mel-²**, **saus-**
 surplice **pel-⁴**
 surplus **pela-¹**
 surprise **ghend-**
 surrender **dō-**
 surreptitious **rep-**
 surround **wed-¹**
 surveillant **weg-²**
 survey **weid-**
 survive **g'weia-¹**
 susceptible **kap-**
 suspect **spek-**
 suspend **(s)pen-**
 Sussex **sek-**
 sustain **ten-**
 surruration **swer-²**
 sutler **seut-**
 sutra **syū-**
 suttee **es-**
 suture **syū-**
 svelte **wel-⁴**
 swab **swep-²**
 swag **sweng(w)-**
 swain **s(w)e-**
 swale **swel-²**
 swallow¹ **swel-¹**
 swami **s(w)e-**
 swamp **swombho-**
 swan¹ **swen-**
 swank **sweng(w)-**
 swap **swei-²**
 swarf **swerbh-**
 swarm **swer-²**
 swart **swordo-**
 swarthy **swordo-**
 swastika **es-**, **(e)su-**
 swear **swer-¹**
 sweat **sweid-²**
 sweet **swād-**
 swelter **swel-²**
 swerve **swerbh-**
 swidden **sweid-¹**
 swift **swei-²**
 swill **swel-¹**
 swim **swem-**
 swine **sū-**
 swing **sweng(w)-**
 swinge **sweng(w)-**
 swingletree **sweng(w)-**
 swirl **swer-²**
 switch **swei-²**
 swivel **swei-²**
 swoop **swei-²**
 sword **swer-³**
 sycamore **moro-**
 sycophant **bhā-¹**
 syllable **(s)lag^w-**
 syllepsis **(s)lag^w-**

sylogism **leg-¹**
 symbiosis **g'weia-¹**
 symbol **g'weia-¹**
 symmetry **mā-²**
 sympathy **kwent(h)-**
 sympatric **pāter-**
 symphony **bhā-²**
 symphysis **bheua-**
 sympodium **ped-¹**
 symposium **pō(i)-**
 symptom **pet-**
 syn- **ksun**
 synagogue **ag-¹**
 synalepha **leip-**
 synaptinimal complex **(s)nē-**
 synarthrosis **ar-**
 syncope **kop-**
 syndesmosis **dē-**
 syndetic **dā-**
 syndic **deik-**
 syne **sā-²**
 synecdoche **dek-¹**, **eghs**
 syneresis **ser-⁵**
 synergid **werg-**
 synergism **werg-**
 synesis **yē-**
 syngeneic **gena-**
 synzesis **sed-¹**
 synkaryon **kar-¹**
 synod **sed-²**
 synonymous **nō-mq**
 synopsis **ok^w-**
 synostosis **ost-**
 syntax **tāg-**
 synthesis **dhē-**
 syntonic **ten-**
 syringomyelia **mūs-**
 syssarcosis **twerk-**
 systaltic **stel-**
 system **stā-**
 syzygy **yeug-**

T

Taal² **del-²**
 tabes **tā-**
 tabescent **tā-**
 tacet **tak-¹**
 tache **dek-²**
 tachisme **deik-**
 tachylite **leu-¹**
 tachypnea **pneu-**
 tacit **tak-¹**
 tack¹ **dek-²**
 tact **tag-**
 tactics **tāg-**
 tactoreceptor **tag-**
 taenia **tēn-**
 taffeta **temp-**
 tag¹ **dek-²**
 tagma **tāg-**
 tahsildar **dher-²**
 tail¹ **dek-²**
 taint **teng-**
 take **tak-²**
 tale **del-²**
 talent **tela-**
 tales **to-**
 talion **tela-**
 talipot **pet-**
 talisman **kwel-¹**
 talk **del-²**
 tall **del-²**
 tame **dema-**
 tandem **to-**
 tang¹ **denk-**
 tangent **tag-**
 tangible **tag-**
 tangle² **tenk-²**

tangoreceptor **tag-**
 tanist **sed-¹**
 tansy **dhwenā-**
 tantalize **tela-**
 Tantalus **tela-**
 tantamount **to-**
 tantra **tēn-**
 tapas **tep-**
 tapestry **temp-**
 taphonomy **dherabh-**
 tapis **temp-**
 tar¹ **deru-**
 tarboosh **ker-¹**
 tardigrade **ghredh-**
 targe **dergh-**
 target **dergh-**
 tarragon **derk-**
 tarsus **ters-**
 tart¹ **der-²**
 task **tag-**
 taste **tag-**
 tattoo¹ **dē-**
 taurine¹ **tauro-**
 taurine² **tauro-**
 taurocholic acid **tauro-**
 Taurus **tauro-**
 taut **deuk-**
 tauto- **to-**
 taw¹ **taw-**
 tawdry **at-al-**
 tax **tag-**
 taxeme **tāg-**
 taxis **tāg-**
 -taxis **tāg-**
 taxo- **tāg-**
 Tchaikovsky **-(i)ko-**
 teach **deik-**
 team **deuk-**
 teapoy **ped-¹**, **trei-**
 tear¹ **der-²**
 tear² **dakru-**
 technical **teks-**
 technology **teks-**
 tectonic **teks-**
 tectrix **(s)teg-²**
 tectum **(s)teg-²**
 teem¹ **deuk-**
 teeter **der-¹**
 teetotum **teutā-**
 tegmen **(s)teg-²**
 tegmentum **(s)teg-²**
 tegular **(s)teg-²**
 tegument **(s)teg-²**
 teiglach **dheigh-**
 telamon **tela-**
 telangiectasia **ten-**
 tele- **kwel-²**
 telekinesis **keia-**
 teleology **kwel-¹**
 teleost **kwel-¹**, **ost-**
 telescope **spek-**
 teleutospore **kwel-¹**
 telic **kwel-¹**
 telium **kwel-¹**
 tell¹ **del-²**
 tellurian **tel-**
 telluric **tel-**
 tellurion **tel-**
 tellurium **tel-**
 telluro- **tel-**
 telo- **kwel-¹**
 telos **kwel-¹**
 telpher **bher-¹**
 temerarious **temā-**
 temerity **temā-**
 temple¹ **tem-**
 temple² **temp-**
 temple³ **tem-**
 ten **dekm**

- tenable **ten-**
 tenacious **ten-**
 tenaculum **ten-**
 tenant **ten-**
 tend¹ **ten-**
 tender¹ **ten-**
 tender² **ten-**
 tendon **ten-**
 tendril **ten-**
 Tenebrae **tema-**
 tenebrionid **tema-**
 tenement **ten-**
 tenesmus **ten-**
 tenet **ten-**
 leno- **ten-**
 tenon **ten-**
 tenor **ten-**
 tenorrhaphy **wer-³**
 tense¹ **ten-**
 tent¹ **ten-**
 tenth **dek^m**
 tenuous **ten-**
 tenure **ten-**
 tenuto **ten-**
 tephra **dheg^{wh}**
 tepid **tep-**
 tera- **k^{wer}**
 terato- **k^{wer}**
 tercel **trei-**
 teredo **tera-¹**
 terete **tera-¹**
 tergiversate **wer-³**
 term **ter-**
 terminate **ter-**
 terminus **ter-**
 tern² **trei-**
 terpolymer **trei-**
 Terpsichore **gher-¹, ter^p**
 terrace **ters-**
 terra cotta **pek^w**
 terrain **ters-**
 Terran **ters-**
 terraqueous **ters-**
 terrene **ters-**
 terreplein **pela-¹, ters-**
 terrestrial **ters-**
 terre-verte **ters-**
 terrible **tres-**
 terricolous **ters-**
 tierrier **ters-**
 terrific **tres-**
 terrigenous **ters-**
 territory **ters-**
 terror **tres-**
 tertian **trei-**
 tertiary **trei-**
 tessera **k^{wetwer}**
 testament **trei-**
 testicle **trei-**
 testify **trei-**
 testimony **trei-**
 testis **trei-**
 tetanus **ten-**
 tetchy **dek-**
 tetra- **k^{wetwer}**
 tetrachord **ghera-**
 tetrad **k^{wetwer}**
 Tetragrammaton **gerbh-**
 tetrahedron **sed-¹**
 letter **der-²**
 Teuton **teutā-**
 text **teks-**
 -th³ -to-
 Thalia **dhal-**
 thallus **dhal-**
 thalweg **dhel-, wegh-**
 than to-
 thanatology **dhwenā-**
 Thanatos **dhwenā-**
- thane **tek-**
 thank **tong-**
 that to-
 thatch **(s)teg-²**
 thaumaturge **werg-**
 thaw **tā-**
 the¹ so-
 the² to-
 theca **dhē-**
 thee tu-
 theelin **dhē(i)-**
 their to-
 them to-
 thematic **dhē-**
 theme **dhē-**
 Themistocles **k^{leu}**
 then to-
 thenar **dhen-²**
 thence to-
 theo- **dhēs-**
 theobromine **g^{wera}-⁴**
 theodicy **dek-**
 Theodore **dhēs-**
 Theodoric **teutā-**
 theophany **bhā-¹**
 Theravada **stā-, wed-²**
- there to-
 therm **g^{wher}**
 -therm **g^{wher}**
 thermo- **g^{wher}**
 thermodynamic **deuā-**
 -thermy **g^{wher}**
 theropod **ghwer-**
 these to-
 thesis **dhē-**
 thetic **dhē-**
 thew **teuā-¹**
 they to-
 thigh **teuā-²**
 thigmotaxis **dheigh-**
 thimble **teuā-²**
 thin **ten-**
 thine tu-
 thing **tenk-¹**
 think **tong-**
 thio- **dheu-¹**
 thion- **dheu-¹**
 thir- **trei-**
 thirst **ters-**
 thirteen **dek^m, trei-**
 thirty **trei-**
 this to-
 thistle **steig-**
 thither to-
 thixotropy **dheigh-**
 thole **teuā-²**
 thong **twengh-**
 Thor **(s)tena-**
 thorn **(s)ter-n-**
 thorough **tera-²**
 thorp **treb-**
 those to-
 thou¹ tu-
 though to-
 thought **tong-**
 thousand **teuā-²**
 thrash **tera-¹**
 thread **tera-¹**
 threat **treud-**
 three **trei-**
 threnody **dher-³**
 thresh **tera-¹**
 threshold **tera-¹**
 thrice **trei-**
 thrill **tera-²**
 thrombosthenin **segh-**
 throne **dher-²**
 throstle **trozdo-**
- through **tera-²**
 throw **tera-¹**
 thrum² **ter-**
 thrush¹ **trozdo-**
 thrust **treud-**
 thug **(s)teg-²**
 thuja **dheu-¹**
 thumb **teuā-²**
 thunder **(s)tena-**
 thurible **dheu-¹**
 thurifer **dheu-¹**
 Thursday **(s)tena-**
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 thwart **terk^w**
 thy tu-
 thyme **dheu-¹**
 -thymia **dheu-¹**
 thyroid **dhwer-**
 tick² **deigh-**
 tick³ **dhē-**
 ticket **steig-**
 tide¹ **dā-**
 tide² **dā-**
 tiding **dā-**
 tie **deuk-**
 tierce **trei-**
 tiffany **bhā-¹, dhēs-**
 tiger **steig-**
 tight **tenk-²**
 tile **(s)teg-²**
 tiller² **teks-**
 tiller³ **del(a)-**
 tilt² **del(a)-**
 timber **dem-**
 time **dā-**
 timocracy **k^{wēia}-¹**
 Timothy **dhēs-**
 tinct **teng-**
 tinge **teng-**
 tinsel **skai-²**
 tint **teng-**
 tire¹ **deu-¹**
 tisane **peis-¹**
 tissue **teks-**
 Titanomachy **magh-²**
 tithe **dek-**
 titillate **teit-**
 title **teu-**
 Tiu **dyeu-**
 tmesis **tem-**
 to de-
 toast¹ **ters-**
 tocology **tek-**
 tocopherol **bher-¹**
 today **agh-²**
 toad **dek-**
 toft **dem-**
 toga **(s)teg-²**
 together **ghedh-**
 toil¹ **(s)teu-¹**
 toil² **teks-**
 token **dek-**
 tola **tela-**
 tolerate **tela-**
 toll¹ **tela-**
 tomb **teuā-²**
 tome **tem-**
 -tome **tem-**
 -tomy **tem-**
 tone **ten-**
 tongs **denk-**
 tongue **dng^{hū}**
 tonoplast **ten-**
 tonsorial **tem-**
 tonsure **tem-**
 too de-
 tool **taw-**
 tooth **dent-**
 topography **gerbh-**
- torch **terk^w**
 toreador **tauro-**
 torero **tauro-**
 toreutics **tera-¹**
 torment **terk^w**
 tornado **(s)tena-**
 torpedo **ster-¹**
 torpid **ster-¹**
 torpor **ster-¹**
 torque¹ **terk^w**
 torque² **terk^w**
 torrent **ters-**
 torrid **ters-**
 torsade **terk^w**
 torsion **terk^w**
 tort **terk^w**
 torticollis **k^{wēi}-¹, terk^w**
 tortuous **terk^w**
 torture **terk^w**
 Tory ret-
 total **teutā-**
 tough **denk-**
 tow¹ **deuk-**
 tow² **taw-**
 town **dheuā-**
 toxic **tek^w**
 toxoplasma **pela-²**
 trabecate **treb-**
 trabecula **treb-**
 trachea **dher-¹**
 tracheophyte **bheuā-**
 trachoma **dher-¹**
 trachyte **dher-¹**
 tract¹ **tragh-**
 tractable **tragh-**
 traction **tragh-**
 trade **der-¹**
 tradition **dō-**
 traduce **deuk-**
 tragedy **wed-²**
 trail **tragh-**
 train **tragh-**
 train oil **dakru-**
 trait **tragh-**
 traitor **dō-**
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 tramp **der-¹**
 trampoline **der-¹**
 trance **ei-¹**
 tranquil **k^{wēia}-²**
 trans- **tera-²**
 transact **ag-¹**
 transcend **skand-**
 transcribe **skribh-**
 transducer **deuk-**
 transect **sek-**
 transfer **bher-¹**
 transfigure **dheigh-**
 transfix **dhig^w**
 transform **merph-**
 transfuse **gheu-**
 transgress **ghredh-**
 transhumance **dhghem-**
 transient **ei-¹, tera-²**
 transit **ei-¹**
 transitive **ei-¹**
 translate **tela-**
 transliterate **deph-**
 translucent **leuk-**
 transmit **mittere**
 transmute **mei-¹**
 transom **tera-²**
 transparent **spek-**
 transplant **plat-**
 transpontine **pent-**
 transport **per-²**
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- transverse **wer**³
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 trap³ **der**¹
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 trauma **tera**¹
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 trave **treb**
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 travesty **wes**⁴
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 treacle **ghwer**
 tread **der**¹
 treadle **der**¹
 treason **dō**
 treat **tragh**
 trebuchet **beu**
 trecento **dekṃ**, **trei**
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 trematode **tera**¹
 tremendous **trem**
 tremor **trem**
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 trepan¹ **tera**¹
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 trepid **trep**¹
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 triad **trei**
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 trillium **trei**
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 Trimurti **trei**
 trine **trei**
 trinity **trei**
 trio **trei**
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 triquetrum **kwed**
 trimere **era**¹
 triskaidekaphobia **trei**
 triskelion **(s)kel**³
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 trisocahedron **trei**
 trite **tera**¹
 tritium **trei**
 tritone **trei**
 triturate **tera**¹
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 triune **oi-no**
 trivet **ped**¹
 trivial **wegh**
 trivium **wegh**
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 trochal **dhregh**
 trochanter **dhregh**
 troche **dhregh**
 trochee **dhregh**
 trochlea **dhregh**
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 trogon **tera**¹
 troika **trei**
 trope **trep**²
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 trophy **trep**²
 tropic **trep**²
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 -tropical **trep**²
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 troth **deru**
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 trout **tera**¹
 trover **trep**²
 trow **deru**
 truant **tera**¹
 truce **deru**
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 truckle **dhregh**
 truculent **tera**²
 true **deru**
 truffle **teua**²
 trug **deru**
 truncate **tera**²
 trunk **tera**²
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 trust **deru**
 truth **deru**
 trypanosome **tera**¹
 trypsin **tera**¹
 tryst **deru**
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 tuber **teua**²
 tubifex **dhē**
 tuck³ **(s)teu**¹
 -tude **-tu**
 Tuesday **dyeu**
 tug **deuk**
 tuille **(s)teg**²
 tuition **teua**¹
 tumefacient **dhē**, **teua**²
 tumefy **teua**²
 tumescent **teua**²
 tumid **teua**²
 tumor **teua**²
 tumulus **teua**²
 tungsten **stai**
 turbary **derbh**
 turbid **(s)twēr**¹
 turbine **(s)twēr**¹
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 tussis **(s)teu**¹
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 tutelary **teua**¹
 tutor **teua**¹
 tutti **teutā**
 twain **dwo**
 twayblade **dwo**
 tweezers **(s)teu**¹
 twelfth **dwo**
 twelve **dwo**
 twenty **dwo**
 twibill **dwo**
 twice **dwo**
 twig¹ **dwo**
 twig² **euk**
 twilight **dwo**
 twill **dwo**
 twin **dwo**
 twine **dwo**
 twinge **twengh**
 twist **dwo**
 twit **ad**, **weid**
 twixt **dwo**
 two **dwo**
 tyke **digh**
 tylectomy **teua**²
 tylosis¹ **teua**²
 tympanum **(s)teu**¹
 type **(s)teu**¹
 typhlosole **dheu**¹
 Typhon **dheub**
 typhus **dheu**¹
 Tyr **dyeu**
 tyrosine **teua**²
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 udder **euā-dh-r**
 uilleann pipe **el**¹
 uitlander **lendh**², **ud**
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 -ular **-lo**
 ulcer **elk-es**
 -ule **-lo**
 ullage **okw**
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 ulotrichous **welā**¹
 ulterior **al**¹
 ultimate **al**¹
 ultra- **al**¹
 ultramarine **mori**
 ultramontane **men**²
 ululate **u(wa)l**
 umbel **andho**
 umbilicus **nobh**
 umbo **nobh**
 umbra **andho**
 umbrella **andho**
 umbrette **andho**
 umlaut **ambhi**, **kleu**
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 unanimous **anā**, **oi-no**
 uncial **oi-no**
 unciform **ank**
 uncinaria **ank**
 uncinata **ank**
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 uncouth **gnō**
 unction **ongw**
 unctuous **ongw**
 uncus **ank**
 under **ndher**
 under- **ndher**
 underneath **ni**
 understand **stā**
 undine **wed**¹
 undulate **wed**¹
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 unguent **ongw**
 unguiculate **nogh**
 unguis **nogh**
 ungulate **nogh**
 uni- **oi-no**
 unicorn **ker**¹, **oi-no**
 uniform **merph**
 union **oi-no**
 unique **oi-no**
 union **swen**
 unite **oi-no**
 unity **oi-no**
 universe **oi-no**, **wer**³
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 unkempt **gembh**
 until **ant**
 unwitting **weid**
 up **upo**
 up- **upo**
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 upholsterer **kel**³
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 upsilon **bhes**¹
 urchin **ghers**
 uredinium **eus**
 ureter **wers**²
 urethra **wers**²
 uretic **wers**²
 urge **wreg**
 -urgy **werg**
 -uria **wers**²
 urine **wē-r**
 uro-¹ **wers**²
 uro-² **ors**
 -urous **ors**
 ursine **rtko**
 Ursprache **ud**
 us nes²
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 usquebaugh **gweā**¹, **wed**¹
 usurp **reup**
 uterus **udero**
 utmost **ud**
 utopia **aiw**
 utricule **wed**¹
 utter¹ **ud**
 utter² **ud**
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 uvea **ōg**
 uvula **ōg**
 uxorial **euk**
 uxoricide **euk**
 uxorious **euk**
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 vacant **euā**
 vacate **euā**
 vacation **euā**
 vaccine **wak**
 vacuity **euā**
 vacuum **euk**
 vadose **wadh**²
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 vail¹ **wel**³
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 Vaisya **welk**¹
 vale¹ **wel**³
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 valley **wel**³
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 valor **wal**
 value **wal**

- valve **wel**³
 valvule **wel**³
 vamoose **wadh**²
 vamp¹ **ped**¹
 van² **wet**¹
 vanadium **wen**¹
 Vandal **wendh**-
 vane **pan**-
 vang **pag**-
 vanguard **ant**-
 vanilla **wäg**-
 Vanir **wen**¹
 vanish **eua**-
 vanity **eua**-
 vanquish **weik**⁵
 rapid **kwëp**-
 vapor **kwëp**-
 vaquero **wak**-
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 variety **wer**¹
 variola **wer**¹
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 various **wer**¹
 varix **wer**¹
 varlet **upo**
 Varuna **wel**¹
 vary **wer**¹
 vassal **upo**
 vat **ped**²
 vatic **wet**¹
 vault¹ **wel**³
 vault² **wel**³
 vaunt **eua**-
 veal **wet**²
 vector **wegh**-
 Veda **weid**-
 Vedanta **ant**-
 vedette **weg**²
 veer² **per**¹
 vegetable **weg**²
 vehement **wegh**-
 vehicle **wegh**-
 veil **weg**¹
 Vela **weg**¹
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 veldt **pela**²
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 velleity **wel**²
 vellus **wela**¹
 velocity **weg**²
 velour **wel**⁴
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 velvet **wel**⁴
 venal **wes**¹
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 veneer **per**¹
 venerate **wen**¹
 veneoreal **wen**¹
 venery¹ **wen**¹
 venery² **wen**¹
 venial **wen**¹
 venire **gwā**-
 venison **wen**¹
 venom **wen**¹
 vent¹ **wē**-
 vent² **bheid**-
 ventail **wē**-
 venter **udero**-
 ventilate **wē**-
 ventriloquism **tolkw**-,
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 venue **gwā**-
 Venus **wen**¹
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 verb **wera**³
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 verdict **deik**-, **wēra**-**o**
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 vermi- **wer**³
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 verruca **wer**¹
 versatile **wer**³
 verse¹ **wer**³
 version **wer**³
 verst **wer**³
 versus **wer**³
 vertebra **wer**³
 vertex **wer**³
 vertigo **wer**³
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 vesper **wes**-**pero**-
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 vespiary **wopsā**-
 vest **wes**⁴
 Vesta **wes**³
 vetch **weik**⁴
 veteran **wet**²
 veterinary **wet**²
 vex **wegh**-
 vexillum **weg**¹
 via **wegh**-
 viable **gwēa**¹
 viaduct **wegh**-
 viand **gwēa**¹
 viatical **wegh**-
 vibrate **weip**-
 vicar **weik**⁴
 vicar forane **dhwer**-
 vicarious **weik**⁴
 vice¹ **wel**³
 vice- **weik**⁴
 vicenary **wikmpti**-
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 vicious **wel**³
 vicissitude **weik**⁴
 victim **weik**²
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 vide **weid**-
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 vicesimal **wikmpti**-
 vigil **weg**²
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 vigilante **weg**²
 vigintillion **wikmpti**-
 vigor **weg**²
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 vile **wes**¹
 vilify **wes**¹
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 villa **weik**¹
 village **weik**¹
 villain **weik**¹
 villanelle **weik**¹
 villein **weik**¹
 villus **wel**⁴
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 vinaceous **wīn**-**o**
 vincible **weik**⁵
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 vine **wīn**-**o**
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 violate **weia**-
 violent **weia**-
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 virile **wī**-**ro**-
 virtue **wī**-**ro**-
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 virus **weis**-
 visa **weid**-
 visage **weid**-
 viscid **weis**-
 viscount **ei**¹
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 vise **wel**¹
 Visigoth **wes**-**pero**-
 vision **weid**-
 visit **weid**-
 visor **weid**-
 vista **weid**-
 vital **gwēa**¹
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 vociferate **bher**¹
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 voice **wekw**-,
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 volant **gwel**-
 volatile **gwel**-
 vole¹ **welt**-
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 vowel **wekw**-,
 voyage **wegh**-
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- wade **wadh**²
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 wand **wendh**-
 wander **wendh**-
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 wanderoo **wen**¹
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 want **eua**-
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 -ward **wer**³
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 warder² **wer**⁴
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 ware² **wer**⁴
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 warrantee **wer**⁵
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 warren **wer**⁵
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 wary **wer**⁴
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 wash **wed**¹
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 watch **weg**²
 water **wed**¹
 wattle **au**³
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waver **webh-**
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 wax² **aug-¹**
 way **wegh-**
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 weald **welt-**
 wealth **wel-²**
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 wear **wes-⁴**
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 weather **wē-**
 weave **webh-**
 web **webh-**
 webster **webh-**
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 week **weik-⁴**
 ween **wen-¹**
 weep **wāp-**
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 weft **webh-**
 weigh¹ **wegh-**
 weight **wegh-**
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 welfare **per-²**
 welkin **welg-**
 well¹ **wel-³**
 well² **wel-²**
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 Weltschmerz **wī-ro-**
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 Wend **wen-¹**
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 wergeld **gheldh-, wī-ro-**
 Wessex **sek-**
 west **wes-pero-**
 westerly **wes-pero-**
 western **wes-pero-**
 wet **wed-¹**
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 what **k^{wo}-**
 wheat **kweit-**
 wheel **k^{wel}-¹**
 wheeze **k^{wes}-**
 wheel¹ **wel-³**
 whelm **k^{welp}-**
 when **k^{wo}-**
 whence **k^{wo}-**
 where **k^{wo}-**
 whet **k^{wed}-**
 whether **k^{wo}-**
 which **k^{wo}-**
 while **k^{weia}-²**
 whilom **k^{weia}-²**

whine **kwei-**
 whinge **kwei-**
 whip **weip-**
 whiskey **g^{weia}-¹, wed-¹**
 whisper **kwei-**
 whistle **kwei-**
 whit **wekti-**
 white **kweit-**
 whither **k^{wo}-**
 whitting² **kweit-**
 Whitsunday **kweit-**
 whittle **twei-**
 wean **wen-¹**
 whole **k^{wo}-**
 whole kailo-
 wholesome kailo-
 whom **k^{wo}-**
 whore **kā-**
 whoredom **kā-**
 whose **k^{wo}-**
 why **k^{wo}-**
 Wicca **weg-²**
 wicked **weg-²**
 wicker **weik-⁴**
 wicket **weik-⁴**
 widdershins **sent-, wi-**
 wide **wi-**
 widow **weidh-**
 wield **wal-**
 wife **ghwibh-**
 wiggle **wegh-**
 wight¹ **wekti-**
 wight² **weik-⁵**
 wild **welt-**
 wildest **welt-**
 wilderness **dheu-¹, welt-**
 will¹ **wel-²**
 will² **wel-²**
 William **kel-²**
 willow **wel-³**
 willy-nilly **wel-³**
 wilt¹ **welg-**
 wimble **weip-**
 Wimbledon **dheua-**
 wimple **weip-**
 win **wen-¹**
 wince **weng-**
 winch **weng-**
 Winchester **kes-²**
 wind¹ **wē-**
 wind² **wendh-**
 windlass **wendh-**
 window **ok^w-, wē-**
 wine **wīn-o-**
 wing **wē-**
 wink **weng-**
 winsome **wen-¹**
 winter **wed-¹**
 wipe **weip-**
 wire **wei-¹**
 wisdom **weid-**
 wise¹ **weid-**
 wise² **weid-**
 wiseacre **weid-**
 wisent **weis-**
 wish **wen-¹**
 wit¹ **weid-**
 wit² **weid-**
 witch **weg-²**
 wite **weid-**
 witenagemot **kom, mōd-,**
weid-
 with **wi-**
 withe **wei-¹**
 withers **wi-**
 withy **wei-¹**
 widoof **kweit-**
 wizen **wei-²**

wobble **webh-**
 Woden **wet-¹**
 woe **wai-**
 wold¹ **welt-**
 wolf **wīk^{wo}-**
 wolfram **wīk^{wo}-**
 woman **ghwibh-**
 won¹ **wen-¹**
 wonky **weng-**
 wont **wen-¹**
 wood¹ **widhu-**
 wood² **wet-¹**
 woodbine **bhendh-**
 woodwaxen **aug-¹**
 woof¹ **webh-**
 wool **welo-¹**
 woolly **adelgij-**
 word **wera-³**
 work **werg-**
 world **wī-ro-**
 worm **wer-³**
 worry **wer-³**
 worse **wers-¹**
 worst **wers-¹**
 wort¹ **wrād-**
 wort² **wrād-**
 worth¹ **wer-³**
 worth² **wer-³**
 wot **weld-**
 Wotan **wet-¹**
 wound¹ **wen-²**
 wrack¹ **wreg-**
 wrangle **wer-³**
 wrap **wer-³**
 wrath **wer-³**
 wreak **wreg-**
 wreath **wer-³**
 wreck **wreg-**
 wrench **wer-³**
 wrest **wer-³**
 wrestle **wer-³**
 wretch **wer-³**
 wriggle **wer-³**
 wright **werg-**
 wring **wer-³**
 wrinkle **wer-³**
 wrist **wer-³**
 writhe **wer-³**
 wrong **wer-³**
 wroth **wer-³**
 wrought **werg-**
 wry **wer-³**
 wunderkind **genā-**
 wurst **wers-¹**
 wych elm **weik-⁴**
 wynn **wen-¹**
 wyvern **g^{weia}-¹**

X

xenia **ghos-ti-**
 xeno- **ghos-ti-**
 xenon **ghos-ti-**
 xenopus **ped-¹**
 xerarch **arkhein**
 xero- **ksero-**
 xerostomia **stom-en-**
 Xerxes **tkē-**
 xystr **kes-¹**

Y

-y¹ **-(i)ko-**
 -y² **-ā-**
 yacht **yek-²**
 Jahrzeit **dā-, yēr-**
 yard¹ **ghazdh-o-**

yard² **gher-¹**
 yare **garwian**
 yarn **ghera-**
 Yaroslav **kieu-**
 yawn **ghāi-**
 yclept **kom**
 ye² **yu-**
 yea **i-**
 yeas **ag^{wh}-no-, kom**
 year **yēr-**
 yearn **gher-⁵**
 yeast **yes-**
 yell **ghel-¹**
 yellow **ghel-²**
 yelp **ghel-¹**
 yeoman **man-¹**
 yes **es-, i-**
 yester- **dhgh(y)es-**
 yesterday **dhgh(y)es-**
 yet **i-**
 yew **ei-²**
 yield **gheldh-**
 -yl **hülē**
 ylem **hülē**
 yoga **yeug-**
 yoke **yeug-**
 yon **i-**
 yond **i-**
 yonder **i-**
 you **yu-**
 young **yeu-**
 younker **kel-², yeu-**
 youth **yeu-**
 Yuga **yeug-**

Z

zabaglione **sab-**
 zaftig **sab-**
 zambia **as-**
 zamindar **dher-², dhghem-**
 zaz **sek-**
 zazen **dheia-**
 zeal **yā-**
 zealot **yā-**
 zein **yewo-**
 Zeitgeist **dā-, gheis-**
 zemstvo **dhghem-**
 Zen **dheia-**
 zenana **g^{wen}-**
 Zend-Avesta **gnō-, steu-²,**
upo
 zenith **mei-¹**
 zeolite **yes-**
 zeugma **yeug-**
 Zeus **dyeu-**
 zinc **denk-**
 zircon **āter-**
 zloty **ghel-²**
 zodiac **g^{weia}-¹**
 -zoic **g^{weia}-¹**
 zone **yōs-**
 zoo- **g^{weia}-¹**
 zooglea **glei-**
 zoon¹ **g^{weia}-¹**
 -zoon **g^{weia}-¹**
 zoster **yōs-**
 Zugunruhe **deuk-, ne**
 zugzwang **deuk-**
 zwieback **bhē-, dwo-**
 zwitterion **dwo-**
 zygo- **yeug-**
 zygoma **yeug-**
 zygotē **yeug-**
 -zygous **yeug-**
 -zyme **yeuā-**
 zymo- **yeuā-**

Indo-European Sound Correspondences

Probably the most basic element of language change is a gradual shift in the way individual speech sounds are pronounced. As the Indo-European speech community expanded over the centuries into new territories, local dialectal variations gave rise to increasingly divergent language families. This table shows the historical development of sounds from Proto-Indo-European to the principal older Indo-European languages. For example, reading down the first column, it can be seen that Proto-Indo-European initial **p** remains **p** in Latin, but it is lost entirely in Old Irish and becomes **f** in Germanic and consequently in Old English; thus

LANGUAGE	CONSONANTS															
	STOPS								CONTINUANT		LARYNGEALS					
	Unvoiced				Voiced				Voiced Aspirate							
Indo-European	p	t	k	kʷ	b	d	g	gʷ	bh	dh	gh	gʷh	s	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃
Hittite	p	t	k	ku	p	t	k	ku	p	t	k	ku	s	—	h	h
Tocharian	p	t/čts	k/s	k/s	p	t/čts	k/s	k/s	p	t/čts	k/s	k/s	s/s	—	—	—
Sanskrit	p	t	ś	k/c	b	d	j	g/j	bh	dh	h	gh/h	s/s	—	—	—
Avestan	p	t	s	k/c	b	d	z	g/j	b	d	z	g/j	h	—	—	—
Old Persian	p	t	th	k	b	d	d	g/j	b	d	d	g/j	h	—	—	—
Old Church Slavonic	p	t	s	k/č/c	b	d	z	g/ž/z	b	d	z	g/ž/z	s	—	—	—
Lithuanian	p	t	š	k	b	d	ž	g	b	d	ž	g	s	—	—	—
Armenian	h	th	s	kh	p	t	c	k	b	d	j	g	h	—	—	—
Greek	p	t	k	p/t/k	b	d	g	b/d/g	ph	th	kh	ph/th/kh	h	—/e	—/a	—/o
Latin	p	t	c	qu	b	d	g	v	f	f	h	f	s	—	—	—
Old Irish	—	t	c	c	b	d	g	b	b	d	g	g	s	—	—	—
Common Germanic	f	th	h	hw	p	t	k	kw/k	b	d	g	b/g	s	—	—	—
Gothic	f	th	h	hw/w	p	t	k	q	b	d	g	b/g	s	—	—	—
Old Norse†	f	th	h	hv	p	t	k	kv	b	d	g	b/g	s	—	—	—
Old High German†	f	d	h	hw/w	p/pl	z	k	qu	b	t/d	g	b/g	s	—	—	—
Middle Dutch‡	v	th/d	h	w	p	t	k	qu	b	d	g	b/g	s	—	—	—
Old English‡	f	th	h	hw	p	t	c	cw/c	b	d	g	b/g	s	—	—	—

NOTES:

— means lacking; p was lost in Old Irish.

w was lost in Greek.

y was lost in Old Irish, Old Norse.

Initial laryngeals are preserved only in Hittite.

A slash (/) differentiates reflexes of the same sound in different environments.

† The effects of umlaut are not considered.

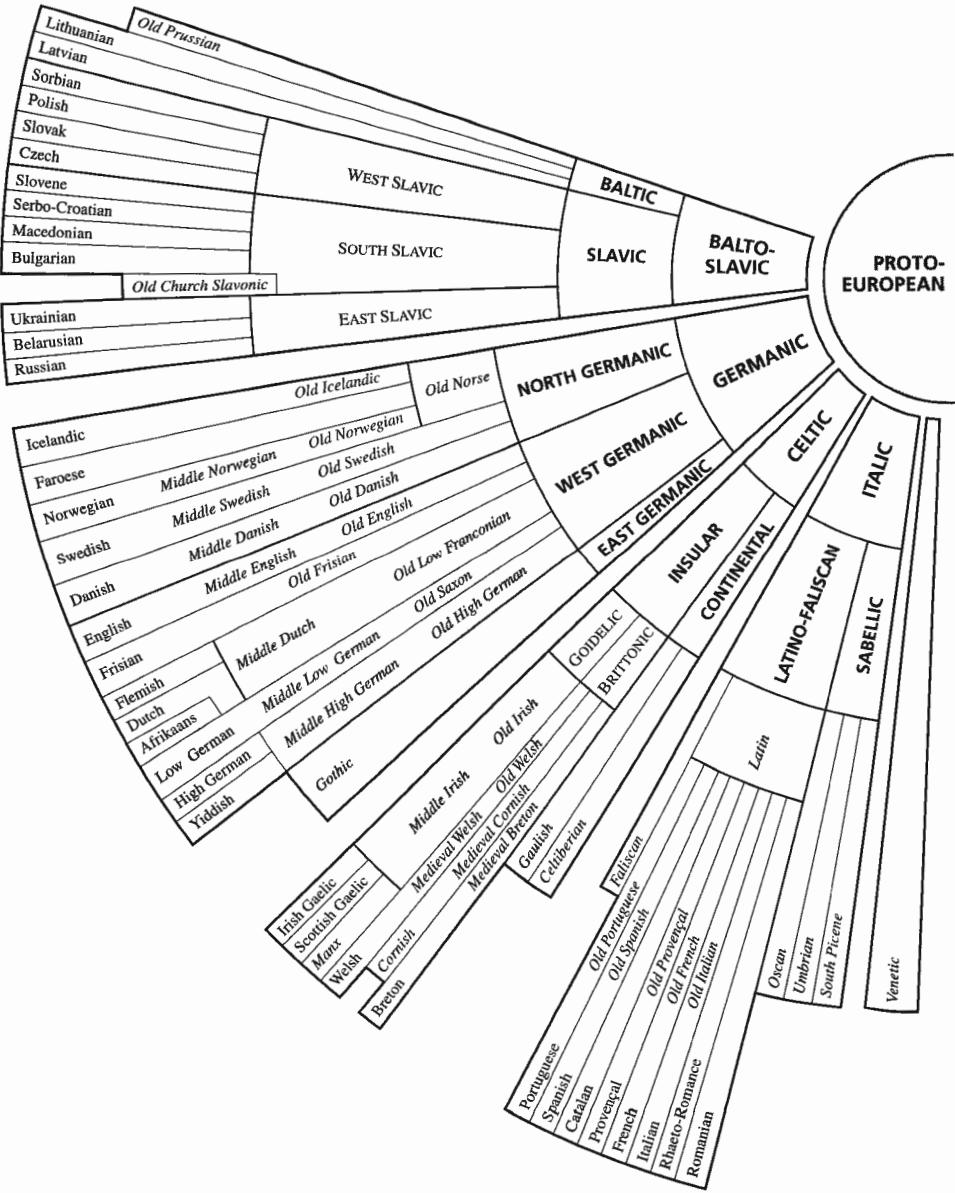
‡ Common Greek ð, whence ð in Attic-Ionic dialect, source of most Greek words in English.

Indo-European **pāter*-, meaning “father,” becomes Latin *pater*, Old Irish *athir*, and Common Germanic **fadar*, Old English *fæder*. A more precise way of describing this relationship is to say that initial *p* in Proto-Indo-European corresponds to *p* in Latin, to *f* in Germanic and Old English, and to zero in Old Irish. The correspondences shown in the table are regular: they always occur as stated unless specific factors intervene. This table shows only the initial consonants and vowels in initial syllables, which are generally the simplest elements involved in sound change. All other phonetic elements including stress and environment also show regular correspondences, but often with considerable complexity.

SONORANTS										VOWELS									
Nasals		Liquids		Glide		Short					Long					Syllabic Sonorants			
m	n	r	l	y	w	e	o	a	i	u	ē(ea)	ō(oe)	ā(āa)	ī(iā)	ū(uā)	ṁ	ṇ	ɾ	ɻ
m	n	r	l	y	w	e/i	a	a	i	u	e/i	a	a/ah	i	u/uh	am	an	ar	al
m	n	r	l	y	w	ä	e	ä	ä/i	ä/u	e	o/ä	o/ä	i	u	äm	än	är	äl
m	n	r/	r/	y	v	a	a/ä	a	i	u	ā	ā	ā	ī	ū	a	a	ɾ	ɾ
m	n	r	r	y	v	a	a/ä	a	i	u	ā	ā	ā	ī	ū	a	a	ərə	ərə
m	n	r	r	y	v	a	a/ä	a	i	u	ā	ā	ā	ī	ū	a	a	(a)r	(a)r
m	n	r	l	j	v	e	o	o	ī	ū	e	a	a	i	u	ɛ	e	rū	lū
m	n	r	l	j	v	e	a	a	i	u	ē	uo	o	y	u	lm	ln	lr	ll
m	n	r	l	y	g/v	e	o	a	i	u	i	u	a	i	u	am	an	ar	at
m	n	r	l	h/z	—	e	o	a	i	u	ē	ō	ā/ē†	ī	ū	a	a	ar/ra	al/la
m	n	r	l	i	v	e	o	a	i	u	ē	ō	ā	ī	ū	em	en	or	ul
m	n	r	l	—	f	e/i	o/u	a	i/e	u/o	ī	ā	ā	ī	ū	(*am)ē	(*an)ē	ri	li
m	n	r	l	j	w	e	a	a	i	u	ē	ō	ō	ī	ū	um	un	ur	ul
m	n	r	l	j	w	i/ai	a	a	i/e	u	ē	ō	ō	ī	ū	um	un	aur	ul
m	n	r	l	—	vr—	e	a	a	i/e	u/o	ā	ō	ō	ī	ū	um	un	ur/or	ul/ol
m	n	r	l	j	w	e	a	a	i/e	u/o	ā	uo	uo	ī	ū	um	un	ur/or	ul/ol
m	n	r	l	g	w	e	a	a	i/e	u/o	ē	ō	ō	ī	ū	um	un	ur/or	ul/ol
m	n	r	l	g/y	w	e	æ/a	æ/a	i/e	u/o	æ	ō	ō	ī	ū	um	un	ur/or	ul/ol

The Indo-European Family of Languages

The Indo-European family of languages, of which English is one member, is descended from the prehistoric Proto-Indo-European language, which was spoken in an as yet unidentified area between eastern Europe and the Aral Sea around the fifth millennium B.C. This chart displays the genetic relationships



among the principal languages of the Indo-European family and loosely suggests their geographic distribution. The European branches are shown in somewhat fuller detail than the Asian ones, and in the Germanic group, to which English belongs, the intermediate historic phases of the languages are also shown. Extinct languages are in *italics*. A table of the principal Indo-European sound correspondences appears on pages 146–147.

